

13 June 2023

ASX Announcement

High Grade Gold Intersected at Niagara West Gold Targets

Highlights

- The Niagara West Phase 1 RC program of 33 holes for 2,530 m was completed to test extensions of historically mined gold mineralisation at the May, Derwent, Jarrahdale and Spinaway prospects and soil anomalies at Green Bullet
- High-grade intersections at the May prospect include:
 - 5 m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 29 m including 2 m @ 7.28 g/t Au from 29 m which includes 1 m @ 13.05 g/t Au from 30 m (NGRC017)
 - 2 m @ 4.49 g/t Au from 39 m including 1 m @ 8.42 g/t Au from 40 m (NGRC018)
 - 1 m @ 3.29 g/t Au from 59 m (NGRC023)
 - 2 m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 66 m including 1 m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 66 m (NGRC024)
- High-grade intersections found nearby to historical outstanding results of 2 m @ 70.5 g/t Au (RC 38), 2 m @ 15.4 g/t Au (RC315) and 2 m @ 11.32g/t Au including 1 m @ 19.3 g/t Au (RC391) (ASX announcement 14 July 2022)
- High-grade intersections at the previously untested Derwent include:
 - 2 m @ 7.77 g/t Au from 45 m including 1 m @ 14.8 g/t Au from 45 m (NGRC037)
- Gold was also intersected at the new Green Bullet prospect including:
 - 1 m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 81 m (NGRC046)
 - 2 m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 56 m including 1 m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 57 m (NGRC047)
 - 1 m @ 2.97 g/t Au from 60 m (NGRC047)
- Gold bearing mineralisation confirmed continuance along strike and depth at the May Prospect and new gold intersections have been identified beneath the Derwent Prospect

Regener8 Resources NL (ASX: R8R) (**Regener8** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the exploration results of the Niagara West Phase 1 RC program (ASX announcement 5 May 2023). The program consisted of 33 RC drill holes for 2,530 m (**Figure 1**), targeting extensions to historically mined gold in quartz veins at May, Derwent, Jarrahdale and Spinaway and quartz vein and shear hosted gold mineralisation at Green Bullet.

The Niagara West project is part of Regener8's Kookynie Gold Project centred in the historic Kookynie and Niagara gold mining districts which historically mined approximately 6.7kt of ore averaging 25.8 g/t Au for 5,100 oz Au between 1898 and 1914 (WAMEX Report1410, Mount Edon Mines Pty Ltd, 1984). Regener8 completed an auger soil sampling program generating targets such as Green Bullet (ASX announcement 31 January 2023) culminating in this maiden RC drilling program to verify historic Au grades and test for extensions of the mineralised system.

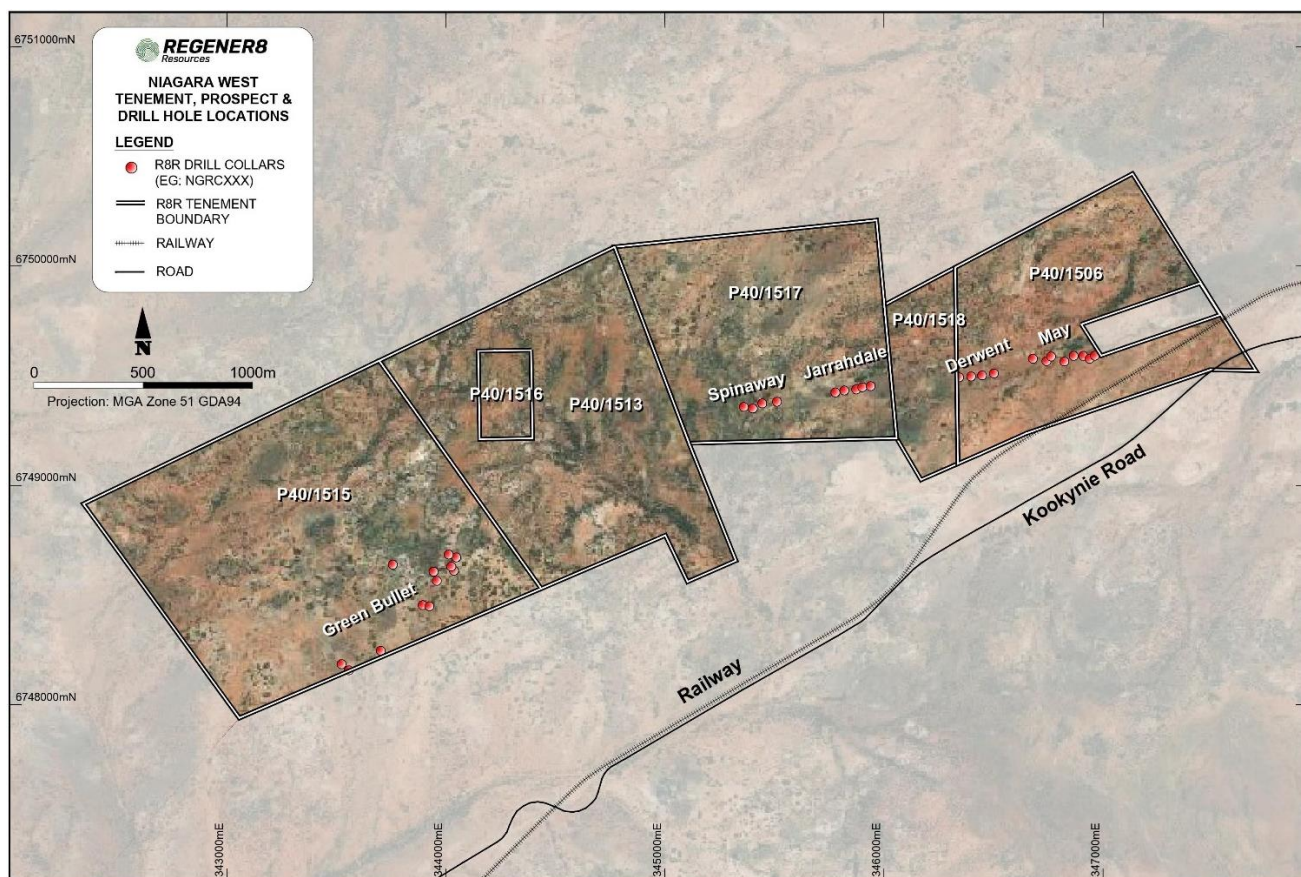


Figure 1: Location of Niagara West Phase 1 RC Program drill hole collars.

May Prospect

Seven drill holes were completed at the May Prospect, targeting depth extensions to historical workings (**Figure 2**). Outstanding, high-grade results include:

- 5 m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 29m including 2 m @ 7.28 g/t Au from 29 m which includes 1 m @ 13.05 g/t Au from 30 m (NGRC017)
- 2 m @ 4.49 g/t Au from 39 m including 1 m @ 8.42 g/t Au from 40 m (NGRC018)
- 1 m @ 3.29 g/t Au from 59 m (NGRC023)
- 2 m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 66 m including 1 m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 66 m (NGRC024)

Gold mineralisation at the May Prospect is hosted in quartz veins within a mafic dolerite and adjacent to the quartz veins. Minor iron and biotite alteration was recorded in the dolerite.

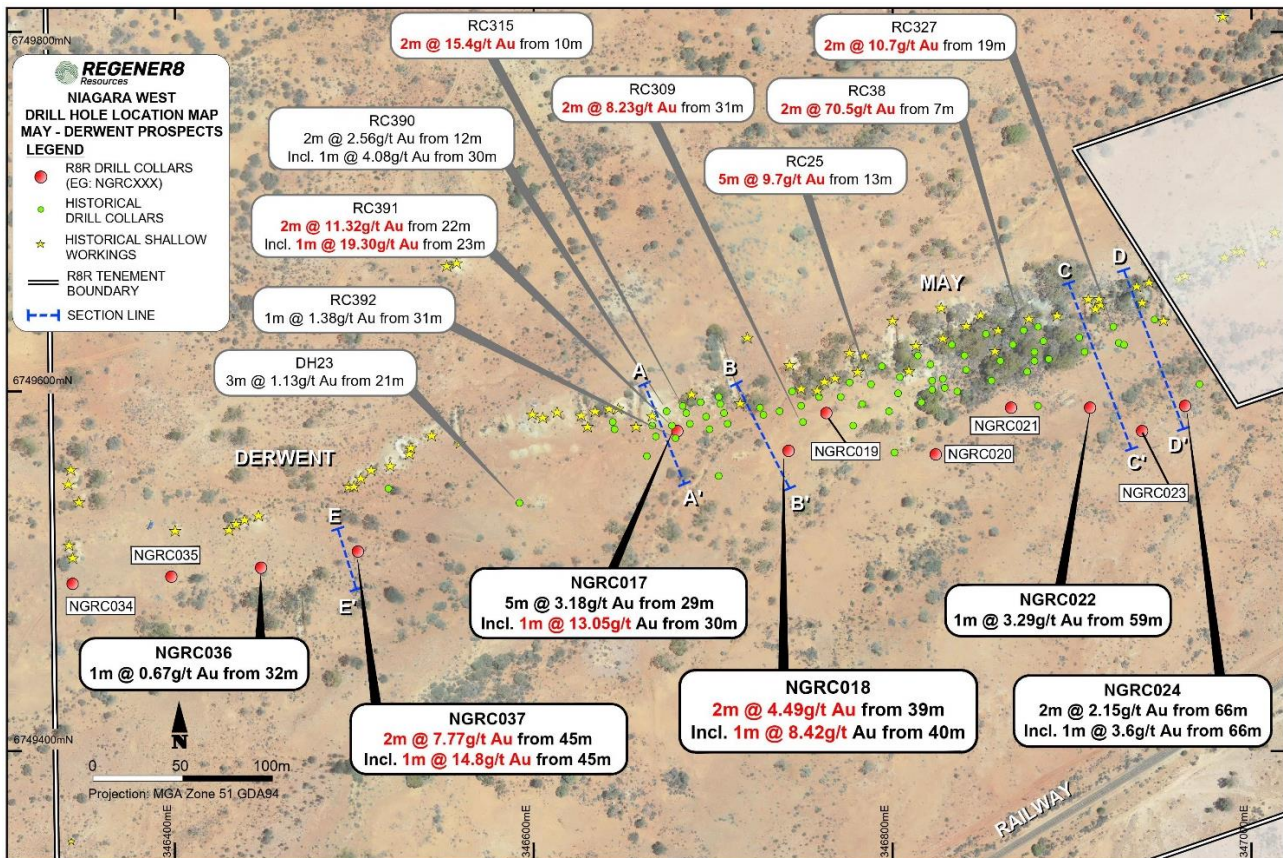


Figure 2: Location of RC drill hole collars for current campaign at May and Derwent, historic drill holes and shallow historic workings.

The mineralised intersection in drill hole NGRC017 occurs about 6 m below the gold and quartz vein intersections interpreted from historic drill holes and indicates the possibility of stacked, mineralised structures within this system (**Figure 3**).

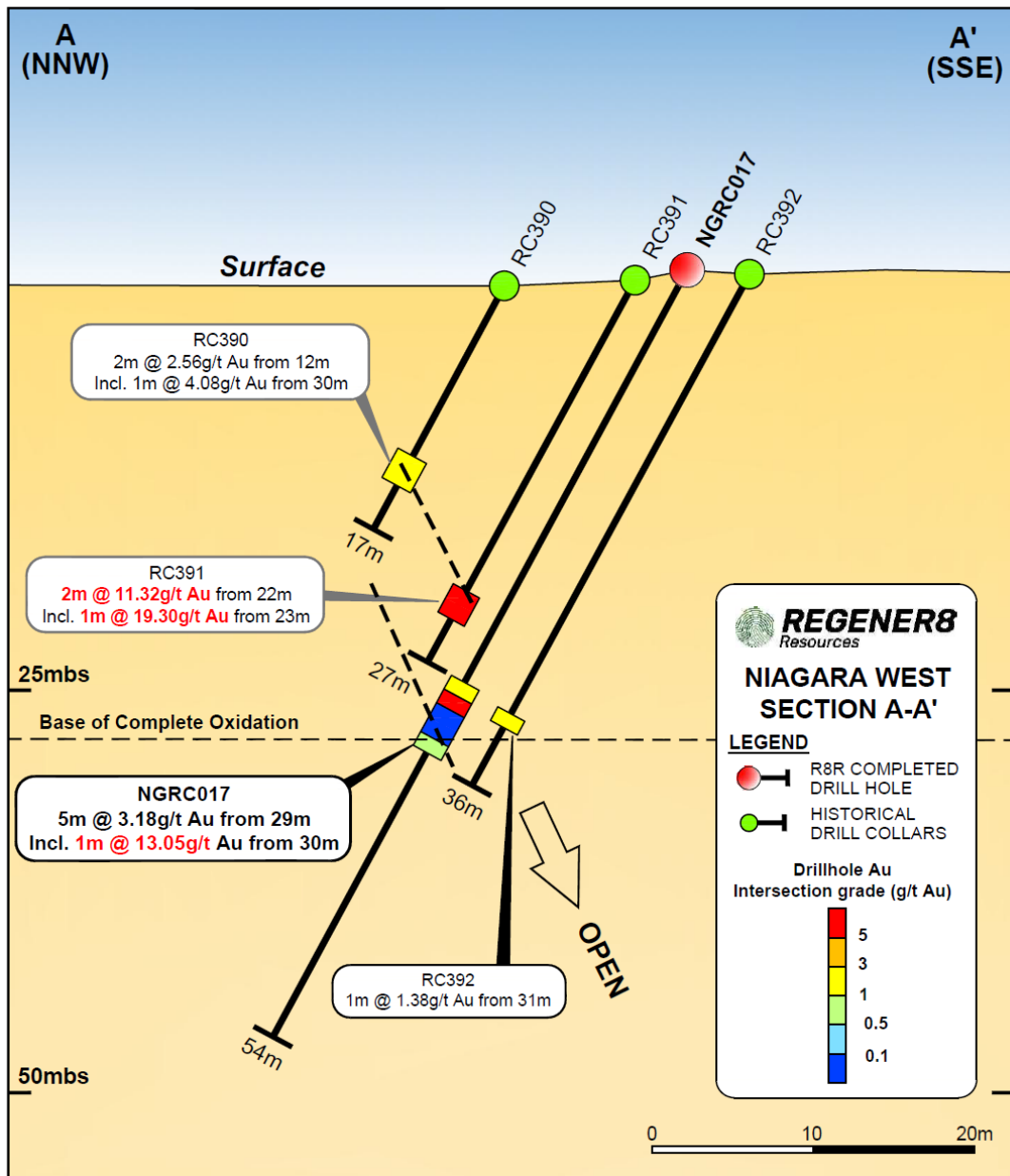


Figure 3: Historic drilling and R8R drilling on Section A-A' (ref Figure 2). Dashed lines are the interpreted dip of mineralised-stacked quartz veins.

The mineralised interval in drill hole NGRC018 demonstrates down dip continuity (**Figure 4**) with historical drill hole RC309 (2 m @ 8.23 g/t Au, WAMEX Report A20731, Mt Edon Mines Pty Ltd, 1987) intersecting 1 m @ 7.42 g/t Au beyond Section B-B' to the northeast.

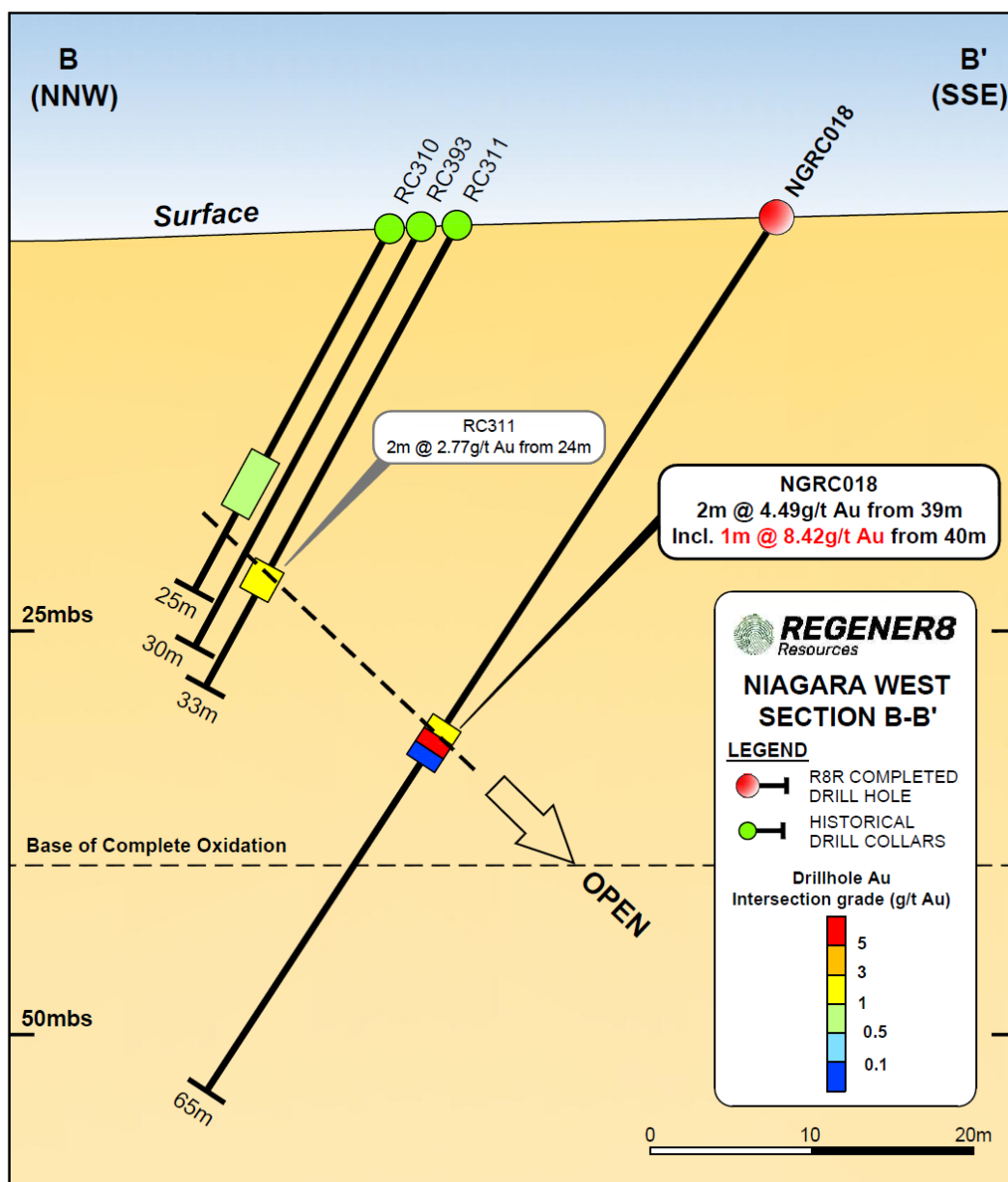


Figure 4: Historic drilling and R8R drilling on Section B-B' (ref **Figure 2**). Dashed lines show interpreted dip of quartz veins and gold mineralisation.

Drill hole NGRC023 intersected mineralisation 50 m down dip from historical drill hole RC327 (4 m @ 6.21 g/t Au including 1 m @ 20 g/t Au and 1 m @ 3.50 g/t Au, WAMEX Report 20731, Mt Edon Mines Pty Ltd, 1987) (**Figure 5**). This extension is also confirmed 27 m to the northeast in NGRC024 and the mineralisation is open down dip (**Figure 6**).

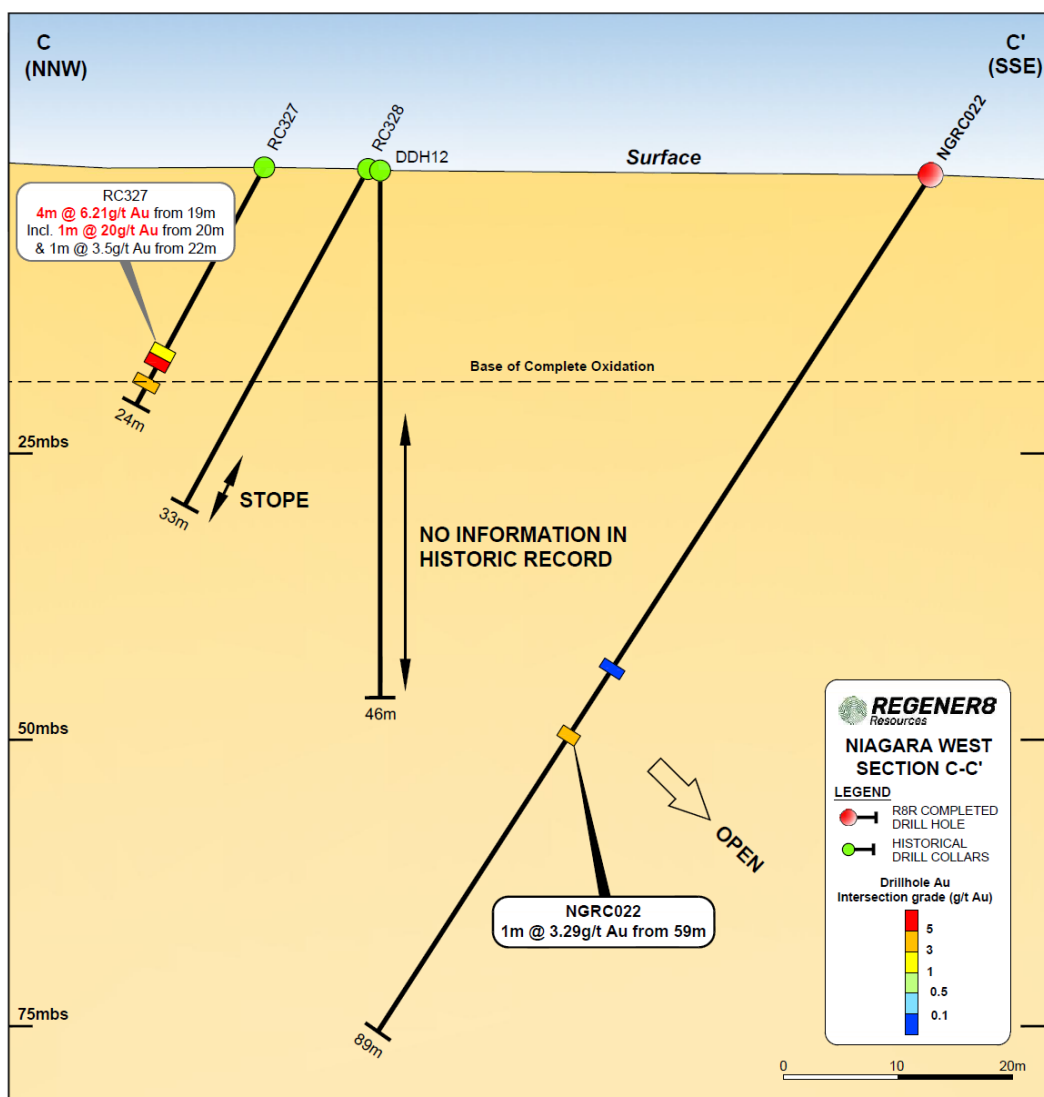


Figure 5: Historic drilling and R8R drilling on Section C-C' (ref Figure 2).

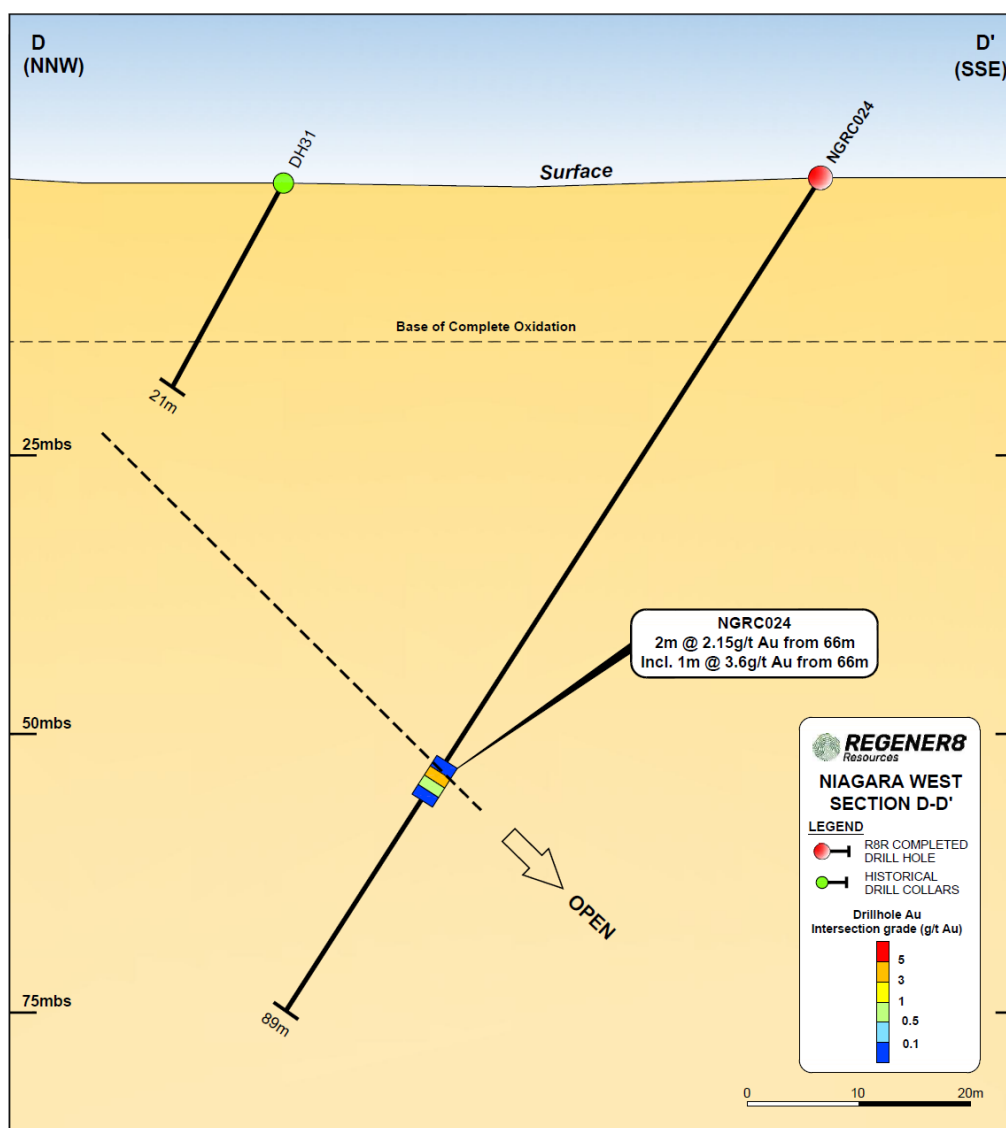


Figure 6: Historic drilling and R8R drilling on Section D-D' (ref **Figure 2**). Dashed lines show interpreted trends of quartz veins and gold mineralisation.

Derwent Prospect

The Derwent Prospect is defined by a series of historical shallow workings which have only previously been drill tested with one drill hole at the eastern part (**Figure 2**). Regener8 tested this prospect with four drill holes including an outstanding result in drill hole NGRC037:

- **2 m @ 7.77 g/t Au from 45 m including 1m @ 14.8 g/t Au from 45 m (NGRC037)**

The drill holes show a trend of increasing gold mineralisation from the west (NGRC034, NGRC035: <0.5 g/t Au) to east (NGRC036: 1 m @ 0.67 g/t Au) with easternmost drill hole NGRC037 intersecting 2 m @ 7.77 g/t Au (including 1 m @ 14.80 g/t Au, **Figure 7**). Drill hole NGRC037 is located about 39 m south-southwest of historic RAB drill hole DH23 which intersected 3 m @ 1.13 g/t Au (WAMEX Report A14010, Mt Edon Mines Pty Ltd, 1984). This easterly trend of increasing gold mineralisation is interpreted by Regener8 as a vector to gold mineralisation and will be utilised to plan future exploration campaigns.

Gold mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins at the interface of upper clay stones, dolerite and quartzite. Mineralised and unmineralized quartz veins occur in three packages in NGRC037 with a total width of 27 m from 42 m down hole which is interpreted to indicate proximity to a potentially fertile dilation structure.

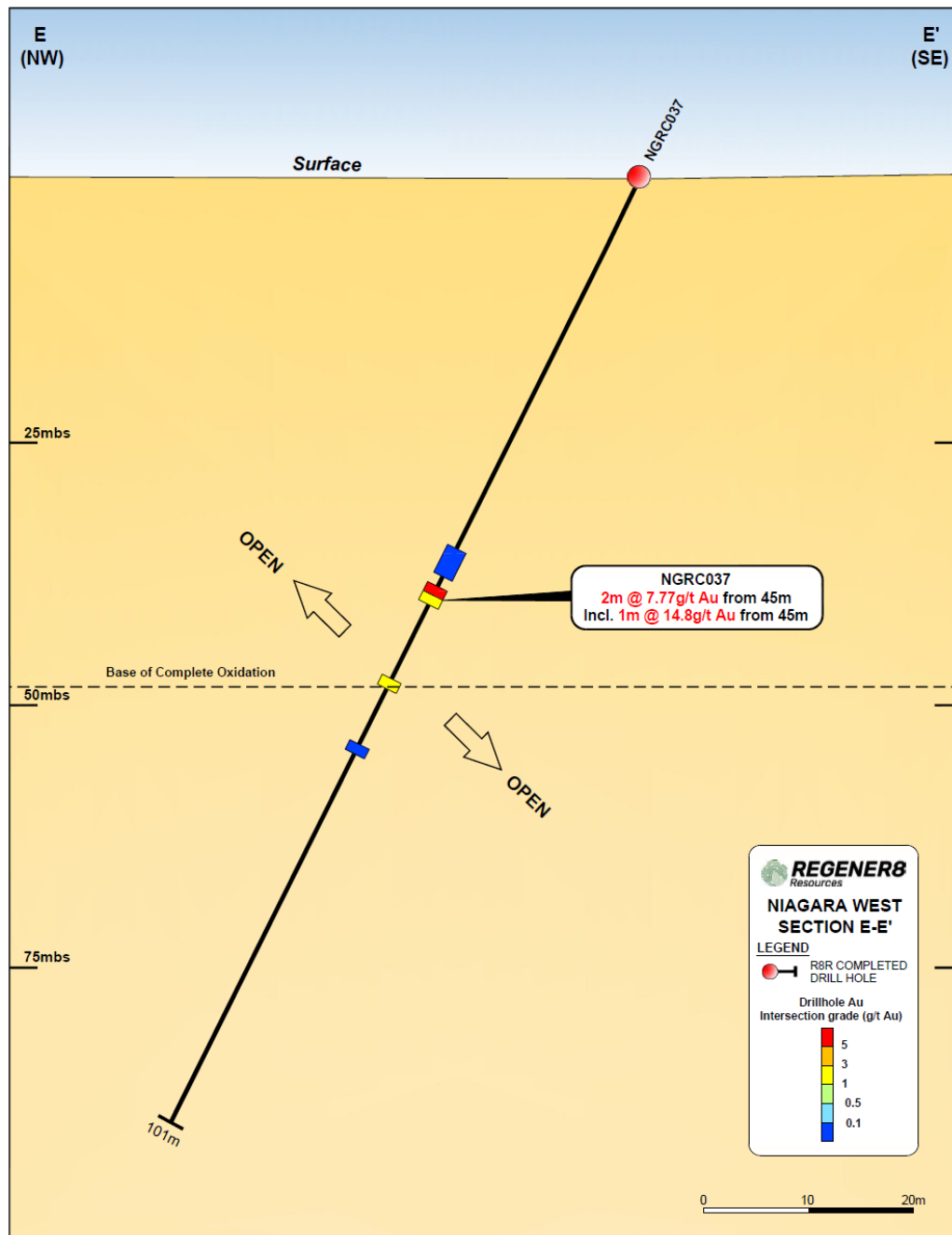


Figure 7: Historic drilling and R8R drilling on Section E-E' (ref Figure 2).

Jarrahdale and Spinaway Prospects

The Jarrahdale and Spinaway prospects follow a series of west-southwest trending shallow historical workings which had never been historically drilled (**Figure 8**). The Jarrahdale and Spinaway prospects were tested with five and four drill holes, respectively (**Figure 8**).

Out of five drill holes at Jarrahdale, two drill holes intersected Au >0.5 g/t. Drill hole NGRC032 intersected 2 m @ 0.58 g/t including 1 m @ 1.09 g/t Au whereas drill hole NGRC030 intersected 1 m @ 0.56 g/t Au.

A narrow quartz vein can be traced along all 5 drill holes and is the host to the gold mineralisation in NGRC030 and NGRC032. The quartz vein is developed within claystone or at the contact of the claystone to a dioritic to granitic dyke.

The Spinaway drilling intersected clay stones and lesser dolerite and granitic dykes. Even though drill hole NGRC028 intersected a package of quartz veins of significant combined width of 30 m down hole, it did not host gold mineralisation.

This prospect requires further evaluation to determine if there are higher grade mineralised zones.

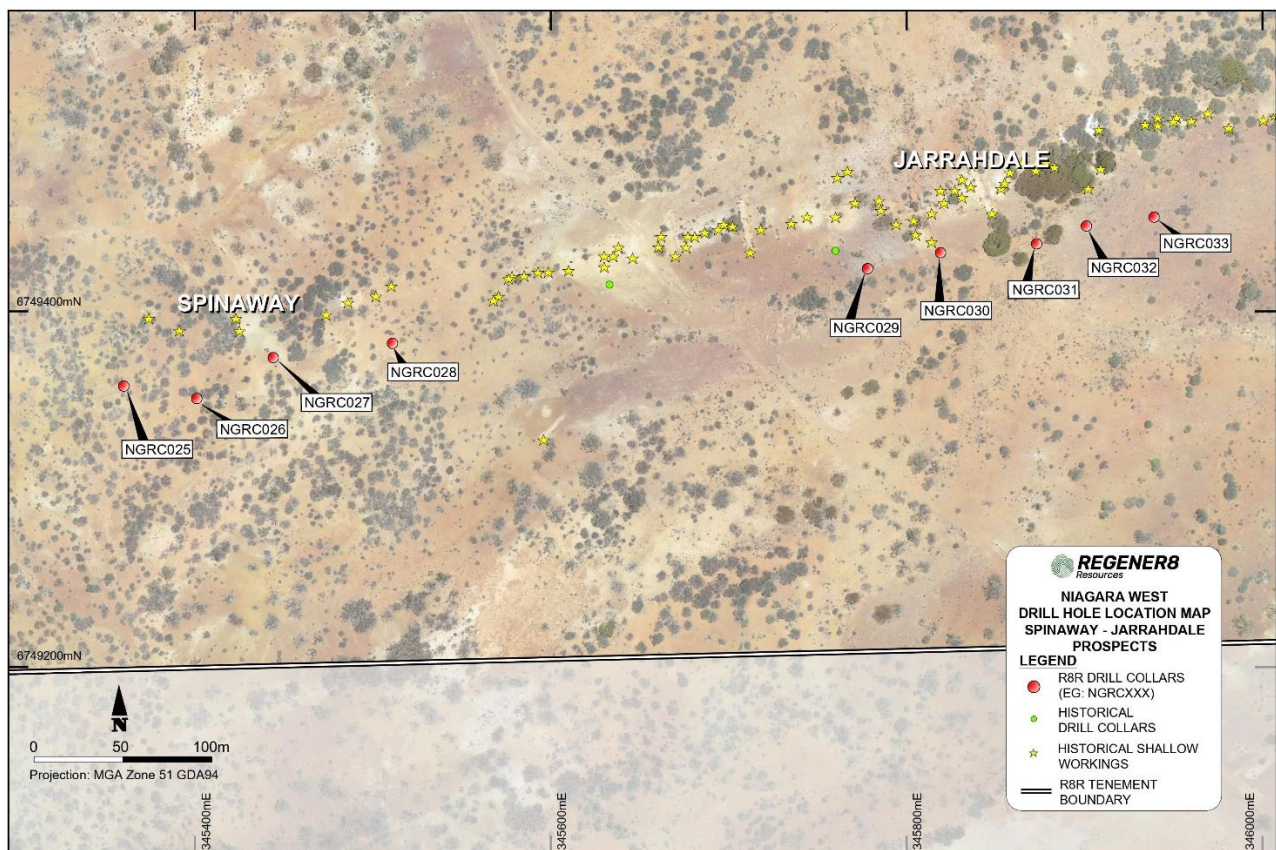


Figure 8: Location of RC drill hole collars for current campaign and historic drill holes and shallow historic workings of the Jarrahdale and Spinaway drilling.

Green Bullet Prospect

The Green Bullet prospect is newly defined by auger soil geochemistry (ASX announcement 31 January 2023) and some limited historic drilling. The Green Bullet prospect was tested with 12 drill holes along the auger soil sample anomaly trend (**Figure 9**).

Gold mineralisation has a north-easterly trend with best results achieved at the eastern part of the trend and include:

- 1 m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 81 m (NGRC046)
- 2 m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 56 m including 1m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 57 m (NGRC047)
- 1 m @ 2.97 g/t Au from 60 m (NGRC047)

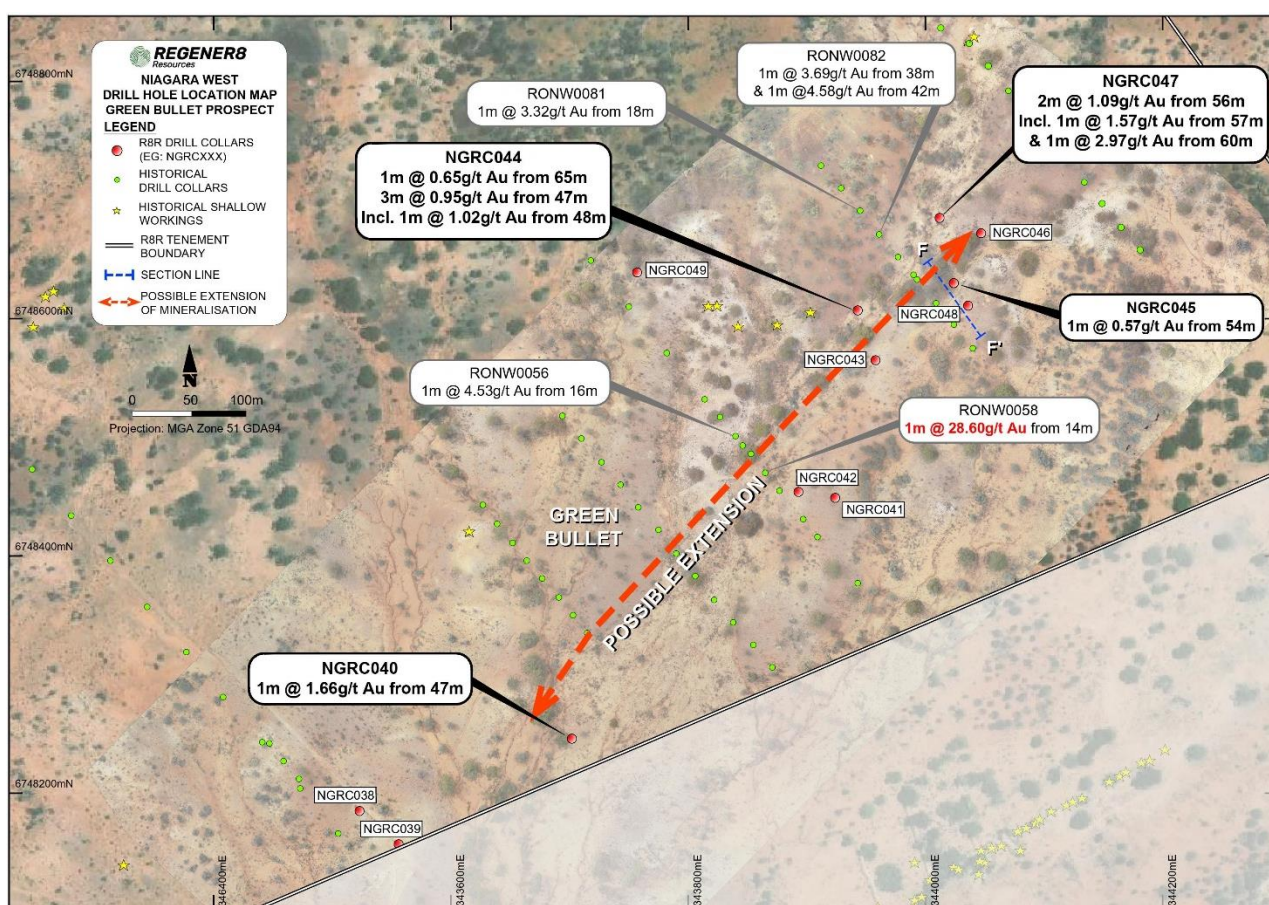


Figure 9: Location of Green Bullet RC drill hole collars for current campaign, historic drill holes and shallow historic workings.

Gold mineralisation in NGRC046 and NGRC047 is interpreted as contiguous and open down dip (**Figure 10**). Importantly, gold mineralisation in NGRC040, NGRC044 and NGRC045 implies continuity of gold mineralisation for 550 m to the southwest (**Figure 9**). Historical drill holes within the possible extension recorded 1 m @ 28.60 g/t Au from 14 m in RONW0058, and 1 m @ 4.53 g/t Au from 16 m in RONW0056. This shallow high-grade Au may represent enrichment during weathering and requires further investigation.

Gold mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins and adjacent quartzite, granodiorite, diorite and pegmatite. Minor pyrite and silicification are recorded adjacent to some of the quartz veins in drill holes NGRC041, NGRC042, NGRC045, NGRC048 and NGRC038. The significance of pyrite and silica alteration for gold mineralisation requires further consideration.

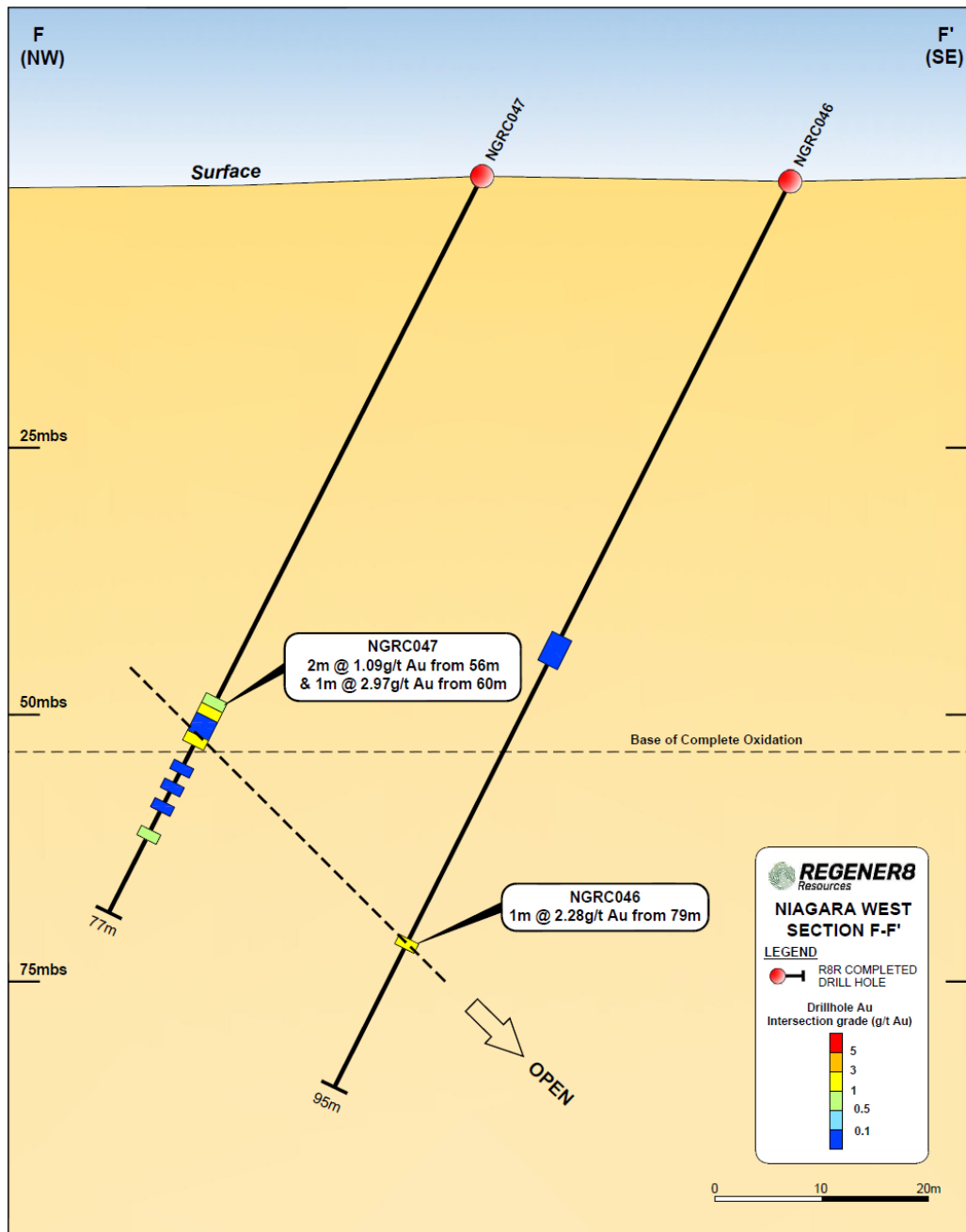


Figure 10: Historic drilling and R8R drilling on Section F-F' (ref **Figure 9**). Dashed lines show interpreted trends of quartz veins and gold mineralisation.

Regener8's Managing Director, Stephen Foley, commented:

"The results of Regener8's maiden RC program at Niagara West demonstrate successful outcomes of a systematic exploration approach using modern techniques. We're buoyed by the findings and are excited to see the extensions of mineralisation open down dip and along strike at numerous targets surrounded by historical high grade hits.

The possibility of stacked mineralised structures in the Niagara area has been an ongoing hypothesis of geologists with knowledge of the district. Our observations and results from this maiden program are starting to suggest a strengthening possibility of occurrence, which further encourages future exploration for the prospect of a significant discovery."

Discussion and Next Steps

The maiden RC drilling program at Niagara West represents the first test of a systematic exploration approach and program by Regener8 with airborne geophysical surveys, regolith interpretation, geological and structural mapping as well as auger soil sampling to generate robust drilling targets. The RC program has achieved the outset goals of confirming high-grade historical gold intersections, down dip continuation of gold mineralisation and the confirmation of previously undrilled or lightly drilled prospects at Derwent and Green Bullet.

Outstanding high-grade intersections at the May and Derwent prospects underscore the high-grade nature of gold mineralisation at Niagara West. The down-dip continuity achieved at the eastern end of the May Prospect encourages further drilling programs to explore further down dip and along strike at depth.

The high-grade gold intersection (highest grade achieved in this program) at the eastern end of the Derwent Prospect and the general improvement in grade at Derwent from west to east, provides a vector to high grade gold mineralisation at this prospect and will be used to plan further drill holes to test this mineralisation.

The newly discovered Green Bullet prospect shows stronger alteration of silicification and pyrite mineralisation associated with gold mineralisation, which is interpreted as encouraging that wider gold intersections can be achieved. The association of some of the gold mineralisation at Green Bullet with granitoid intrusions requires further investigation to determine the significance for the exploration model.

Over the coming months, Regener8 will be receiving further assays from multielement testing of selected samples within the program, undertaking further analysis of the results, updating the geological model and developing next phase exploration program to deliver effective value to the Kookynie Gold project.

Regener8 looks forward to updating the market in the coming period.

Relevant ASX Announcements:

- 05.05.2023 "Exploration Drilling Completed at Niagara West Gold Targets"
- 24.04.2023 "Drilling Commences at Niagara West"
- 31.01.2023 "Encouraging Auger Results at Kookynie Gold Project"
- 14.07.2022 "Successful listing on ASX and Corporate Presentation"

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results on the Company's mineral assets is based on information reviewed by Mr Ian Stockton. Mr Stockton is a full-time employee of CSA Global. Mr Stockton is engaged by Regener8 Resources NL as an independent consultant. Mr Stockton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stockton is a Fellow and RPGeo (Exploration) of the AIG and Member of the AusIMM. Mr Stockton consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Regener8 Resources NL

Regener8 Resources Kookynie Project is located in the Kookynie district of Western Australia, approximately 150km north of Kalgoorlie and 55km south of Leonora. This historically productive region has produced over 500,000oz* and has undergone a revival of activity in recent years, with encouraging resource growth and exploration results by neighbours such as Genesis Minerals, Iris Metals, Carnavale Resources and Metallicity.

Regener8 intends to investigate its underexplored tenements located in the heart of this district, with a view to adding value, whilst traversing lightly on country and in a climate sensitive manner.

*(GSWA Report "Geology of the Melita 1:100,000 Sheet" 1994)

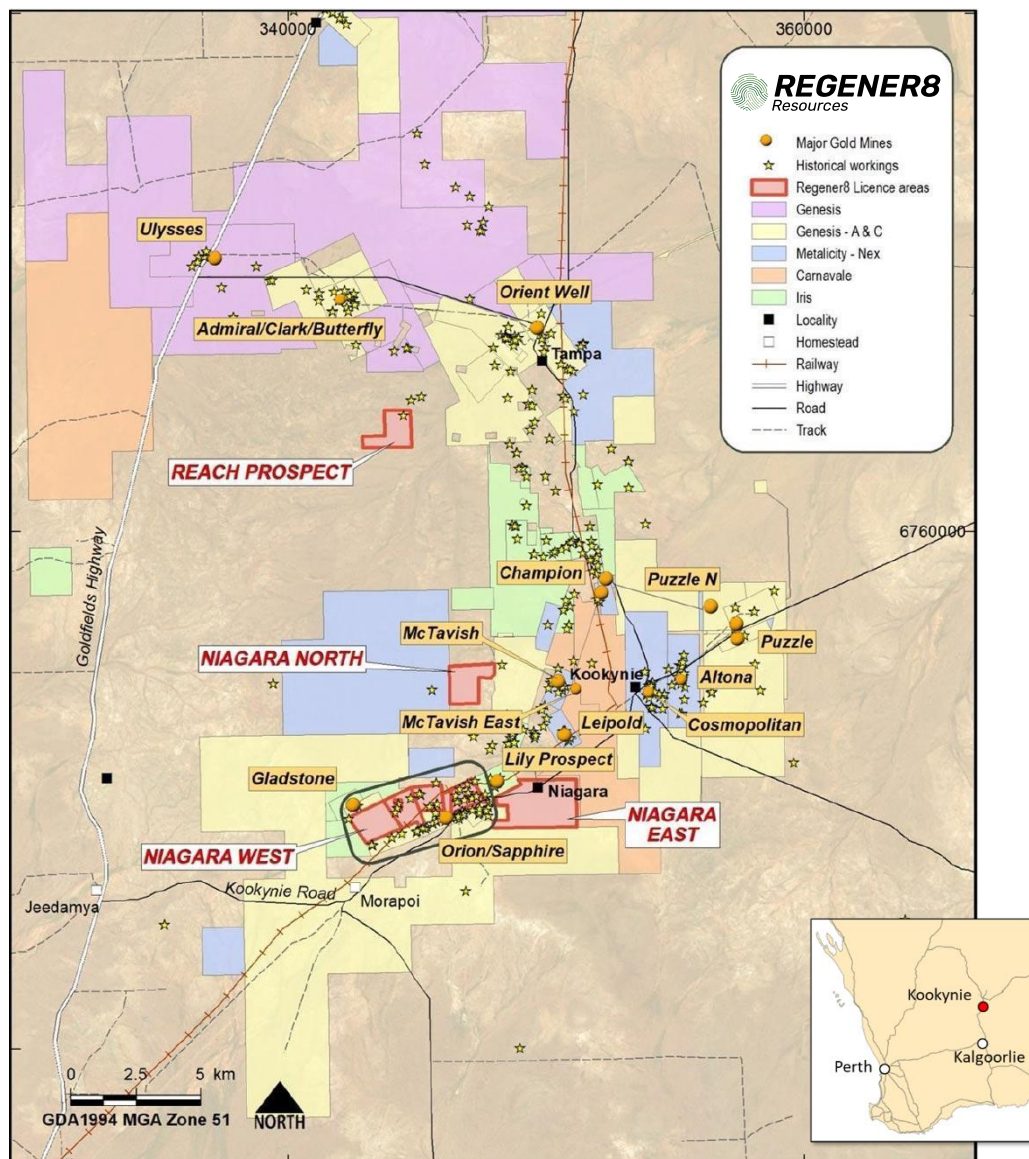


Figure 11: Regener8 Resources' Project Location Map

Appendix 1: Significant drilling intersections

Intersections have been calculated using a lower cut off of 0.5 g/t and allow 1 m internal dilution.

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Grade (g/t)
May	NGRC017	29	34	5	3.18
	including	29	31	2	7.28
	which includes	30	31	1	13.05
	NGRC018	39	41	2	4.49
	including	40	41	1	8.42
	NGRC020	46	49	3	0.59
	NGRC021	35	36	1	1.6
	NGRC023	59	60	1	3.29
	NGRC024	66	68	2	2.15
	including	66	67	1	3.6
Jarrahdale	NGRC030	25	26	1	0.56
	NGRC032	34	37	3	0.58
	including	36	37	1	1.09
Green Bullet	NGRC040	47	48	1	1.66
	NGRC040	51	52	1	0.71
	NGRC044	43	44	1	0.65
	NGRC044	47	50	3	0.95
	including	48	49	1	1.02
	NGRC045	54	55	1	0.57
	NGRC046	81	82	1	2.28
	NGRC047	56	58	2	1.09
	including	57	58	1	1.57
	NGRC047	60	61	1	2.97
	NGRC047	70	71	1	0.63
Derwent	NGRC036	32	33	1	0.67
	NGRC037	45	47	2	7.77
	including	45	46	1	14.8
	NGRC037	55	56	1	1.29

Appendix 2: Details of Regener8's Niagara West Phase 1 RC Program drill holes

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
NGRC017	346680	6749578	468	340	60	54
NGRC018	346742	6749567	451	340	55	66
NGRC019	346763	6749588	443	340	55	54
NGRC020	346824	6749565	424	340	55	90
NGRC021	346866	6749591	458	340	55	72
NGRC022	346910	6749591	358	340	55	78
NGRC023	346939	6749578	371	340	55	90
NGRC024	346963	6749592	402	340	55	90
NGRC025	345360	6749358	484	340	60	60
NGRC026	345401	6749351	505	340	60	60
NGRC027	345444	6749374	522	340	60	66
NGRC028	345511	6749382	520	340	60	78
NGRC029	345778	6749424	499	340	60	60
NGRC030	345819	6749433	425	340	60	60
NGRC031	345873	6749438	457	340	60	60
NGRC032	345901	6749448	499	340	60	60
NGRC033	345939	6749453	508	340	60	60
NGRC034	346343	6749493	510	340	60	78
NGRC035	346398	6749497	558	340	60	84
NGRC036	346448	6749502	589	340	60	90
NGRC037	346502	6749511	621	340	60	96
NGRC038	343556	6748157	437	307	60	102
NGRC039	343523	6748185	498	307	60	48
NGRC040	343702	6748246	512	307	60	72
NGRC041	343924	6748449	593	307	60	108
NGRC042	343893	6748454	575	307	60	96
NGRC043	343958	6748565	612	307	60	78
NGRC044	343943	6748607	593	307	60	54
NGRC045	344024	6748630	528	307	60	96
NGRC046	344047	6748672	427	307	60	96
NGRC047	344012	6748685	454	307	60	78
NGRC048	344036	6748611	398	307	60	108
NGRC049	343757	6748639	435	307	60	88

Appendix 3: Listing of gold intersections >0.1 g/t

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Interval_Length	Au_ppm
NGRC041	67	68	1	0.102
NGRC044	41	42	1	0.109
NGRC029	31	32	1	0.111
NGRC047	65	66	1	0.112
NGRC047	67	68	1	0.113
NGRC036	40	41	1	0.115
NGRC035	30	31	1	0.116
NGRC044	44	45	1	0.122
NGRC036	27	28	1	0.125
NGRC036	29	30	1	0.125
NGRC042	81	82	1	0.126
NGRC032	35	36	1	0.127
NGRC036	33	34	1	0.128
NGRC037	43	44	1	0.129
NGRC023	52	53	1	0.13
NGRC030	24	25	1	0.138
NGRC024	68	69	1	0.141
NGRC042	67	68	1	0.155
NGRC037	41	42	1	0.161
NGRC036	28	29	1	0.17
NGRC047	59	60	1	0.186
NGRC042	71	72	1	0.188
NGRC025	49	50	1	0.196
NGRC037	42	43	1	0.211
NGRC017	32	33	1	0.217
NGRC047	63	64	1	0.23
NGRC037	62	63	1	0.236
NGRC046	49	50	1	0.251
NGRC048	51	52	1	0.251
NGRC046	51	52	1	0.258
NGRC046	50	51	1	0.301
NGRC047	58	59	1	0.301
NGRC045	63	64	1	0.303
NGRC048	68	69	1	0.309
NGRC024	65	66	1	0.338
NGRC017	31	32	1	0.356
NGRC018	41	42	1	0.362
NGRC030	27	28	1	0.373
NGRC042	66	67	1	0.373



NGRC042	70	71	1	0.383
NGRC044	46	47	1	0.453
NGRC032	34	35	1	0.513
NGRC020	46	47	1	0.54
NGRC030	25	26	1	0.556
NGRC045	54	55	1	0.556
NGRC018	39	40	1	0.559
NGRC020	47	48	1	0.588
NGRC047	56	57	1	0.616
NGRC047	70	71	1	0.629
NGRC020	48	49	1	0.643
NGRC044	43	44	1	0.65
NGRC036	32	33	1	0.669
NGRC024	67	68	1	0.698
NGRC040	51	52	1	0.708
NGRC037	46	47	1	0.74
NGRC017	33	34	1	0.767
NGRC044	49	50	1	0.863
NGRC044	47	48	1	0.962
NGRC044	48	49	1	1.015
NGRC032	36	37	1	1.09
NGRC037	55	56	1	1.29
NGRC017	29	30	1	1.515
NGRC047	57	58	1	1.565
NGRC021	35	36	1	1.6
NGRC040	47	48	1	1.66
NGRC046	81	82	1	2.28
NGRC047	60	61	1	2.97
NGRC023	59	60	1	3.29
NGRC024	66	67	1	3.6
NGRC018	40	41	1	8.42
NGRC017	30	31	1	13.05
NGRC037	45	46	1	14.8

1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>R8R RC Drill Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation percussion (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples at a weight of between ~0.5 and ~3kg which were submitted to ALS laboratories for 50g charge Fire Assay analysis; no laboratory sub-sampling is being reported. Sample submission included known OREAS standards every 20 samples, field duplicates every 30 samples, and blanks every 30 samples. The Kookynie gold field is known for coarse grained gold in historic mining and a large 5.5 inch (139.7mm) drill bit was used to maximize sample volume. <p>Historical Drilling Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principal forms of historical sampling within the Kookynie Project area comprise soil, lag and auger geochemical sampling, rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD). Mount Edon Mines Pty Ltd and Mt Edon Mines Pty Ltd held tenure between 1984 and 1996. During this time, the operator reported 35 RAB drill holes for 760 m, 63 RC drill holes for 1,511 m, 6 DD drill holes for 228 m (a further 3 DD drill holes are reported but without details), 455 auger samples, and 130 rock chip analyses with reported location and assay information. Drill holes samples were generally taken at 1 m intervals for gold analysis, where stated analysis is by Fire Assay. Golden Valley Mines NL reported the assay results and location of 8 rock chip samples in 1989. Golden Dragon Mining NL reported 17 RC drill holes in 1994, for a total of 1,070 m. 2 kg samples were sent to Multilab Kalgoorlie for 50 g Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish for gold only. Aberfoyle Resources Ltd held tenure in the area of interest from 1995 to 1996. Aberfoyle reported the completion of 91 RAB drill holes for 2,914 m; 2 RC drill holes for 212 m; and 445 lag and soil samples. Drill cuttings were analysed by 50 g Fire Assay with AAS determination.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kookynie Resources NL conducted 6 auger soil samples between 2002 and 2003, and completed 2 RC drill holes in the area of interest for 108 m during the period 1998 to 2009. Laconia Resources Limited completed 7 RC drill holes in the area of interest between 4 August 2010 and 3 August 2011 for a total of 604 m. Drill chips were collected at 1 m intervals with 4 m composites taken for assay by Aqua Regia digest and Fire Assay; where a quartz reef system was identified on site, 1 m interval samples were collected. Sample QAQC was monitored during the program by submitting four standards. Barmingo Pty Ltd held tenure from 1 January 1993 to 2 December 2002, during which time they carried out auger geochemical sampling for a total of 402 sampling sites within the area of interest. The auger soil samples were drilled to a depth of 1.8 m or until blade refusal; the bottom of hole sample was taken and hand sieved to 2 mm and -80# mesh to produce a 0.5 kg sample for BLEG analysis. Mt Kersey Mining NL held tenure from 1991 to 1999. During this period they completed two RC holes for 103 m, 15 RAB drill holes for 612 m, 38 -6 mm mesh soil samples as part of wider 500 m by 50 m north-south grid lines, one lag sample, and seven rock chip samples. Dalrymple Resources NL completed a single RC hole during the period 2006 to 2007. Between 2001 and 2014, Midas Resources Limited drilled seven RC holes for 634 m and collected 14 rock chip samples from historical mine waste dumps. Hawthorn Resources Limited held tenure over the area of interest between 2008 and 2011. During this time, 313 soil lag samples using a -6+2 mm mesh, and 18 soil samples using a -80# mesh were taken; 5 rock chips were also sampled. Soil samples were assayed with a 40 g split via aqua regia digestion with a ICPMS/ICPOES finish by Ultra Trace Pty Ltd. Hawthorn Resources also drilled 43 RAB holes between 2010 and 2011 for a total of 1995 m. Drill cuttings were sampled on a 4 metre cyclone split basis, and dispatched to Ultratrace Laboratories, Perth, where a 40 g charge was analysed via fire assay and four acid digest with a ICPMS/ICPOES finish.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	R8R RC Drill Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling utilised a 5.5 inches (139.7 mm) diameter percussion hammer bit. The drilling was carried out by Redrock Drilling Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie with a truck mounted Hydco 40 350/1050 drill rig. The drilling was supported by an auxiliary compressor.

		<p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported historical drilling includes 184 RAB drill holes, 100 RC drill holes, and 9 DD drill holes. Historical drilling was conducted by previous explorers using the prevailing survey practices. The use of any data obtained from historical exploration is recommended for indicative purposes only in terms of developing Exploration Targets. Very few details are provided in the historical WAMEX reports regarding the details of the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>R8R RC Drill Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not known if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Drilling recoveries are recorded as part of geological logging. The large diameter (5.5 inch) drill bit was a measure to maximize sample volume. Recovery of samples is maximised by using drilling techniques suited to the ground conditions. <p>RC drilling used standard drilling equipment and procedures that are suitable to maximise sample recovery and the representative nature of the samples</p> <p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is insufficient information available from public records regarding sample recovery, or to review grade bias in relation to sample recovery.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>R8R RC Drill Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is considered as reconnaissance exploration. No mineral resource or mining study is being undertaken. Logging of rock chips samples from drill cuttings is undertaken as a first pass indication of potential gold and multi-element anomalism. Samples of rock chips from drill cuttings were logged by the geologist in the field, for parameters including, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite. Sample logging was qualitative in nature. For each drill hole the entire drill hole was logged. Historical Drill Programs: <p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported geological logging from historical drilling is inconsistent and often incomplete. Where geological logging is reported, the logging is qualitative in nature and includes, for example, logs of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, and the presence of quartz and pyrite.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no record sample photography and there is insufficient available information to comment on the total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged from the available historical records.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>R8R RC Drill Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core drilling is being reported. The samples for the laboratory have been split into calico bags in a riffle splitter attached to the cyclone of the drill rig. 97% of the samples were dry, 3% of the samples were moist and two samples were wet. An estimate of moisture content and sample recovery was recorded for each sample pile. The material and sample sizes are considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation being targeted. <p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no records of how historical exploration samples were sub-sampled. There are limited records of whether the samples were wet or dry; A & C Mining Investments Pty Ltd provide a record of dry/moist/wet scoop samples. Based on the available historical information, the preparation of samples from drill cuttings were appropriate at the time of sampling. There are no records of the QC procedures to ensure that sampling was representative in historical exploration records. The sampling methods are considered appropriate to the grain size of the gold mineralisation styles in the district.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>R8R RC Drill Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay analysis for gold is industry standard and is considered a total decomposition technique. Quality control procedures in the field included collection of duplicate samples every 30 samples and insertion of certified standards every 20 samples and blanks every 30 samples to assess the reproducibility of the analytical results. <p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golden Dragon Mining NL collected drill cuttings at 1 m interval and resampled to 2 m composites. 2 kg samples were sent to Multilab Kalgoorlie for 50 g Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish for gold only. Aberfoyle Resources Ltd grab sampled drill cuttings (2 m from surface, then 4 m intervals), and submitted the samples to AAL Kalgoorlie for analysis by 50 g Fire Assay with AAS determination. Where elevated gold was assayed, composite samples were resampled to 1 m. Surface samples were sieved to -6 mm and

		<p>assayed via the B-ETA method at Genalysis Kalgoorlie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barmingo Pty Ltd auger soil samples were hand sieved to 2 mm and - 80# mesh to produce a 0.5 kg sample for BLEG analysis by Ultra Trace Pty Ltd. Laconia Resources Limited RC samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assays Laboratory (Kalassay) for preparation and assay. Sample pulps were checked for their passage through 75 µm mesh and assayed by Fire Assay for gold and Aqua Regia for other elements. Quality assurance and quality control was monitored during the program by submitting four standards (G901-1, G901-9, G301-10 and GLG307-1). Data integrity for the programme was deemed to be of good quality with the external standards reporting consistent results. Midas Resources Limited drilled seven RC holes; sampling was conducted in 4 m composites with additional 1 m composites taken across selected zones. Duplicates were taken on nominal 20 m spacing, and standards added on nominal 50 m spacing and at the end of each hole. A total of 259 samples and 71 QAQC samples were submitted to Aurum Laboratories for fire assay analysis for gold only. Hawthorn Resources Limited collected 313 soil lag samples using a -6+2 mm mesh, and 18 soil samples using a -80# mesh were taken; 5 rock chips were also sampled. Soil samples were assayed with a 40 g split via aqua regia digestion with a ICPMS/ICPOES finish by Ultra Trace Pty Ltd. Hawthorn Resources also drilled 43 RAB holes between 2010 and 2011 for a total of 1995 m. Drill cuttings were sampled on a 4 metre cyclone split basis, and dispatched to Ultratrace Laboratories, Perth, where a 40 g charge was analysed via fire assay and four acid digest with a ICPMS/ICPOES finish. Information on the quality of assay data and laboratory tests from other historical information is incomplete. Some reports indicate that sample repeats were assayed on occasion. Aqua Regia and BLEG are considered partial digest methods and Fire Assay is considered a total digest assay method.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>R8R RC Drill Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 826 drill chip samples (including standards, blanks and duplicates) were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for detection of gold by 50g Fire Assay method with ICP-AES finish, ALS method Au-ICP22. Significant intersections have been calculated by an independent consultant. A number of field duplicate, standard and blank samples were submitted to the laboratory.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data have not been adjusted. <p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have not been independently verified. No verification work has been carried out on the historical open-file WAMEX data. No adjustments were made to the historical assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>R8R RC Drill Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collars are located with a hand held GPS. These positions are considered to be within 3 m accuracy in the horizontal plane. RL is not specifically accurate for handheld GPS, however the RL data is fit for this purpose as the terrain is largely flat and there is no further requirement for accurate elevation for future work. Down-hole surveys were carried out using single shots every 10 m with the REFLEX Gyro downhole tool. All location data have been recorded using the GDA94 – Zone 51 grid. <p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accuracy and precision of historical surveyed coordinates is unknown due to the historical nature of exploration. AGD84 Zone 51 and GDA94 Zone 51 are the reported coordinate systems used by the historical exploration activities. There is no detailed documentation regarding accuracy of topography. Scanned maps were georeferenced using either Dead Tenement boundaries or the location of sites such as historical workings, which are visible in modern satellite imagery. The accuracy and precision of location data is uncertain where scanned maps were georeferenced.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>R8R RC Drill Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were spaced to test for continuity of historic results or along old working to test for new gold intersections. The spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate. Sample compositing has not been applied. <p>Historical Drill Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical down hole sampling was typically reported at 1 m intervals, however, sampling intervals in historical data are incomplete and on occasion do report results according to variously composited intervals up to 4 m length. The spacing of the historical exploration programs is appropriate for understanding of exploration potential and identification of broad anomalous zones.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource Estimates have been completed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	R8R RC Drill Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of mineralized structures was estimated from historical drilling using a 3D model. Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the structures. Historical Drill Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill holes were orientated either vertically or with a dip of 60°. Drilling azimuths were approximately towards the north, west-northwest, or southwest and vary with the prospect and inferred orientation of the target structure represented by the general trend of historical workings. There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	R8R RC Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were supervised on site at all times and transported to ALS laboratories by the contractor from Maripoi Station. Historical Drill Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No records exist of historical sample security procedures for any of the previous exploration campaigns conducted by the various companies.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All QAQC data are reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that reported greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kookynie Gold Project comprises one granted exploration licence, E40/342 and eight prospecting licences, P40/1492 (Reach Prospect), P40/1506, P40/1513, P40/1515, P40/1516, P40/1517, P40/1518, and P40/1536, located in the Kookynie region in Western Australia's Goldfields region. The licences are held 100% by Regener8 Resources NL. All the licences are in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous airborne magnetic/radiometric surveys have been undertaken in the area of interest by GTI Energy and Mt Kersey Mining NL. Historic exploration of relevance has been undertaken by Mount Edon Mines Pty Ltd, Mt Edon Mines Pty Ltd, Golden Valley Mines NL, Golden Dragon Mining NL, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd, Kookynie Resources NL, Barmingo Pty Ltd, and Laconia Resources Limited. Exploration for gold, completed by historical workers within E40/342, has been limited to broadly spaced soil sampling and limited reconnaissance drilling programs, with the majority of the work undertaken in areas outside the current E40/342 licence area. Exploration within P40/1492, P40/1506, P40/1513, P40/1515, P40/1516, P40/1517, P40/1518, and P40/1536 during the late 1980's and 1990's, comprised trenching, sampling and shallow first pass drilling, primarily focused on the historical workings.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project areas are located within the central section of the Archaean Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt. The main structural feature in the region is the Moriarty Shear Zone that marks the boundary between the Kalgoorlie and Kurnalpi terranes of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane. The Kookynie region is located in the western part of the Kurnalpi Terrane where it is interpreted that between c. 2692 Ma and 2680 Ma, volcanic centres produced bimodal (basalt–rhyolite) volcanic and associated intrusive and sedimentary rocks in an arc-rift environment. Locally, the rocks in the Niagara mining area north of the Mulliberry Granitoid Complex mainly consist of cumulate-textured gabbro-norite and gabbroic anorthosite, dolerite and iron-rich quartz diorite, felsic volcanics and granite. The rocks are mainly low temperature metamorphic assemblages of greenschist or lower amphibolite facies. Historical workings exploited high grade gold in narrow quartz vein targets by underground mining methods.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data for the collar location and elevation, dip, azimuth and total depth of the drill holes is summarized in Appendix 2 and 3.

	<i>the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assay results are reported as received. Composite significant intersections are reported with a lower cut off of 0.5 g/t Au. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of assay results.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant maps and sections are presented in the text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results are reported in Appendix 2 and 3.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant exploration results are reported in the text.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work includes regolith evaluation, surface mapping and rock chip sampling, further auger soil sampling, and AC or RC drilling programs where appropriate to test the potential for gold mineralisation in depth extensions beneath historical workings and new targets as determined by ongoing work.

