ASX Announcement

17 June 2024

ANNUAL MINERAL RESOURCE, ORE RESERVE AND EXPLORATION UPDATE

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVES HIGHLIGHTS

- Total Group Mineral Resources of 7.0Moz and Ore Reserves of 3.5Moz.
- Third consecutive year of Underground Ore Reserves growth at Duketon and Tropicana.
  - Since 2019, Duketon has delivered underground Ore Reserve growth of ~380%, including cumulative mining depletion.
  - Since Regis' acquisition in 2021, Tropicana has delivered underground Ore Reserve growth of ~270%, including cumulative mining depletion.
- McPhillamys Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves will be updated within the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), due for release at the end of June 2024.

EXPLORATION UPDATE HIGHLIGHTS

- Exploration results continue to reinforce Regis' confidence in delivering its strategic objective of operating four to five underground mines within Duketon, targeting future annual production of 200koz to 250koz of gold.
  - Garden Well and Rosemont show significant near-term underground growth potential.
  - Multiple new underground mine potential with Ben Hur and Toohey's Well offering opportunities to deliver Regis' fourth or fifth underground mine.
- Drilling at Tropicana underpins confidence in continued underground growth.
  - Boston Shaker underground drilling has delivered spectacular intersections while enhancing underground resources and extending mineralisation within unclassified areas at depth.
  - A fault offset of the Havana high-grade shoot has been identified as has a conceptual, "blind", northern repeat of the Havana high-grade shoot called the Cobbler underground target.
  - Down-dip extension potential has been demonstrated at Tropicana underground.
  - A 54,000m regional exploration programme will test several geological and mineralisation trends which have returned significant results from multiple drilling programmes.
- Drilling at McPhillamys intersected 3m @ 8.4g/t from 530m; 52m @ 4.5g/t from 629m including 26m @ 7.4g/t from 630m, down-plunge of current modelled mineralisation.

Regis Resources (**ASX:RRL, "Regis"**) is pleased to release its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update for the 12 months ended 31 December 2023. This report confirms that Regis continues to systematically identify underground opportunities that deliver organic value growth from increased Ore Reserves and mine life. In addition, exploration activities further reinforce Regis' confidence in its ability to increase the number of underground mines it operates in direct support to its longer-term value growth objective.

Jim Beyer, Regis' Managing Director and CEO said: "We have long believed that our suite of assets hold the potential to host long-life and expandable underground mines. The latest Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves report has demonstrated underground exploration continues to realise extensions to the current gold mineralisation at depth across Duketon, Tropicana and McPhillamys.

Over the last three years, our exploration activities across Duketon and Tropicana (30%) have successfully expanded our underground Ore Reserves from ~360koz to ~535koz while over the same period producing ~365koz of gold. These results, as illustrated in this report, gives us confidence that we can continue delivering in-line with this trend."

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE UPDATE

As of 31 December 2023, Group Mineral Resources are estimated at 168Mt @1.3g/t Au for 7.0Moz (Table 1).

Table 1: Group Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2023 (Regis attributable, including Ore Reserves)

	MEASURED			***INDICATED***			***INFERRED***			***TOTAL RESOURCES***		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)
Regis Total	**25**	**1.0**	**820**	**114**	**1.2**	**4,570**	**28**	**1.7**	**1,570**	**168**	**1.3**	**6,960**

Note: Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Summation errors may occur due to rounding.

As at 31 December 2023, Group Ore Reserves are estimated at 94Mt @1.2g.t Au for 3.5Moz (Table 2).

Table 2: Group Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2023 (Regis attributable)

	PROVED			***PROBABLE***			***TOTAL RESERVES***		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)
Regis Total	**16**	**0.9**	**431**	**79**	**1.2**	**3,077**	**94**	**1.2**	**3,510**

Note: Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Tropicana reported as nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 1,000,000, ounces Summation errors may occur due to rounding.

As expected, during the period open pit Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves reduced, partially offset by growth of underground Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. A summary of the year-on-year changes are illustrated in Figure 1 and Table 2.

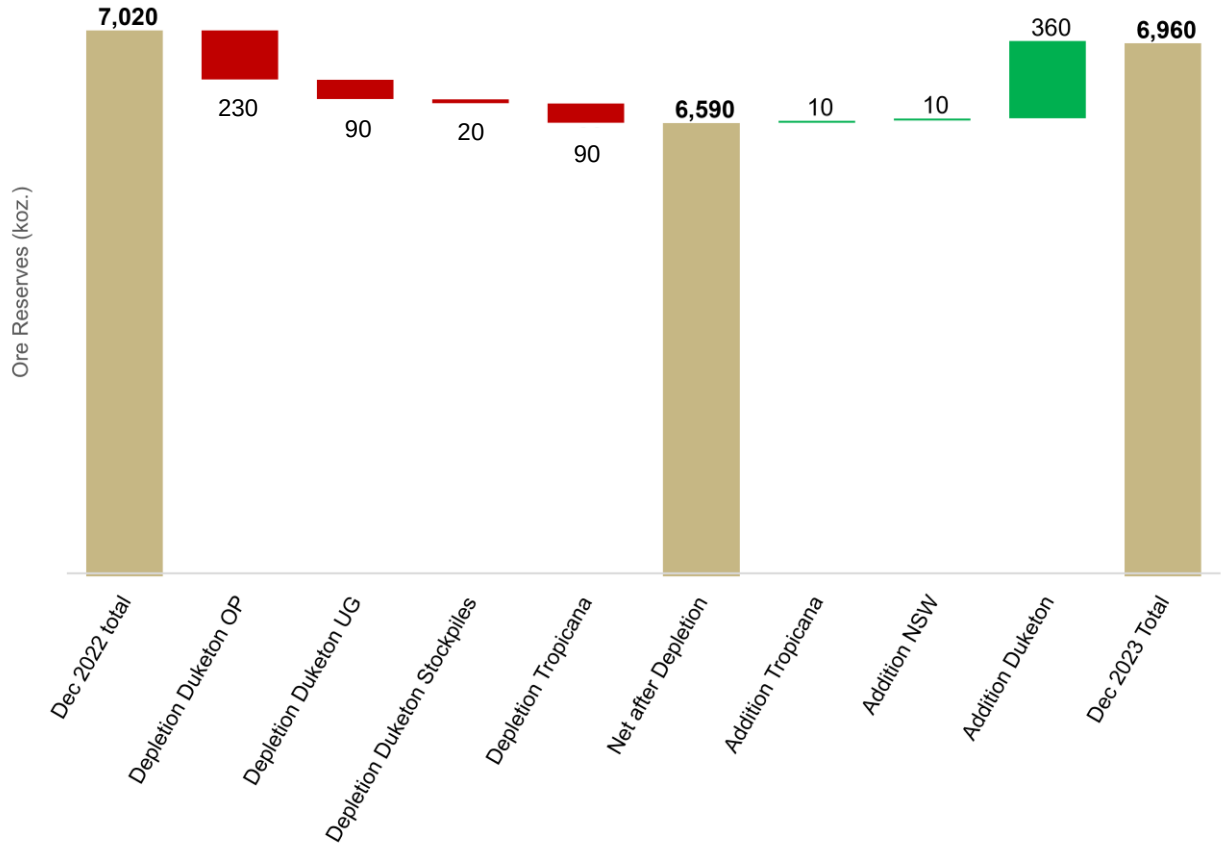

Figure 1: Mineral Resource changes from December 2022 to December 2023

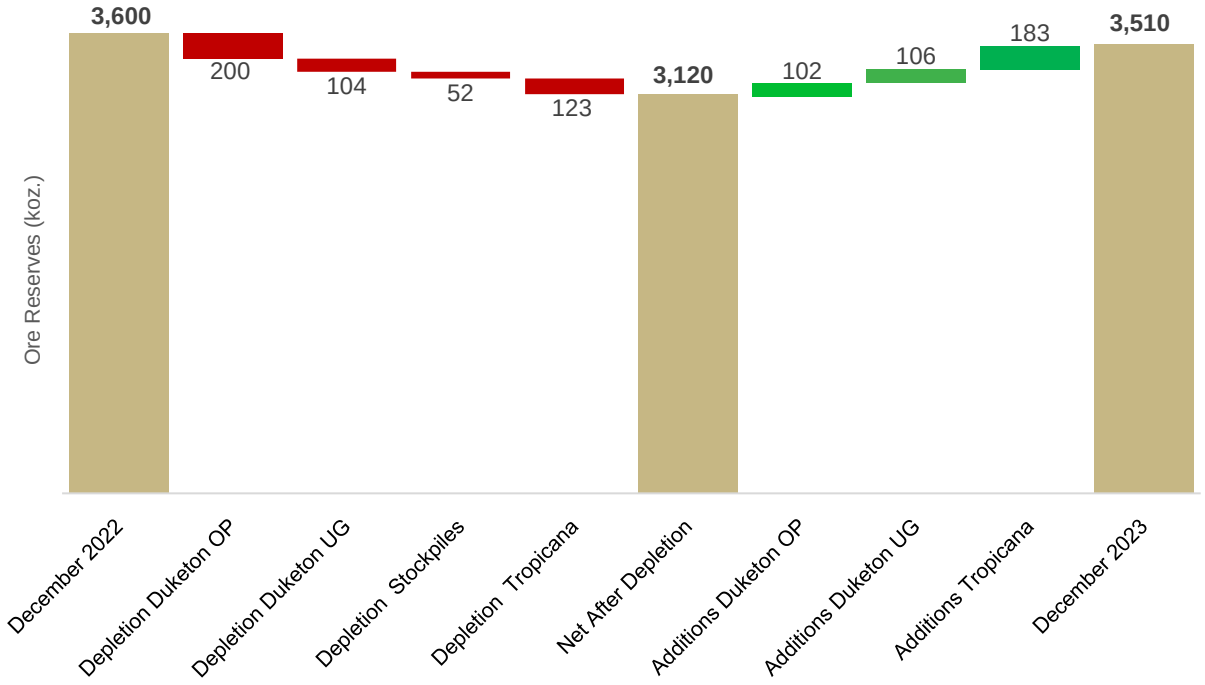

Figure 2: Ore Reserves changes from December 2022 to December 2023

For a third consecutive year, Regis has delivered underground Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves growth that exceeds mining depletion across Duketon and Tropicana. This ongoing outcome supports Regis' view that the growth of underground Ore Reserves will outpace depletion over the years,

Since declaring an initial underground Ore Reserve at Duketon in 2019 and up to 31 December 2023, Regis has increased the Duketon total underground Ore Reserves, including production of 256koz, by ~380% (Figure 3).

At Duketon, with current exploration results and significant local geological knowledge, Regis is confident it will continue to identify expansions of its underground mining inventory. This view supports the strategic intent to operate four to five underground mining areas within Duketon to deliver on our previously stated annual targeted production of 200koz to 250koz in the future. In parallel to this underground value growth strategy, Regis continues to explore surface targets, seeking additional high-value large open pit growth.

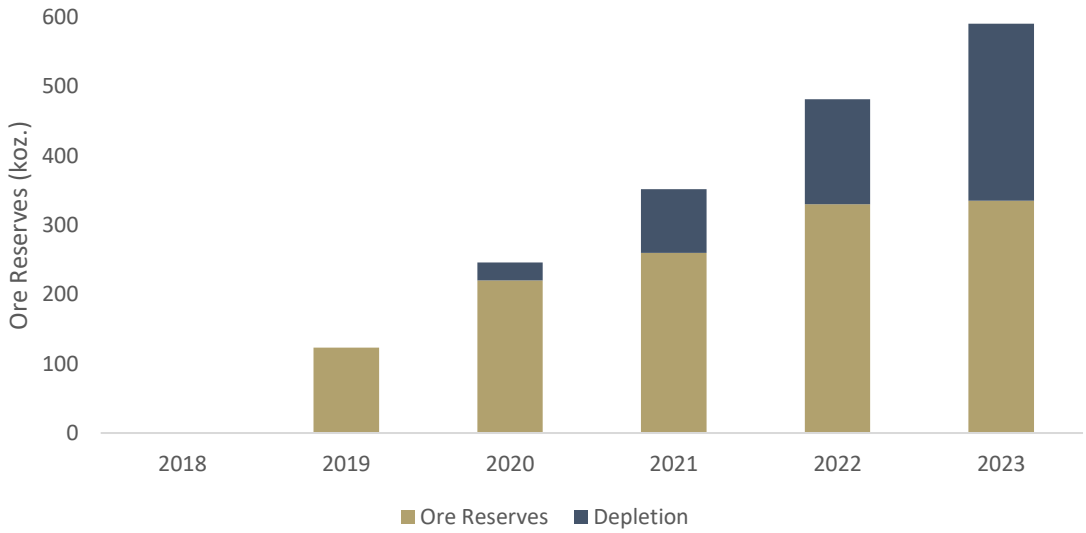

Figure 3: Duketon Combined Underground Ore Reserves since the Declaration of an Initial Reserve in 2019

Tropicana demonstrates a similar trend of underground Ore Reserve growth exceeding mining depletion.

Since Regis acquired 30% of Tropicana in 2021, Tropicana's total underground Ore Reserves[1], including production of 490koz[2], have increased by ~270% (Figure 4).

Similarly to Duketon, given current exploration results combined with extensive local geological knowledge, Regis is confident that Tropicana will continue to deliver underground growth with significant potential for further large-scale open pit discovery.

Figure 4: Tropicana (100%) Total Underground Ore Reserves since the Declaration of an Initial Reserve in 2018

In NSW, the only change to the Mineral Resource Estimate was a reinterpretation of the Discovery Ridge deposit. The McPhillamys Gold Project's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are as previously released in June 2023.

An update will be provided in the upcoming Definitive Feasibility Study, due to be released by the end of June 2024.

[1] On 100% basis.

[2] Production includes cumulative mining depletion.

GROUP EXPLORATION UPDATE

DUKETON

Figure 5 outlines Regis' Duketon landholding and the regional setting, including exploration areas discussed within this exploration update.

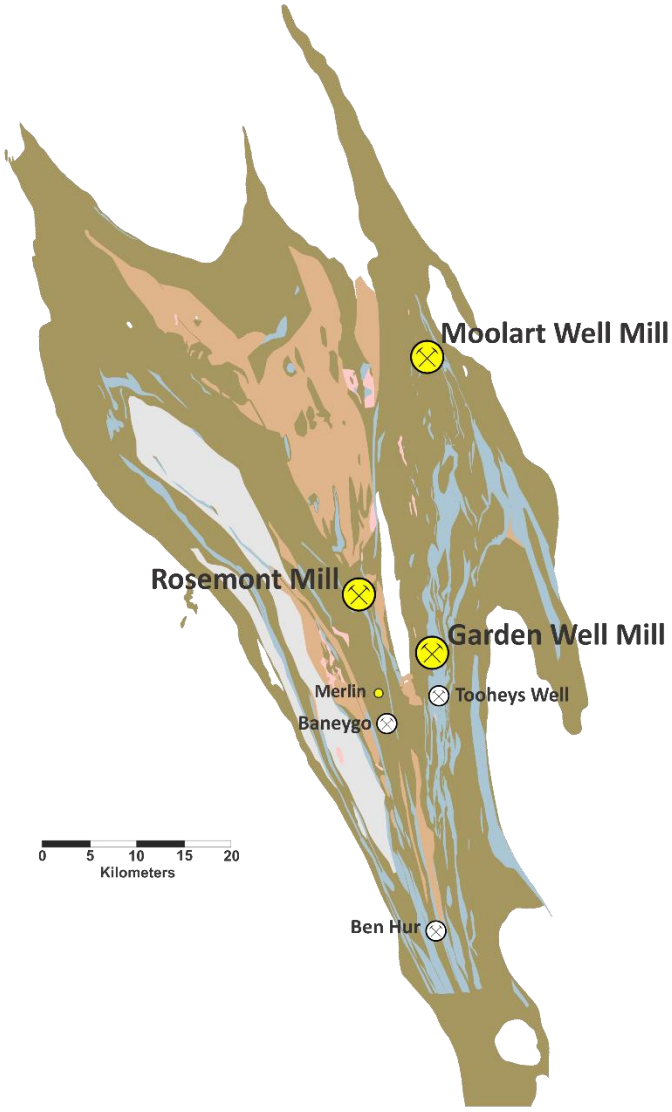

Figure 5: Duketon regional setting

Garden Well Trend

Regis has progressed its understanding of the stratigraphy and structural setting on one of the most productive trends in the Duketon belt, an area which extends from north of Garden Well to south of Toohey's Well (Figure 6).

To date, exploration activities within this area has discovered over three million ounces of Mineral Resources and drilling beneath the Garden Well open pit continues to demonstrate further growth potential.

During the period, drilling within this trend was undertaken at Garden Well and down-plunge at Toohey's Well.

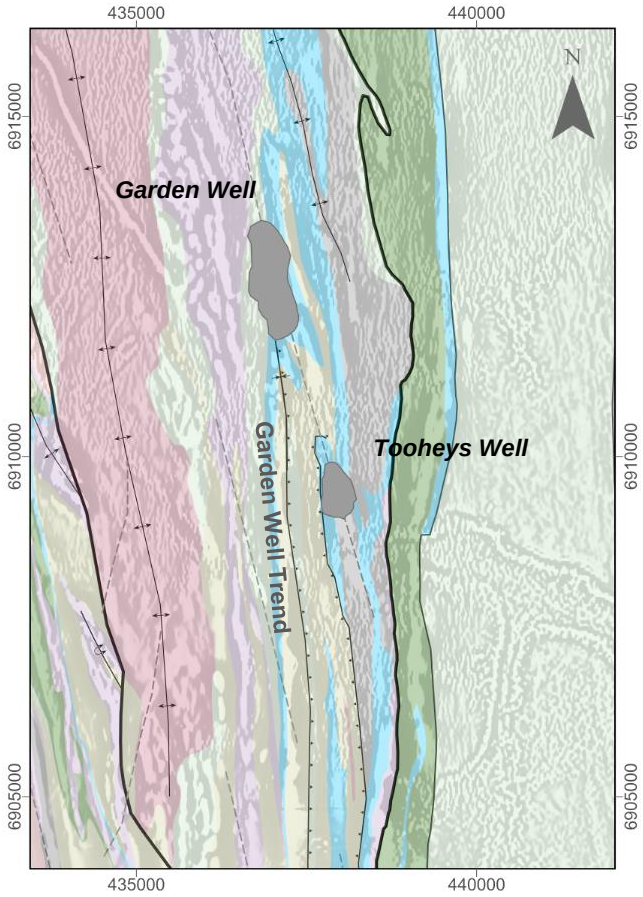

Figure 6: Garden Well Trend geology and deposits

Garden Well Underground Exploration Target delivering Reserves Growth

Garden Well has an underground Exploration Target that was published in ASX announcement "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement" released on 20 June 2023 and outlined in Table 3. The potential quantity and grade of this Exploration Target are conceptual in nature and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Mineral Resources.

Table 3: Garden Well Underground Exploration Target

Exploration Target	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz.)
Garden Well	9 - 18	2.3 - 2.9	0.8 - 1.3

Figure 7 outlines the initial Garden Well Underground Exploration Target area and location of proposed decline when the expenditure to explore the Exploration Target was approved. Figure 8 illustrates the resource expansion and the progress made within the Exploration Target area since it was first announced.

Drilling beneath the Garden Well open pit continues to demonstrate the potential for a large mineralised system. Recent exploration successes have resulted in the identification of Garden Well Main (Figure 8), a new underground production area defined within the existing Garden Well footprint[3].

Ongoing exploration activities and significant, but improving, local geological knowledge indicate mineralised extensions down-plunge of the current underground Mineral Resource, which, if confirmed, will increase mine life and enhance value.

[3] ASX announcement "Development Approval for Two Underground Mines and Underground Reserves Increase" released on 6 May 2024 and the subsequent ASX announcement "Clarification – Regis' Underground Growth Projects" released on 10 May 2024.

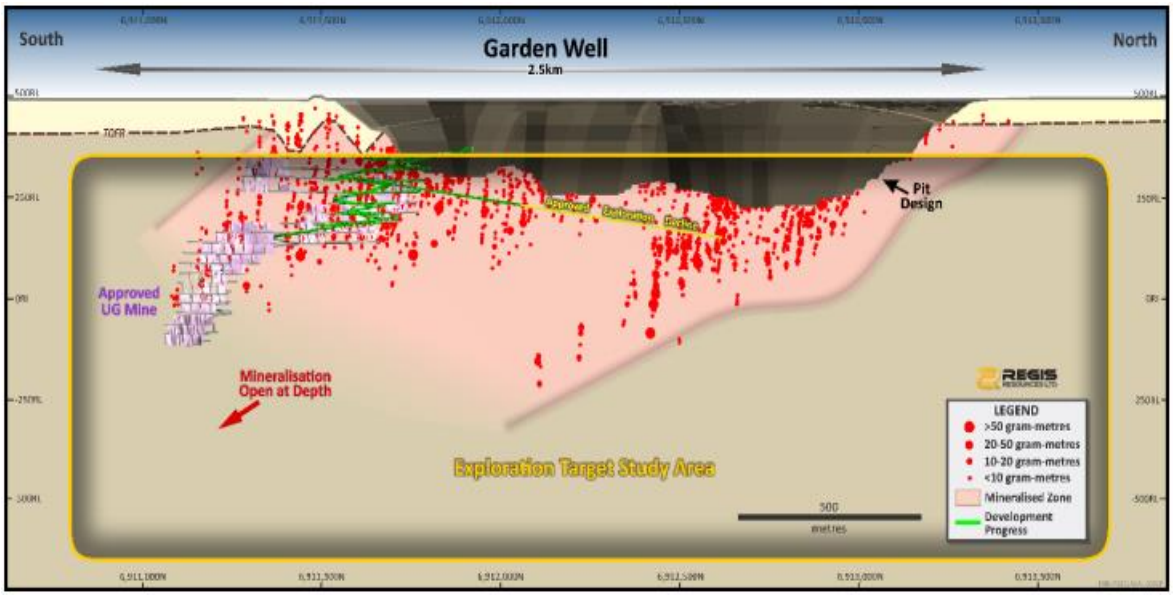

Figure 7: Original Garden Well long section looking west showing the Exploration Target Area at the time expenditure to explore the area to the North was approved.

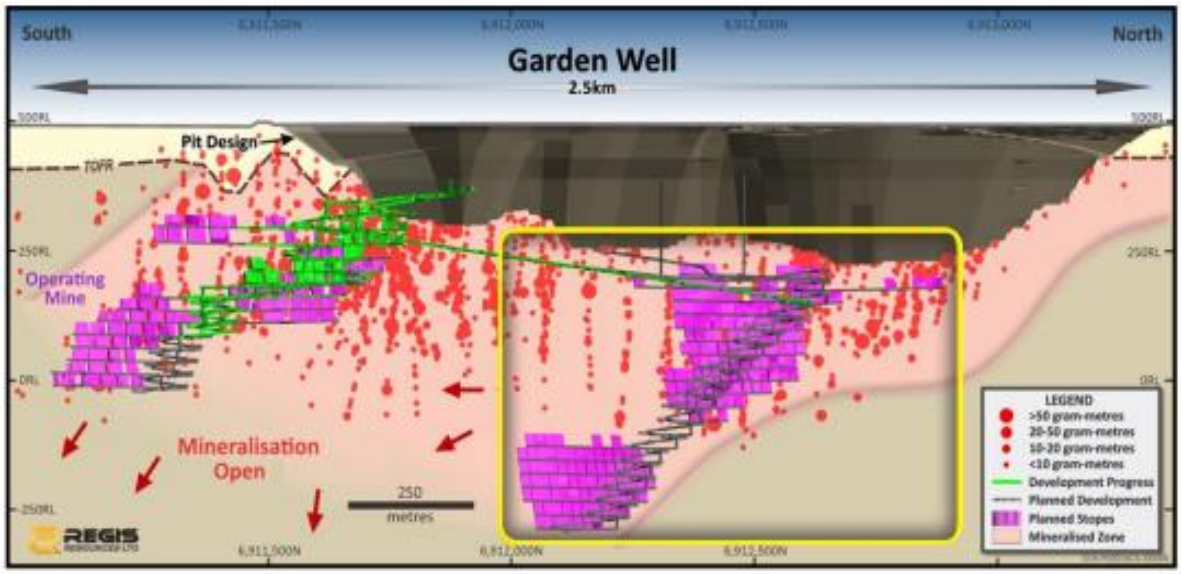

Figure 8: Garden Well long section looking west, illustrating the recent Garden Well Main Underground Mineral Resource (yellow box) with Drilling, Resource Stope Shapes and Open Pit Design.

The 1km-long exploration decline extending from Garden Well South to the Garden Well Main Zone has already proven to be a significant value-enhancing investment. This decline continues to be utilised to test and realise the potential of other areas within the Exploration Target area.

Drilling to date has confirmed multiple strongly mineralised zones that extend beneath the open pit and along-strike from the Garden Well South area to the Garden Well Main area.

Better intersections outside the planned stope shapes which require follow-up drilling, highlighted in Figure 9, include:

- 18.2m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 199m RRLGWUG0047
- 3m @ 22.0 g/t Au from 209m RRLGWUG0053
- 17m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 198m RRLGWUG0061
- 8m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 21m RRLGWUG0092
- 4.4m @ 18.6 g/t Au from 106m RRLGWUG0093

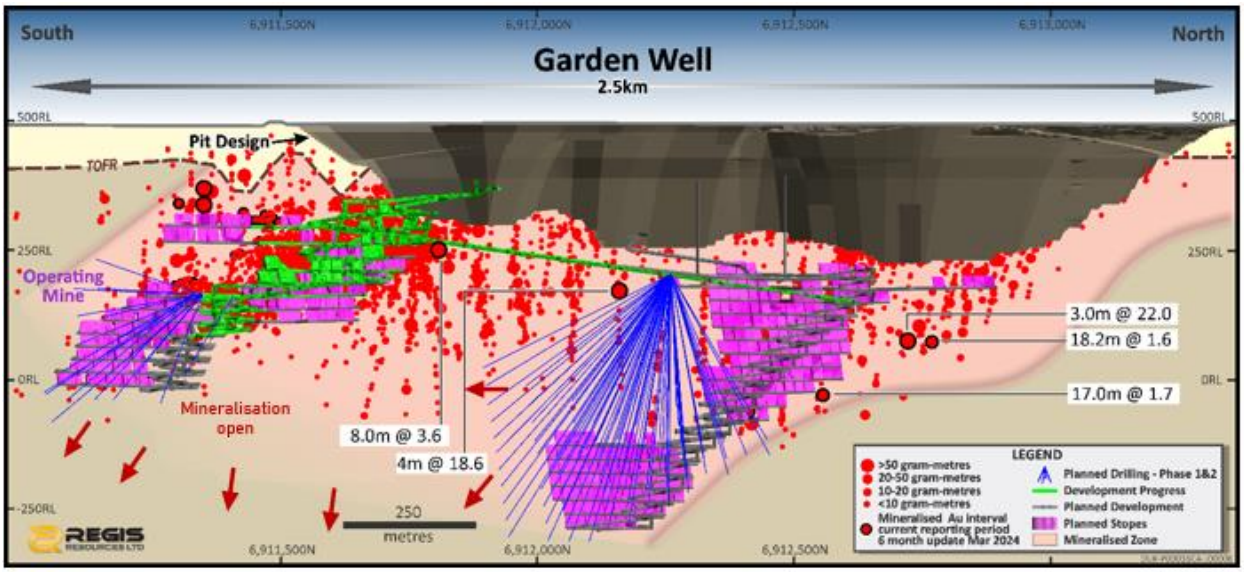

Figure 9: Garden Well long section looking west showing high-grade intersections outside the existing and planned underground mine at Garden Well South & Main plus planned drilling.

Over the coming six months, the exploration decline will facilitate infill and extensional drilling of Garden Well Main to extend known mineralisation and convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources within the Garden Well South area (Figure 9).

Tooheys Well Underground Potential

Tooheys Well is a folded sequence of volcano-sedimentary rocks, consisting of BIF, chert, shale, volcaniclastics, siltstones and mafic schists. The geology is similar to that of the Garden Well South underground with drilling activities targeting high-grade down plunge extensions of mineralisation.

Drilling was undertaken approximately 250m down plunge of previously identified significant high-grade intersections. These previous holes included 13m @ 3.0g/t Au, 13m @ 3.6g/t Au and 9m @ 2.4g/t Au hosted in sulphide-rich BIF/chert. Recently completed drill holes, TWDD012 and 13, have both intersected strongly altered, sulphide zones similar to the previous high-grade mined in the area and intersected in previous drilling (Figure 10). The assay results of this recent drilling are pending.

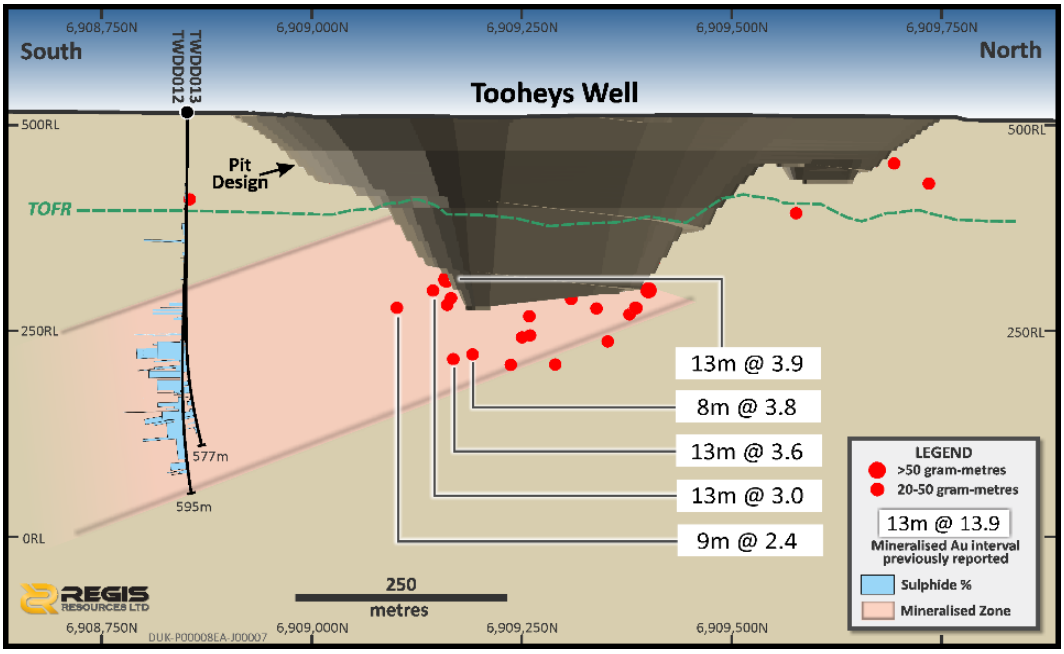

Figure 10: Toohey's Well long-section showing down plunge exploration drilling

Rosemont-Baneygo Trend

The area between Rosemont and Baneygo (Figure 11) continues to return promising drilling results in a geological setting similar to existing orebodies within the trend.

This geological trend continues south of Ben Hur where very high-grade mineralisation, and in the same geological setting as Rosemont, has been intersected.

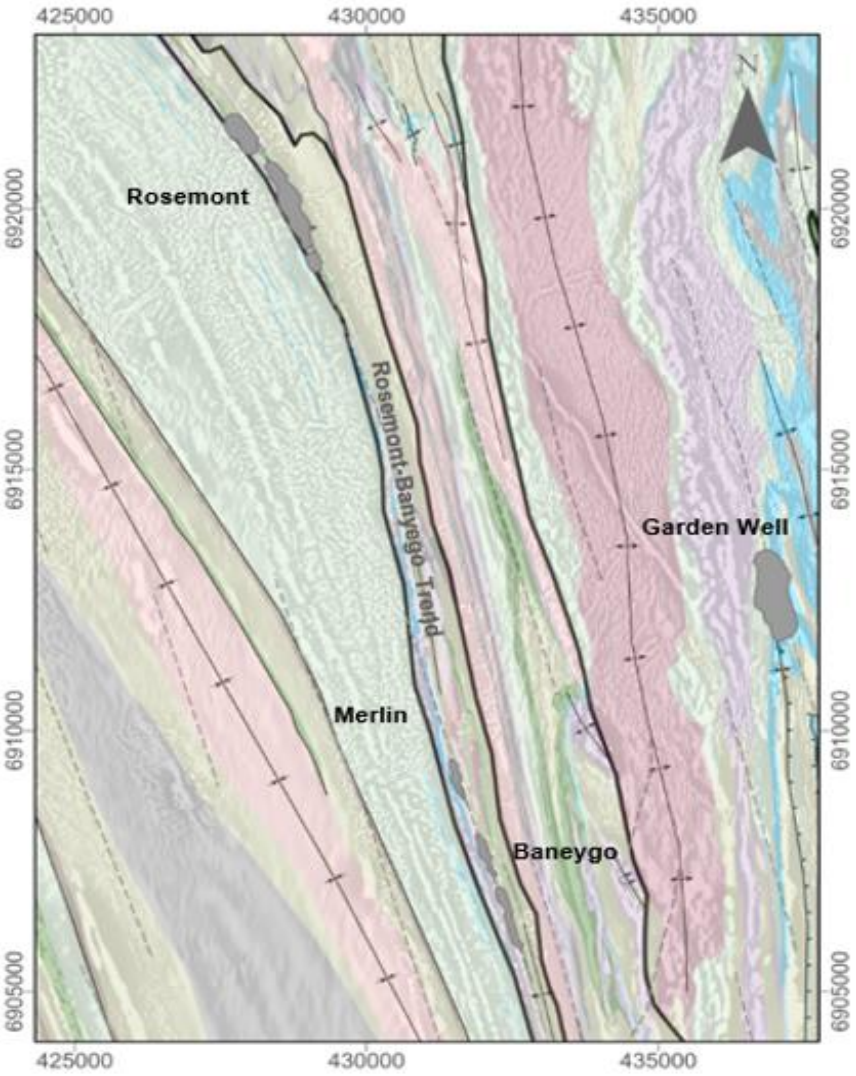

Figure 11: Rosemont-Baneygo Trend geology, deposits and prospects

Rosemont Underground

The orebodies at Rosemont are hosted in a steeply dipping north-trending quartz-dolerite unit intruding into a mafic-ultramafic sequence. Drilling activities have continued to explore multiple high-grade shoots which extend around existing underground infrastructure and along strike to the south.

Current Rosemont underground mining areas are presented in Figure 12 and include (from the north to the south) Rosemont North, Rosemont Central and Rosemont South.

Rosemont Stage 3 is a new underground area which has extended the Rosemont South production area down-dip and down-plunge. Note significant areas still have mineralisation open at depth and plunge.

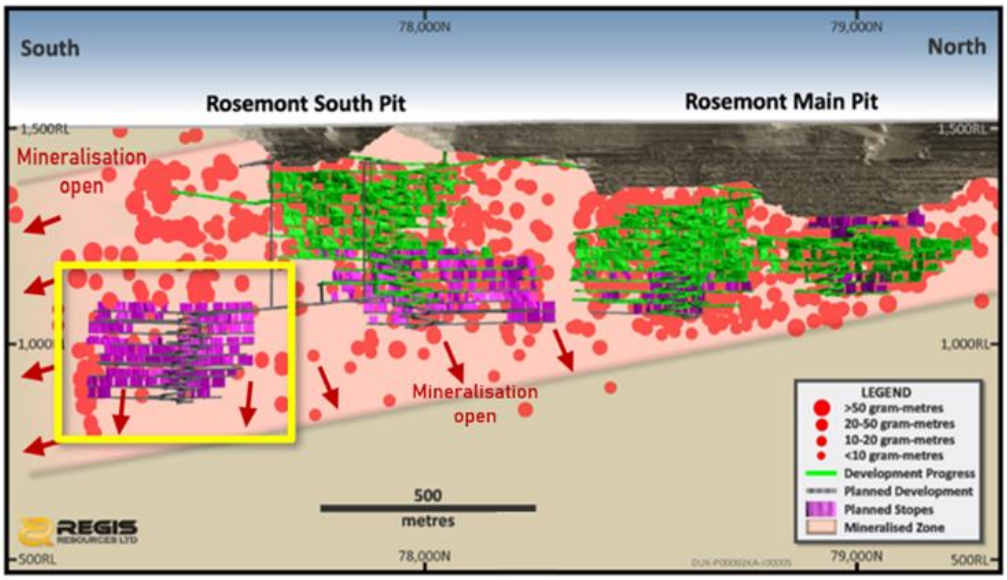

Figure 12: Rosemont long section showing the location of Rosemont Stage 3 (yellow box)

Rosemont Stage 3

As announced in ASX releases during May 2024, recent drilling success beneath the Rosemont South open pit resulted in the identification of Rosemont Stage 3. Rosemont Stage 3 is an extension of the current Rosemont South underground mining area, located 100m south of existing underground operations and extends at least 300m to a total depth of 700m below ground level (Figure 12).

Rosemont Stage 3 will extend the Rosemont South production area and the installation of associated infrastructure will enable further exploration activities by providing well positioned underground drilling platforms. This activity is expected to deliver Ore Reserve growth and further life extensions.

ASX announcement “Development Approval for Two Underground Mines and Underground Reserves Increase” released on 6 May 2024, included an initial Exploration Target for the remaining areas within the Rosemont Stage 3 area as highlighted in Figure 12 and as presented in Table 4. The potential quantity and grade of this Exploration Target are conceptual in nature, and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Mineral Resources.

Table 4: Rosemont Stage 3 Exploration Target

Exploration Target	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz.)
Rosemont Stage 3	0.6 - 0.8	2 - 3	40 - 80

Outside of the currently defined Rosemont Stage 3 mine plan, drilling continues to intersect strong mineralisation in the favourable Rosemont quartz-dolerite which continues beyond the planned stoping area at Rosemont Stage 3. All holes have intersected mineralised quartz dolerite with fine disseminated sulphides, quartz veining and quartz-albite-sericite alteration occurring in multiple metre-scale zones, a common feature of Rosemont’s gold-bearing geology.

Better intersections outside the planned production area include:

- 8.3m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 453m RRLRMDD0129W1
- 3.5m @ 5.7 g/t Au from 143m RUGDD1980
- 3.2m @ 15.3 g/t Au from 63m RUGDD1984
- 8.9m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 143m RRLRMUG015
- 4.6m @ 6.4 g/t Au from 220m RRLRMUG021
- 7.5m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 731m RRLRMDD105W3

Infill drilling of Rosemont Stage 3 will be completed from both surface and underground locations (Figure 13). Surface diamond drilling will also continue to test the potential down-dip and down-plunge extensions to the mineralisation, further expanding the potential underground production areas.

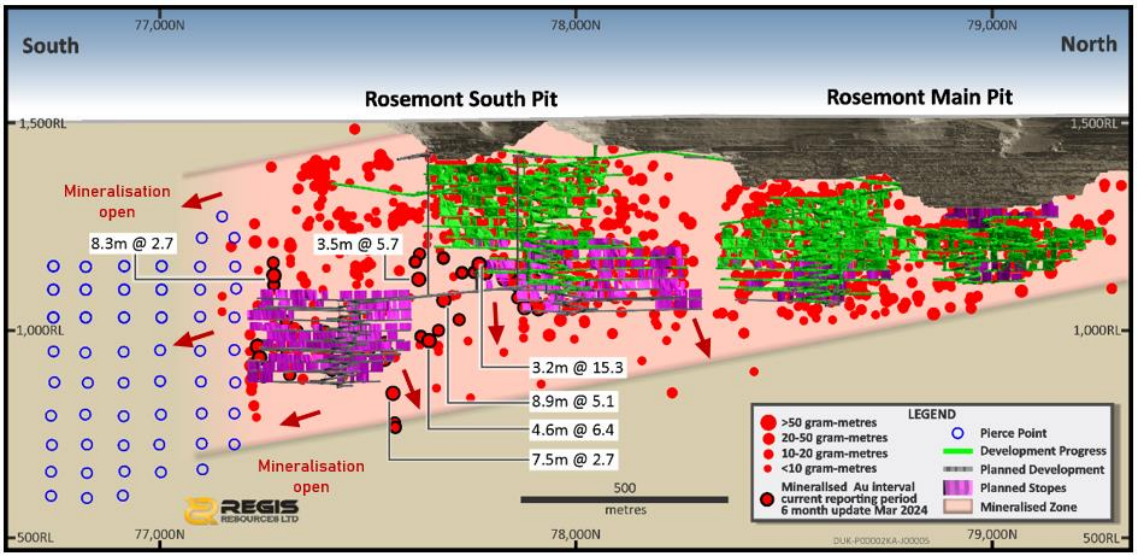

Figure 13: Rosemont long section showing new drill intersection outside the Stage 3 planned stopes and the planned pierce points down plunge

Ben Hur's Underground Extension Showing Potential

Ben Hur is located 40km south along strike from Rosemont and characterised by a sub-vertical east dipping quartz dolerite with the mineralisation hosted mostly within the footwall side of the quartz dolerite sill. Recent drilling has focused on the strike extents of the high-grade plunges observed at Ben Hur, with the most recent intersections supporting the previously identified underground resource potential.

High-grade mineralisation with visible gold, grading over an ounce per tonne, is consistently seen on a sheared contact of the quartz-dolerite. Figure 14 shows recent drilling intersections and the follow-up drill plan to test the down-dip and down-plunge continuity of high-grade mineralisation.

Better intersections of recent drilling include:

- 1.6m @ 26.5 g/t Au from 294m RRLBENDD004
- 0.3m @ 21.1 g/t Au from 294.4m RRLBENDD005
- 0.5m @ 55.8 g/t Au from 304m RRLBENDD009

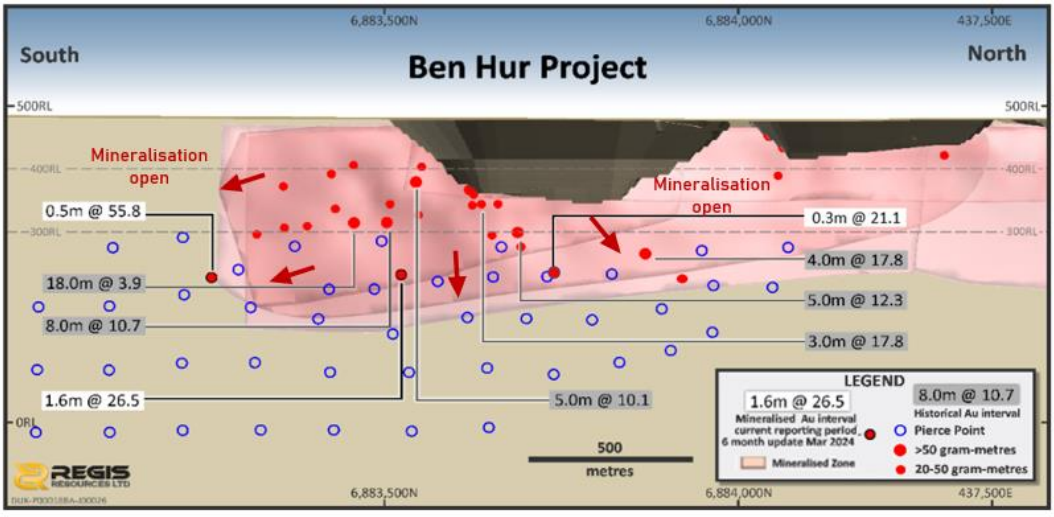

Figure 14: Ben Hur long section showing new drill intersections down-plunge and planned follow-up drilling pierce points

Merlin - Showing New Underground Mineralisation Model Potential

The Merlin mineralisation is located between Rosemont and Baneygo and discovered under depleted regolith cover. The concealed host quartz dolerite is located in the core of a folded ultramafic sequence with an intense alteration signature. The complex structural setting concealing the mineralised quartz dolerite indicates additional “blind” economic gold deposits may be present along the trend. Drilling at Merlin has intersected a thick dolerite sequence which continues at depth. Figure 15 illustrates the potential for a shallow open pit and a south plunging high-grade underground at Merlin.

Better intersections include:

- 16m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 181m RRLMLDD005
- 12m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 170m RRLMLRC003
- 8m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 102m RRLMLRC028
- 6m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 31m RRLMLRC033
- 7m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 138m RRLMLRC034
- 41m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 151m RRLMLRC034
- 34m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 170m RRLMLRC035
- 33m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 183m RRLMLRC036

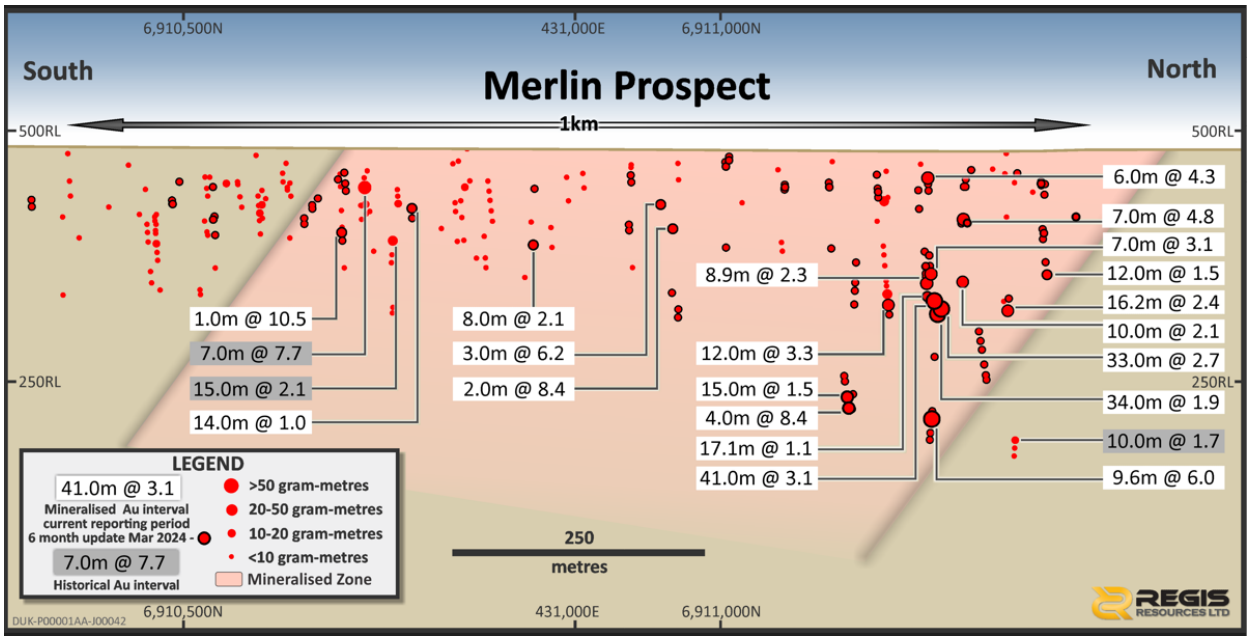

Figure 15: Merlin long section, showing significant intersections and interpreted potential mineralisation structures.

TROPICANA

The Tropicana Gold Mine is a large-scale gold deposit within high-grade metamorphic rocks with a known strike length of ~7km in a northeast-trending mineralised corridor.

This corridor is comprised of four known mineralised zones named, from north to south, Boston Shaker, Tropicana, Havana, and Havana South. The gold mineralised zones are laterally extensive along strike and down-dip and range from a few metres to 50m true thickness.

Drilling continues to convert areas of Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources, grow the Inferred Resource base, extend mineralisation down-plunge and explore for faulted extensions of mineralised lodes.

Boston Shaker Underground Resource Drilling Continues to Deliver Spectacular Results

Resource drilling at Boston Shaker over the last six months has focused on the conversion of Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources and extending mineralisation in unclassified areas.

Boston Shaker Resource Drilling – Southern Lode (BS03)

The Southern Lode BS03 underground diamond drilling programmes were designed to upgrade Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources and grow the Inferred Resources in areas of currently unclassified mineralisation. Drilling is targeting mineralisation constrained within the BS03 lode by the bounding Boston and Shazza shear zones.

Assays confirmed the presence of the thickened high-grade shoot in the north of the BS03 lode (Figure 16).

Spectacular results inside Inferred Resource areas include:

- 49.0 m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 146m BSUGDD0156
- 47.0 m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 159m BSUGDD0157
- 21.0 m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 307m BSUGDD0169
- 35.0 m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 299m BSUGDD0173
- 25.0 m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 206m BSUGDD0176
- 48.0 m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 227m BSUGDD0177

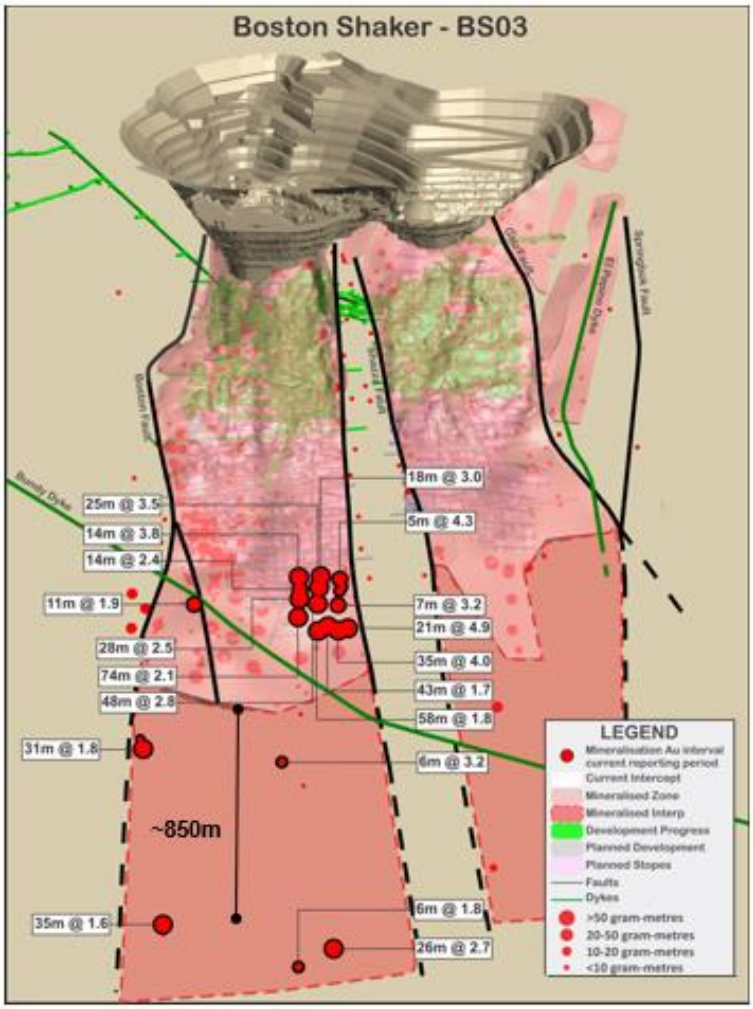

Figure 16: Boston Shaker BS03 long-section displaying gram metre pierce points and 0.3g/t Au mineralisation zone and recent high-grade intersections.

Boston Shaker Resource Drilling – Northern Lode (BS04)

At Northern Lode BS04, diamond core drilling was completed from an underground platform to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources and from the surface to define Inferred Resources (Figure 17). Drilling is spatially constrained by the Shazza shear to the south, the Gnu shear to the north while remaining open down-dip.

Better results inside Inferred Resource areas include:

- 9.0 m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 82m BSUGDD0240
- 9.0 m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 82m BSUGDD0242
- 18.0 m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 62m BSUGDD0244
- 20.0 m @ 6.9 g/t Au from 72m BSUGDD0245
- 11.0 m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 77m BSUGDD0251
- 23.0 m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 78m BSUGDD0253
- 22.0 m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 92m BSUGDD0254
- 11.0 m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 89m BSUGDD0255
- 18.0 m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 103m BSUGDD0258

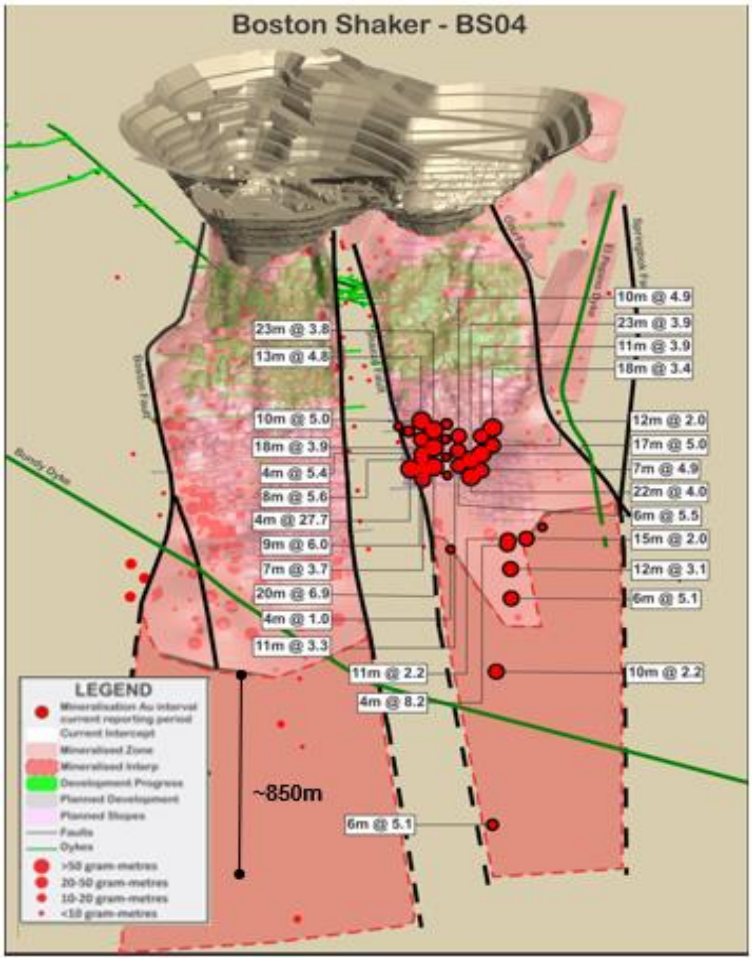

Figure 17: Boston Shaker BS04 long-section displaying gram metre pierce points and 0.3g/t Au mineralisation zone and recent high-grade intersections

Tropicana Underground Resource Extension and Expansion Drilling Programme

The underground resource extension programme (Figure 18) consists of a series of deep diamond holes testing for:

- high-grade plunge extensions to Boston Shaker BS03 and BS04;
- the fault offset location of the Havana high-grade shoot;

- a conceptual, “blind”, northern repeat of the Havana high-grade shoot beneath the Swizzler fault, called the Cobbler underground target; and
- down-dip extension potential to Tropicana.

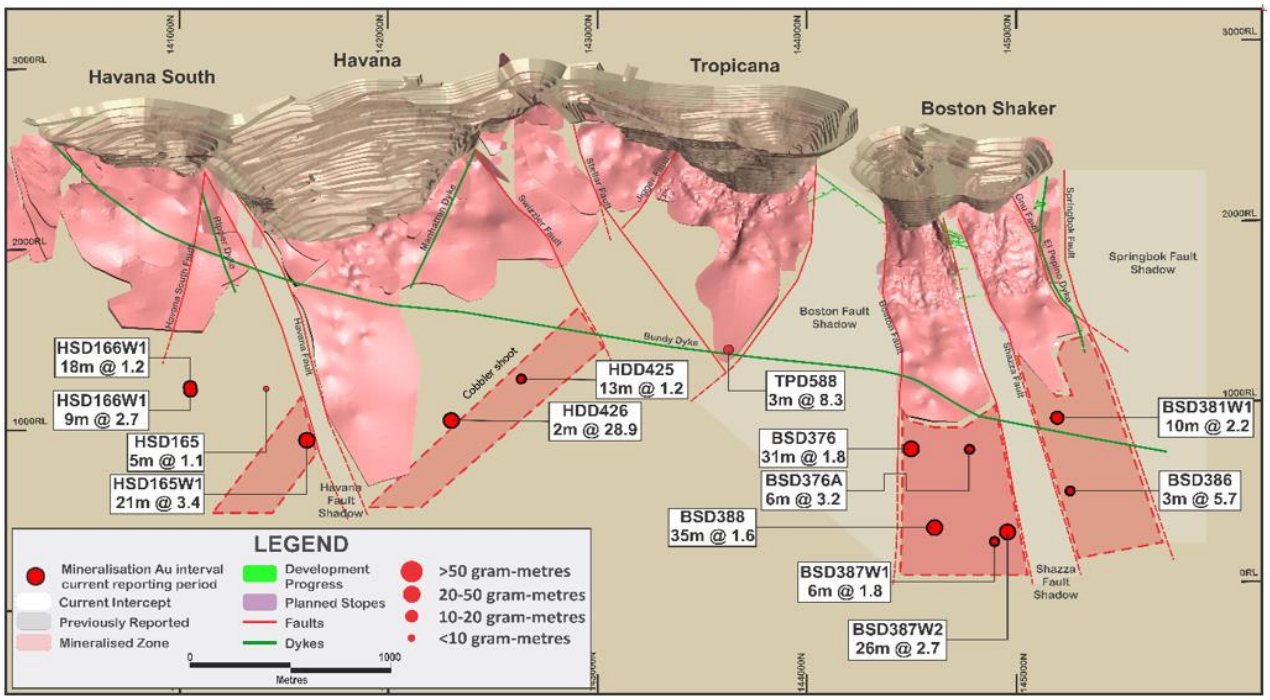

Figure 18: Tropicana oblique view of the mineralised corridor showing actual and conceptual open pit and underground production areas and the 0.3 g/t Au mineralised zones (pink)

Boston Shaker BS03 and BS04

BSD387W1 was designed to intersect the projected BS03 lodes northern high-grade shoot. Core observations in the field indicated the mineralised intersection was relatively narrow and lower grade (assays later returned 6m @ 1.2g/t Au). Reinterpretation was undertaken and a second wedge hole (BSD387W2) was immediately drilled to target the updated interpreted shoot location.

BSD387W2 proved successful and intercepted a thick zone of mineralisation characterised by strong sericite-altered feldspathic gneiss with 3% pyrite. Assays returned 26m @ 2.7g/t Au from 1,282m downhole (Figure 18). The underground resource extension diamond drilling successfully extended the known limits of gold mineralisation 850m down-dip of the Inferred Resource model.

Havana Fault Offset

HSD165W1 was drilled to identify the offset location of the Havana high-grade shoot on the southern side of the Havana Fault (Figure 18). HSD165W1 returned a highly encouraging intersection of 21m @ 3.4g/t Au from 1,236m downhole. These results correlated with core observations of feldspathic gneiss with strong sericite, moderate biotite, lesser fuchsite alteration, ~2% disseminated pyrite plus lesser sphalerite and galena.

The HSD165W1 intercept is thought to identify the possible continuation of the Havana high-grade shoot on the southern side of the Havana Fault (Figure 18).

The result is extremely positive. It supports the conceptual targeting strategy and highlights the potential for depth extensions of high-grade mineralisation at Havana.

Cobbler Underground Target

A similar drill testing methodology as used for the Havana Fault Offset will be used to further test the Cobbler underground target, which represents a conceptual, blind, northern repeat of the Havana high-grade shoot beneath the Swizzler fault. HDD425 and HDD426 have successfully defined the down-dip continuation and will serve as parent holes for a series of systematic wedge holes to test across plunge for the conceptual Cobbler shoot (Figure 18).

Tropicana Underground

Down-dip extension potential to the Tropicana mineralisation has been demonstrated by TPD588 (Figure 18). The hole was completed to a depth of 1,212m and intersected the Casablanca and Boston faults as well as the down-plunge extension of the Tropicana mineralisation.

TPD588 was drilled 350m down-dip from the deepest current mineralised Tropicana intersection and returned 3m @ 8.3g/t Au from 1,081m. Up-dip follow-up drilling investigating the continuity of mineralisation was completed in the first half of the year with assay results pending.

Regional Exploration – North Corridor and Angel Eyes/Rosetta

The regional exploration programme continues to explore the tenement portfolio with the primary aim of discovering satellite resources.

The corridor north of Boston Shaker to Angel Eyes (Figure 19) comprise several geological and mineralisation trends which have returned significant results from multiple drilling programmes. These trends will be the focus of significant exploration drilling during the remainder of 2024. The exploration programme consists of two initial phases of RC drilling totalling approximately 54,000m and will build on the current geological understanding and further define the lithogeochemical trends considered favourable to host mineralisation.

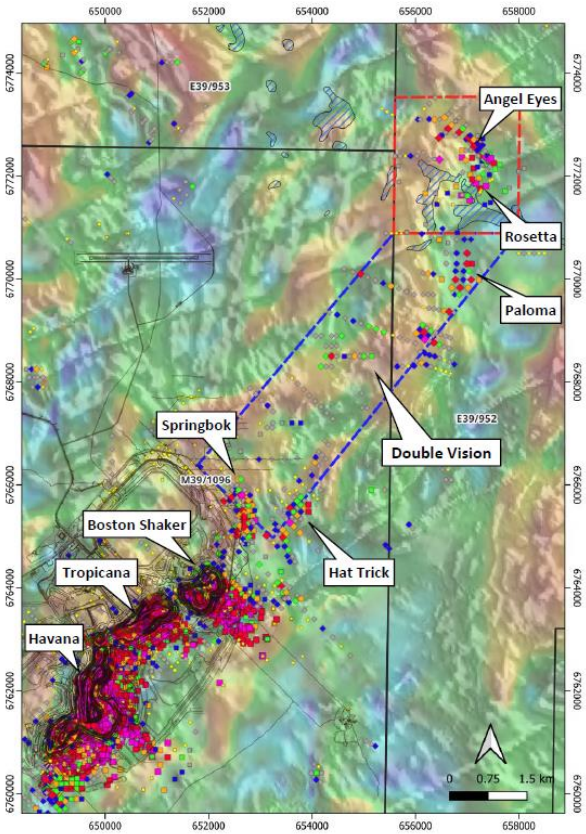

Figure 19: Tropicana mine site plan showing the North Corridor (blue dashed area) and Angel Eyes/Rosetta (red dashed area)

McPHILLAMYS GOLD PROJECT

The McPhillamys Gold Project ("McPhillamys") is located on the southern end of the Molong Volcanic Belt, ~8km north-east of Blayney in New South Wales.

McPhillamys' gold mineralisation is located within a shear zone, defined over a width of 200m, 800m along-strike and 700m down-dip. The gold mineralised zone trends in a northerly direction and dips steeply 75° to 85° to the east or sub-vertically and plunges moderately 50° to the north-northeast.

Mineralisation is bound to the west by the Sherlock Fault and structurally constrained between a set of normal faults trending north-east to south-west produced by movement along the Sherlock Fault. These cross-cutting faults have broken up the main lode into a series of elongated lenses.

Four diamond drill holes (RRLMPDD223-226) have been completed, targeting the down-plunge extensions to the McPhillamys orebody. Diamond drilling was designed to test the width, continuity and grade of mineralisation up to 250m down-plunge from the current resource. Higher-grade mineralisation (>3g/t Au) is interpreted to have formed in a series of north-west trending, north-plunging en echelon pods (Figure 20).

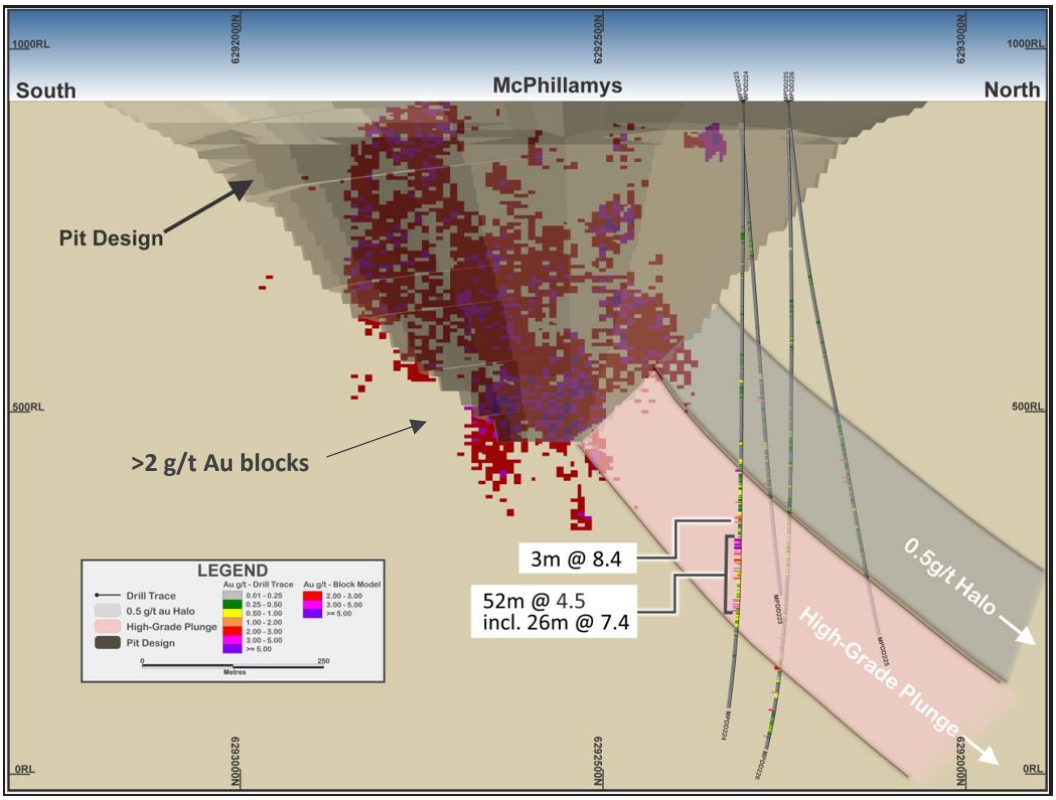

Figure 20: McPhillamys long-section looking west showing +2g/t Au block in the resource model and the potential high-grade shoot extending below the potential pit shell.

Hole RRLMPDD224 intersected a high-grade pod with the remaining three holes intersecting low to moderate grade mineralisation above and below the pod.

Highly significant drilling results are as follows:

- 3m @ 8.4 g/t Au from 530m RRLMPDD224
- 52m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 629m RRLMPDD224

  including
  - 26m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 630m RRLMPDD224

Resource and Reserve Commodity Price Assumptions

Resources

To satisfy "reasonable prospects for eventual extraction" (JORC Code 2012) the assumptions for each of the main areas are summarised below.

Regis Resources open pit Mineral Resource Estimates are constrained by optimised open pit shells developed with reasonable operating costs and a long-term gold price assumption of $2,900/oz. A block cut-off of 0.4g/t is applied in all the 100% Regis-owned open pits.

Duketon underground Mineral Resources are reported within volumes created through a Mineable Shape Optimiser (MSO) process. The MSO volumes undergo a filtering process to remove stranded optimised volumes, which have no reasonable prospect of being mined. The underground Mineral Resource is reported externally to the open pit Resource pit designs/optimisation shells and takes account of mining depletion and sterilisation. At Rosemont and Garden Well underground, the MSO shapes represent a mining cut-off of 1.8g/t, and at Toohey's Well and Ben Hur, the MSO shapes represent a mining cut-off of 1.5g/t. Differences in mining cut-off are related to differing mining conditions and mining techniques conceptually applied to the deposits. The JORC table 1 for Garden Well and Rosemont Underground mines was included in the release "Development Approval for Two Underground Mines" on 6 May 2024.

In NSW, the only change to a material Mineral Resource Estimate was the reinterpretation of the Discovery Ridge deposit. Domaining of high-grade sub-vertical structures within the orebody increased the resource grade and contained gold and lowered ore tonnage.

Initial Mineral Resource Estimates for Kintyre, Queen Margaret and Victory have been added to the Regis Resources portfolio. The Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at Commonwealth has been removed as infill drilling indicated that the ore continuity inferred was not as expected. The underground Mineral Resource at Gloster was removed as additional information was incorporated into the geological model which indicated that an economic underground operation was unlikely to be mined with the current understanding of the orebody.

The Regis Resources portion of the Tropicana Mineral Resource Estimate was reported to the market in a release on26 February 2024 titled "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update at Tropicana".

Reserves

Ore Reserves were estimated at the long-term gold price of $1,894/oz (weighted average) using the gold price assumptions, Table 5 below:

Table 5: Gold price assumptions

Location	Gold (koz.)	Gold Price ($/oz)
DNO	31	2,300
DSO	768	2,200
MGP*	2,020	1,760
TJV	690	1,931
Weighted Average	**3,510**	**1,894**

*As at 31 December 2022 with an update to be provided with the release of the McPhillamys Definitive Feasibility Study

All Reserves include all forecast capital required in the operational plan. The primary economic test for all operations is on a site-based cash flow basis. All open pit ore reserve estimates are reported within detailed pit designs. Underground ore reserves are reported within mineable underground shapes, with costs and cash flows assessed on a level-by-level basis.

Cut-off grades noted are a weighted average of the various cut-off grades used at each operation. These vary depending on metallurgical recoveries, the cost of processing the material and the cost of haulage for satellite deposits.

As previously announced on 3 April 2024 in the "McPhillamys Gold Project Definitive Feasibility Study Update", the McPhillamys Gold Project Definitive Feasibility Study is currently progressing and will be released shortly. Once this DFS is completed the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves information for this project will be

updated. As this DFS is not yet complete, the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves information in this announcement is based on the previously released information in the "Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement" on 20 June 2023.

Competent Persons:

The table below is a listing of the names of the Competent Persons who are taking responsibility for reporting Regis' results and estimates. This Competent Person listing includes details of professional memberships, professional roles, and the reporting activities for which each person is accepting responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of Regis' results and estimates. Each Competent Person in Table 6 below has provided Regis with a sign-off for the relevant information provided by each contributor in this report.

Table 6: Relevant Competent Persons Information

Code	Activity	Competent Person	Professional Association		Company of Employment	Activity Responsibility
			Membership	Number		
A	Mineral Resources	Robert Barr	MAusIMM	991808	Regis Resources	Duketon Open Pit Duketon Stockpiles Duketon Underground McPhillamy's Open Pit Discovery Ridge Open Pit Duketon Exploration Targets
B	Ore Reserve	Ross Carpenter	MAusIMM	107542	Regis Resources	Duketon Open Pit Duketon Stockpiles
C	Ore Reserve	Karel Steyn	MAusIMM	309192	Regis Resources	Duketon Underground
D	Ore Reserve	Jonathon Bayley	MAusIMM	110609	Regis Resources	McPhillamy's Open Pit
F	Ore Reserve	Andrew Bridges	MAusIMM	300976	AngloGold Ashanti	Tropicana Open Pit
F	Ore Reserves	Gustavo Chavez Hijar	MAusIMM	3072476	AngloGold Ashanti	Tropicana Underground
G	Mineral Resources	James Woodward	MAusIMM	318142	AngloGold Ashanti	Tropicana Open Pit Tropicana Underground
	Exploration	Jamie Williamson	MAusIMM	300112	AngloGold Ashanti	Exploration Results
	Exploration	Rohan Hine	MAusIMM	205547	Regis Resources	Exploration Results
	Exploration	Rob Henderson	MAIG	4031	Regis Resources	Exploration Results

- MAusIMM = Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and FAusIMM = Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
- Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on the information compiled by the relevant Competent Persons and activities listed above.
- All Regis Resources personnel are full-time employees of Regis Resources Limited; all AngloGold Ashanti personnel are full-time employees of AngloGold Ashanti.
- All the Competent Persons have provided Regis with written confirmation that they have sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits, and the activity being undertaken with respect to the responsibilities listed against each professional above, 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 – the JORC Code 2012 Edition
- Each Competent Person listed above has provided to Regis by e-mail:
  - Proof of their current membership to their respective professional organisations as listed above;
  - A signed consent to the inclusion of information for which each person is taking responsibility in the form and context in which it appears in this report, and that the respective parts of this report accurately reflect the supporting documentation prepared by each Competent Person for the respective responsibility activities listed above; and
  - Confirmation that there are no issues that could be perceived by investors as a material conflict of interest in preparing the reported information.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX announcement may contain forward-looking statements subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable. Still, 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 upon 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 Limited. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. No representation or warranty is made regarding the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast.

Assessment of Material Projects:

Projects considered to be considered as "Material" to Regis are included below in Table 7. No comment is made regarding McPhillamys which will be updated shortly. The remaining Projects have not materially changed after depletion since the date of their last full disclosure.

Table 7: Material Projects

Material Project	Announcement link	Released
Duketon South	*Development Approval for Two Underground Mines and Underground Reserves Increase*	6 May 2024
Garden Well Underground	*Approval of Garden Well South Underground Mine*	14 Dec 2020
Rosemont Underground	*Rosemont Underground Update*	15 Apr 2019
McPhillamys	*Maiden Ore Reserve of 2.03Moz at McPhillamys Gold Project* *Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement*	8 Sept 2017 20 June 2023
Tropicana	*Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update at Tropicana*	26 Feb 2024

- ENDS -

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This announcement is authorised for release by Regis Managing Director and CEO, Jim Beyer

APPENDIX A: MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE TABLES

Group Mineral Resources as at 31 December 2023 (Regis attributable, inclusive of Ore Reserves)

Project[1]	Equity	Type	Cut-Off (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource			Competent Person[2]
				Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	
Duketon North[3]	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	9	1.1	290	5	1.0	180	14	1.0	470	A
Duketon North	100%	Stockpiles	-	2	0.4	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.4	30	A
Duketon North	**100%**	**Sub Total**		**2**	**0.5**	**30**	**9**	**1.1**	**290**	**5**	**1.0**	**180**	**16**	**1.0**	**500**	
Duketon South[4/5]	100%[7]	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	18	1.3	750	5	1.1	180	23	1.2	940	A
Duketon South[6/7]	100%	Underground	1.8	1	3.1	130	5	2.5	390	4	2.8	320	10	2.7	840	A
Duketon South	100%	Stockpiles	-	10	0.6	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0.6	200	A
Duketon South	**100%**	**Sub Total**		**12**	**0.9**	**330**	**23**	**1.5**	**1,140**	**9**	**1.8**	**500**	**43**	**1.4**	**1,980**	
Duketon Deposits	**100%[7]**	**Total**		**14**	**0.8**	**360**	**32**	**1.4**	**1,430**	**14**	**1.5**	**680**	**59**	**1.3**	**2,480**	
Tropicana[8]	30%	Open-Pit	0.3/0.4	1	1.1	30	7	1.6	370	-	0.6	-	8	1.5	400	G
Tropicana[8]	30%	Underground	1.6	3	2.8	300	4	2.9	340	8	2.4	610	15	2.6	1,260	G
Tropicana[8]	30%	Stockpiles	-	7	0.6	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.6	140	G
Tropicana	**30%**	**Total**		**11**	**1.3**	**470**	**11**	**2.0**	**710**	**8**	**2.4**	**610**	**30**	**1.9**	**1,800**	
McPhillamys	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	69	1.0	2,280	1	0.6	10	70	1.0	2,290	A
Discovery Ridge	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	2	1.8	140	6	1.4	260	8	1.5	400	A
NSW Deposits	**100%**	**Total**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**64**	**1.1**	**2,420**	**7**	**1.3**	**270**	**78**	**1.1**	**2,690**	
Regis Total		**Total**		**25**	**1.0**	**820**	**114**	**1.2**	**4,570**	**28**	**1.7**	**1,570**	**168**	**1.3**	**6,960**	

Notes

Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Summation errors may occur due to rounding. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves to JORC Code 2012 unless otherwise noted.

1. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported inclusive of Ore Stockpiles.
2. Refer to Group Competent Person Notes.
3. Open Pit Mineral Resources are Moolart Well, Gloster, Dogbolter-Coopers, Petra, Ventnor and Terminator.
4. Open Pit Mineral Resources are Garden Well, Rosemont Open Pit, Toohey's Well, Baneygo, Erlistoun, Beamish, Reichelt's Find, Russell's Find, King John, King of Creation, Queen Margaret, Victory, and Lancefield North.
5. King John reported at 70% ownership.
6. Underground Duketon South Mineral Resources are Rosemont Underground, Garden Well Underground, Toohey's Well, and Ben Hur. Rosemont Underground, Garden Well Underground reported within MSO shells at an economic cut-off of 1.8g/t, Toohey's Well, and Ben Hur reported within MSO shells at an economic cut-off of 1.5g/t.
7. Updated Garden Well Underground and Rosemont Underground Resources previously reported in ASX release “Development Approval for Two Underground Mines and Underground Reserves Increase” dated 6 May 2024.
8. Regis holds 30% ownership in Tropicana. Tropicana reported Reserves and Resources in ASX Release "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update at Tropicana" dated 26 February 2024.

Group Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2023 (Regis attributable)

Project[1]	Equity	Type	Cut-Off (g/t)[2]	Proved			Probable			Total Ore Reserve			Competent Person[3]
				Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	
Duketon North	100%	Open-Pit	0.5	-	-	-	0.44	1.1	20	0.4	1.1	15	B
Duketon North	100%	Stockpiles	0.2	1	0.5	16	-	-	-	1	0.5	16	B
Duketon North	100%	Sub Total	-	1	0.5	16	0.44	1.1	15	1.5	0.7	31	
Duketon South	100%[4]	Open-Pit	0.6	0.3	1.2	12	6	1.1	257	6	1.1	269	B
Duketon South	100%	Underground	2.2	-	-	-	4	2.5	335	4	2.5	335	C
Duketon South	100%	Stockpiles	0.4	7.9	0.7	164	-	-	-	8	0.7	164	B
Duketon South	100%	Sub Total	-	8.2	0.7	176	10	1.8	592	18	1.3	768	
Duketon Total	**100%**	**Total**	**-**	**9**	**1.2**	**191**	**10**	**1.3**	**607**	**20**	**1.3**	**798**	
Tropicana	30%	Open-Pit	0.6	0.5	1.5	20	7	1.6	350	7	1.6	370	F
Tropicana	30%	Underground	2.7	1	3.2	100	1	3.3	100	2	3.2	200	G
Tropicana	30%	Stockpiles	0.7	5	0.7	110	-	-	-	5	0.7	110	F
Tropicana Total[5]	**30%**	**Total**	**-**	**6**	**1.1**	**230**	**8**	**1.8**	**450**	**14**	**1.5**	**670**	
McPhillamys	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	61	1.0	2,020	61	1.0	2,020	-
McPhillamys Total[6]	**100%**	**Total**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61**	**1.0**	**2,020**	**61**	**1.0**	**2,020**	**D**
Regis Total		**Grand Total**	**-**	**16**	**0.9**	**431**	**79**	**1.2**	**3,077**	**94**	**1.2**	**3,510**	**-**

Notes

The above data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

1. Ore Reserves are reported separately for open pits, underground and stockpiles.
2. Cut-off grades vary according to oxidation and lithology domains. Listed cut-offs are the weighted average of these various cut-off grades for that project classification.
3. Refer to Group Competent Person Notes.
4. Regis owns 70% of the King John project - part of the DSO operations. Only 70% of Regis share has been included in the above table.
5. Tropicana reported Reserves and Resources in ASX Release "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update at Tropicana" dated 26 February 2024, reported as nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 1,000,000, ounces.
6. McPhillamy's Ore Reserve reported as at 31st Dec 2022. This will be updated with the release of the Definitive Feasibility Study.

APPENDIX 1: DISCOVERY RIDGE JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	• The Discovery Ridge prospect was sampled from the surface, mostly Reverse Circulation (RC- 133 holes for 15,869m) and Diamond (DD- 40 holes for 12,175m) producing mainly 1m samples on a nominal 20m east spaced and 20m north grid spacing, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to mine grid 270 degrees.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorised surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS. Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors using Reflex EZ-Trac Downhole Survey Instrument for DD and RC holes. The surveys were completed every 6m down each drill hole. • Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. • Regis drill hole sampling had certified standards and blanks inserted in every 25th sample for RC and 20th sample for DD to assess the accuracy and methodology of the external laboratories and field duplicates were inserted in every 20th sample (RC only) to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for a gold deposit. • Historical drill hole sampling had field duplicates inserted every 20th sample for all samples that returned >1g/t Au to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. ALS and SGS tested standards and blanks as well as assay duplicates to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Field composite values were compared to the single metre re-split values. Screen fire assay and fire assay results were compared. • Some mineralised core samples were also sent to other laboratories for umpire assaying. Results of all the historical QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (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.	• For the Regis managed drilling 1m RC samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg) and were utilised for lithology logging and assaying. Diamond core was used for geotechnical and density measurements as well as lithology logging and assaying. • Diamond core was used for bulk density and geotechnical measurements as well as assaying. Half of the core was sampled with half of the core being kept in storage. The core has predominantly been sampled at 1m intervals, with some sampling on geological intervals (0.2m – 1.0m). • The Regis managed drilling samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and were predominantly Fire Assayed using a 50g charge (ALS and SGS).
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).*	• RC drilling completed with a 139mm diameter face sampling hammer. Surface diamond drilling carried out by using either NQ, NQ2 or HQ3 (triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC recovery was visually assessed, with recovery being excellent except in some wet intervals which are recorded on logs. <1% of the overall mineralised zones have been recorded as wet. • DD core was measured and compared to the drilled intervals, and recorded as a percentage recovery. Recovery in the oxidised rock was poor, and excellent in fresh and mineralised zones.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and splitter to provide a uniform sample size, and these were cleaned routinely (cleaned at the end of each rod and more frequently in wet conditions). • A booster was also used in conjunction with the RC drill rig to ensure dry samples are achieved. • The target zones for DD were predominantly highly competent fresh rock, where the DD method provided high recovery.
	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.	• Sample recoveries for RC and drilling are visually estimated to be medium to high. No significant bias is expected although no recovery and grade correlation study was completed. • The DD drill sample recovery in the transitional and fresh rock zones is very high, and no significant bias is expected. Recoveries in the oxidised rock were lower.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. Chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated facility in Blayney for future reference. Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, density and geotechnical information were logged from the DD core and saved in the database. Half core from every interval are also retained in the core trays and stored in a designated facility for future reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All logging is qualitative except for magnetic susceptibility and geotechnical measurements. Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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.*	• Core was half cut with a diamond core saw with the same half always sampled and the surplus retained in the core trays. Non-competent clay zones are sampled as whole-core where necessary due to difficulty in cutting.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 0.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Samples are dried, crushed, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (80% passing 75µm for the historical drilling). • This is considered acceptable for a gold deposit.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For the Regis managed resource drilling field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Laboratory duplicates were also completed roughly every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Historical drill hole sampling had field duplicates inserted every 20th sample for all samples that returned >1g/t Au to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • ALS and SGS tested standards and blanks as well as assay duplicates to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Field composite values were compared to the single metre re-split values. Screen fire assay and fire assay results were compared. Some mineralised core samples were also sent to other laboratories for umpire assaying. • Results of all the historical QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Field RC duplicates were taken at the rig from a second chute on the cone splitter allowing for the duplicate and main sample to be the same size and sampling method. Field duplicates are taken every 20th sample. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed roughly every 15th sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (narrow-vein and associated shearing), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. • Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. • Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit.
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.*	• All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (ALS Orange and SGS Wyalong) with samples dried, crushed, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm and assayed using predominantly a 50g charge for fire assay analysis with AAS finish. • Some samples were also assayed using Fire Assay with a 40g charge and Aqua Regia Digest with AAS finish with a 40g charge which are both also acceptable methods. These techniques are industry standard for gold and considered appropriate.
	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.	• A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for some RC samples, and is recorded in the logging spread sheets. The results were not used in the delineation of mineralised zones or lithologies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) were inserted (every 25th sample for RC, every 20th sample for DD)) to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. • Field duplicates were inserted every 20th (RC and AC only for resource drilling) sample to assess the repeatability from the field and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of assaying. • Evaluation of both the Regis submitted standards, and the internal laboratory quality control data, indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift for significant time periods. • Excluding obvious errors, the vast majority of the CRM assaying report shows no consistent positive or negative overall mean bias. Duplicate assaying shows high levels of correlation and no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs. Field duplicate samples show marginally acceptable levels of correlation and no relative bias. • Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. Substantial focus has been given to ensuring sampling procedures met industry best practise to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were achieved in a coarse gold environment.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips and core.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Areas of close spaced drilling supports the location (width) and grade of the mineralised zone.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or Excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 or -9000 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01ppm Au) have been converted to 0.005ppm (half detection limit) in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorised surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • Downhole surveying (magnetic azimuth and dip of the drill hole) was measured by the drilling contractors using Reflex EZ-Trac Downhole Survey Instrument for DD and RC holes. • The surveys were completed every 6m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth in the database and then local grid, and local azimuth is used in the Resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system is Local for surveying pickups, as well as modelling and estimation.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of the primary drill hole pickups and the existing photogrammetric contouring.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drilling has an effective spacing of 20 metres (north) by 40 metres (elevation) for the majority of the remainder of the deposit.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample compositing was applied to the data at one metre interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The deposit is sub-vertical dipping sharply to the east so surface drilling is predominantly orientated to best suit the mineralisation locally (mine grid west with a 50 to 60 degree) to be roughly perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Intercepts are close to true-width in some cases and are not true width where the mineralisation is at its steepest.
	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.	• It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite at the core shed in Blayney, until delivery to SGS Wyalong via freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – DISCOVERY RIDGE Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The 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 Discovery Ridge deposit is located on EL5760. Normal NSW state royalties apply. Current registered holders of the tenement is LFB Resources (100% owned by Regis). There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Initially part of the Hilton West prospect, Discovery Ridge was discovered in 1990 by Soil Sampling by BHP Gold Mines Limited in joint venture with Peko-Wallsend Operations Limited. • Newcrest Mining outlined an Inferred resource of 412kt @ 2.06g/t. After Hargraves Resources NL acquired the exploration rights from Newcrest Mining in 1993, further RC drill programmes revised the resource estimate to 1,320kt @ 2.1g/t for 90koz. • The tenement was sold to Goldminco who revised the estimate in 2009 to 14,000kt at 1.13g/t for 508koz. Acquired in 2017, Regis commenced drilling RC and DD programmes in 2018 & 2019 and defined the resource of 10,400kt @ 1.17g/t for 391koz in 2019.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Discovery Ridge mineralisation is hosted within the Ordovician Adaminaby Group (Cube Consulting 2006). Locally, the Adaminaby Group is folded and faulted against the lower units of the Kenilworth Group. • A ductile shear zone separates the Adaminaby Group from the Kenilworth Group. • The Adaminaby Group comprises of, from east to west: • black to tan phyllite (cleaved fine-grained felspathic arenites) and interbedded quartzite and quartz arenite; • white quartz arenite, a regionally extensive unit characterised by 1mm diameter rounded black quartz grains in a felspathic sandstone matrix. Where this unit is hydrothermally altered, the felspathic matrix consists of strongly foliated sericite grains; and • Tan coloured felspathic arenite from an intermediate to basic volcanic source (Cube Consulting 2006). • The gold mineralisation is largely hosted by a north-south striking, east dipping, altered, coarse grained (strongly foliated) felsic to intermediate volcanic, volcaniclastic and intrusive rock complex. It is structurally controlled by the shear zone within the dacitic volcaniclastics. • Stratigraphic variation in this unit is not a controlling factor for gold mineralisation, which is well constrained on the western footwall by the Sherlock Fault and less well defined on the hanging wall where the shear zone appears to break up along a parallel north-south trending structure. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralised shear zone is over 200m wide and sub-parallel to stratigraphy, dipping steeply at 75º to 80° to the east.
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:*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being 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 drill holes were drilled at -60º towards grid west, and the mineralised zone is sub-vertical. • The intercepts reported are close to true width in some cases, and are not true width where the mineralisation is steepest.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate, with no exploration results being reported, therefore no diagrams have been produced.
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement.
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.*	• No other material exploration data to report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The resource remains open at depth and to the south (down plunge). • This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported.

Section 3 – DISCOVERY RIDGE Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using DataShed Software. • Regis Resources Ltd ("RRL") employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. • All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the RRL geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the RRL database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • The database was reviewed at cut-off date and a list of holes produced that excluded some drillholes from the Mineral Resource estimation due to lack of evidence or unreliability. • Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologist and database administrator. Additionally, the resource geology team validate hole collar location, downhole surveys and assays visually and numerically prior to the resource estimation process. Key checks are hole deviation between surveys, collar pickups and locations relative to topography, duplicates and standards review as well as assay validation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person has made site visits to Discovery Ridge. No issues have been noted and all procedures were considered to be of industry standard. In addition to the above site visits, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior Regis technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. Locally at Discovery Ridge the mineralisation is almost exclusively contained within the hinge zone of a tight, steep north plunging D2 fold on the contact of a major faulting structure separating the Adaminaby Group (south) and the resedimented volcaniclastics of the Coombing Formation (Kennilworth Group) (north). Pervasive hydrothermal quartz -(sericite)- sulphide alteration affects all lithologies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, in pit wall mapping, and logging of RC/diamond core drilling. A nominal 0.8g/t Au lower cut-off grade was applied to the mineralisation model generation. The mineralisation zones are narrower than previous estimates with the aim of replicating the high-grade mineralisation for preliminary assessment of underground mining. .
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• The relationship between geology and gold mineralisation of the deposit is reasonably clear, and the interpretation is considered robust. There is no apparent alternative to the interpretation in the company's opinion.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The estimate resides exclusively in the metamorphosed quartz rich turbiditic sedimentary rocks of the Adaminaby Group. A weathering model was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing which helped inform density. Regolith model is relatively thin due to the position of Discovery Ridge on a hill.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The current interpretation closes off the northern potential of mineralisation with the major faulting structure cutting through the high and low grade material. The mineralisation is open to the south and at depth.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the deposit are ~150m along strike (N-S) ~30-60m across (E-W), and ~450m vertical (open at depth).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK) using a high-grade restriction, with no change of support. The OK estimation was constrained within Leapfrog Geo™ generated 0.8g/t Au mineralisation domains defined from interval selection of the resource drill hole dataset. Ordinary Kriging is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Discovery Ridge mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Leapfrog Geo™ commencing at the surface of the mineralisation. Each composite is located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is a multiple of the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre). • Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor™. These investigations have been completed on each ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor™ in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. Once estimated, the presence of negative weighted samples and their influence were controlled by decreasing the max samples within acceptable margins.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• No check estimate has been completed as part of the current study. The previous resource model was completed with a loose low grade domain and an indicator kriged high grade domain. The previous resource identified more tonnes and less ounces above the resource cut-off at a lower grade. This is expected given the difference between modelling techniques.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No by-products are present or modelled.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements have been identified at Discovery Ridge.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Block dimensions are 5m (east) by 5m (north) by 5m (elevation) (with sub-blocking of 2.5m by 2.5m by 2.5m) and was chosen as it approximates approximately half the drill hole density when taking angle of drilling into account. The interpolation used one estimation pass with the search ellipsoid matching the variography of the final experimental variogram structure for each domain. Min and max samples were mostly 8-16, with some deviating where the estimate produced significant negative weighted samples. Those domains estimated with a reduced maximim number of samples as low as 12 to control the kriging weights. The mineralised halo was estimated using similar methodology however due to its relatively unconstrained nature, a conservative topcut was applied to decrease the potential of over estimation
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a geological and weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.8g/t Au lower cut-off grade for the high grade domain and nominally 0.2g/t background domain. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high-grade data were clusters or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation it was decided to use appropriate high-grade cuts in all estimation domains informed by Global Topcut Analysis in Snowden Supervisor™.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with other Regis open pit mines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Resource model assumes industry standard mining methods will be employed, with dilution and mining parameters consistent with similar mining environments elsewhere in NSW and Regis open pit operations.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 85% is based on potential recoveries indicated in early stage metallurgical testwork to determine recoverable gold. The deposit has a strong arsenic association with the gold.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No permitting is in place for mining at Discovery Ridge. Surficial waste rock dumps and processing at a processing plant built at McPhillamys has been assumed.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk density values were derived from 675 measurements taken on the RRL core. There is little variation of bulk density values within each oxidation profile, therefore mean values have been applied to each horizon. Oxide and transitional material is 2.5t/m3 and fresh is 2.76t/m3.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Oxide horizon and porous transitional horizon samples have all been measured by external laboratories using wax coating to account for void spaces, whereas competent samples have been completed both by the external laboratory and onsite. The independent laboratory measurements confirm that the onsite measurements are accurate and representative, therefore the applied density values are considered reasonable and representative.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density values were assigned by regolith code to the model, there is little variation within the fresh mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • The Discovery Ridge Resource was classified on the basis of estimation reliability, Kriging efficiency, slope of regression, and anisotropic continuity of the interpreted zones. The deposit shows reasonable continuity of mineralisation within well-defined geological constraints. The drill hole spacing throughout the project is approximately 20m along strike. • Drill spacing down dip is approximately 20 to 40m. The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the grade intersections to be modelled into coherent wireframes for the main mineralisation domains. • Reasonable consistency is evident in the thickness and grade of the domains and internal waste delineated where appropriate. • The geological and mineralisation continuity has been demonstrated with sufficient confidence to allow the deposit to be classified as Measured Mineral Resource where the drill spacing is at a minimum of 10m along strike and 10m across strike, as well as where Kriging efficiency is mostly above 0.5 and slope is approaching 0.8. • Where continuity could be established and were statistically informed composites occurred, but spacing was greater, the Resource was classified as Indicated. Where the drill spacing is greater, or there are insufficient informing composites to allow for confident grade estimation, the Resource is classified as Inferred. The extrapolation of the lodes along strike and 'down dip' has been limited to a distance equal to half the previous section drill spacing.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No reviews or check estimates have been completed as part of the current study.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• Confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate is high. The Resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for Resource classification, and is backed up by comparisons to production data. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The reported Mineral Resources for Discovery Ridge are constrained within a Whittle™ pit shell developed using standardised parameters for mining cost and wall angles.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• At the time of reporting production has not commenced at Discovery Ridge.

APPENDIX 1: QUEEN MARGARET JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	• The Queen Margaret gold prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC – 112 holes for 12,862m) drill holes predominantly at 1m sampling intervals. • The drilling was completed on a normal grid with drillholes/lines oriented towards 90° on a nominal 25m drillhole spacing along drill lines and 20m spaced lines. Holes were generally drilled on a nominal -60° dip.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• 1m AC samples were obtained by riffle splitter (1.5kg – 2.0kg) and 1m RC samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg), with both being utilised for lithology logging and assaying.
	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 (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.*	• The geology of Queen Margaret makes identification of the mineralised zone relatively simple. This has been supported with assays to ensure mineralised zones are correctly determined.
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).*	• RC drilling completed with a 139mm diameter face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and splitter to provide uniform sample size, and these were cleaned routinely (cleaned at the end of each rod and more frequently in wet conditions). A booster was also used in conjunction with the RC drill rig to ensure dry samples are achieved.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• RC and AC recovery were visually assessed. Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole. No information is available relating to historical drilling recovery.
	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.	• Sample recoveries for RC and drilling are visually estimated to be medium to high. No significant bias is expected although no recovery and grade correlation study was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. Chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated building at site for future reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All logging is qualitative except for density and magnetic susceptibility. Both wet and dry core photography was completed prior to sampling.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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.*	• No Diamond Drilling has been completed at Queen Margaret.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples. Sampling for the majority of the resource AC drilling utilised a cyclone and single tier riffle splitter to consistently produce 1.5kg to 2.0kg dry samples. In some rare cases when the sample was wet, a spear sample of the sample interval was used.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Samples are oven dried, crushed , and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. This is considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Field duplicates (RC, AC for resource drilling) were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed nominally every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation.
	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.	• Twinned holes were not planned in the program, however some later holes were twinned with historic drilling. These had mixed results and resulted in the exclusion of some drill programs from the resource estimation process. Some zones of close spaced drilling have been completed that support the continuity of the geology and mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (hypogene associated with shearing and supergene enrichment), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. • Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit.
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.*	• All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (Ultratrace, Kalassay, SGS, Aurum, Bureau Veritas and MinAnalytical), crushed and pulverised to at least 85% passing 75µm and assayed using either a 30g, 40g or 50g charge for fire assay analysis with AAS finish. • On some historical programs a 40g charge Aqua Regia Digest with AAS finish was used. These techniques are industry standard for gold and considered appropriate.
	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.	• A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for some RC samples, and is recorded in the logging spread sheets. The results were not used in the delineation of mineralised zones or lithologies.
	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.	• Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 25th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. Field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample for resource drilling to assess the repeatability from the field and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of assaying. • Evaluation of both the Regis submitted standards, and the internal laboratory quality control data, indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift for significant time periods. • Excluding obvious errors, the vast majority of the CRM assaying report shows no consistent positive or negative overall mean bias. Duplicate assaying show high levels of correlation and no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs. Field duplicate samples show marginally acceptable levels of correlation and no relative bias. • Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. Substantial focus has been given to ensuring sampling procedures met industry best practise to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were achieved in a coarse gold environment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration and production positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips and core.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Twin holes were not utilized to verify results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01ppm Au) have been flagged and converted to 0.005ppm (half detection limit) in the database.
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.*	• The method for locating drillhole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors, or using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using either a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument or North Seeking Gyro based tool where magnetic host rock would affect azimuth readings. • The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole, except for the AC holes, which were surveyed at the collar and then 80m down the hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth in the database, and AMG azimuth is used in the Mineral Resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system is AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for surveying pickups, as well as any modelling.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of site surveys (generally drone based photogrammetry) for mining, the primary drill hole pickups, pit pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drilling has an effective spacing of 15 metres (east) by 25 metres (north) for the centre of the deposit. Increasing to 40m (east) by 90m (north) at depth and at extents along strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Samples have been composited to 1m length, representing the most common sample length within the data set.
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.*	• Drilling is orientated to best suit the mineralisation to be closely perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Intercepts are close to true-width in most cases.
	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.	• It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth via contract freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – QUEEN MARGARET Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The 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 Queen Margaret deposit is located on the Palliard's Find tenement comprises M38/262, an area of 7.17 km² (716.8 hectares). Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further royalty exists to a third party. Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned by Regis). There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, RAB and RC drilling. Substantial resource drilling and detailed mining studies have been undertaken on a number of deposits.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Queen Margaret deposit is hosted by a mylonitic shear. The shear zone is on the contact between a dolerite and basaltic volcanics. The mineralisation hosted within the steep (70-80 degrees), west dipping shear zone that is 3-5m thick and is associated with several sub-parallel anastomosing quartz-veins. Sericite-Carbonate alteration assemblages are present, while minor pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with the quartz veining.
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:*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The Queen Margaret gold deposit was drilled at mainly between -50º to -65º towards ~90º azimuth to drill perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. The mineralised ore zone within the mylonite strikes ≈350º and dips to the west at ≈-80º. Intercepts reported are close to true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported, therefore no diagrams have been produced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement
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.*	• No other material exploration data to report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Infill drilling will occur where appropriate to improve the classification of the resource, and extensional drilling will be conducted along strike for additional oxide resources, and at depth beneath existing deposits where gold mineralisation may be of sufficient grade and thickness for resource extension or conversion.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported.

Section 3 – QUEEN MARGARET Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using DataShed Software. Regis Resources Ltd ("RRL") employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the RRL geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the RRL database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used.
	Data validation procedures used.	• The data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologists and database administrator. Additionally, the resource geology team validate hole collar location, downhole surveys and assays visually and numerically prior to the resource estimation process. Key checks are hole deviation between surveys, collar pickups and locations relative to topography, and assay validation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person has made site visits to King of Creation. No issues have been noted and all procedures were considered to be of industry standard. In addition to the above site visits, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior Regis technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. Locally at Queen Margaret the mineralisation is almost exclusively contained within a sheared mafic mylonite, along strike to the North-South.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, logging of RC/diamond core drilling, information from historical reports, and to a lesser degree multi-element assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• The geology of the deposit is relatively simple, and the interpretation is considered robust. There is no material alternative to the interpretation in the competent persons opinion.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing enabling it to be used as a guide. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Gold mineralisation seems to be controlled by quartz veining within a sheared mafic mylonite. No major structural discontinuities have been identified in the resource model zone.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the Queen Margaret mineralisation is 2,480m along strike (N-S), 15m across (E-W), and approximately 165m depth from 495mRL to 330mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK) with no change of support. The OK estimation was constrained within Surpac™ generated 0.2g/t Au mineralisation domains defined from the resource drill hole datasets. • OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Queen Margaret mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Surpac™ each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. • The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre). Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set. This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. • The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor™. These investigations have been completed on each domain separately. • KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor™ in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• No check estimate has been completed as part of the current study.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No by-products are present or modelled.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements have been estimated or have been identified as important to the project economics\planning at Queen Margaret.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Block dimensions are 5m (east) by 10m (north) by 5m (elevation) with sub-blocking of 2.5m by 5m by 2.5m and was chosen as it approximates half the drill hole density. The 5m elevation is a factor of the expected bench height. The ordinary kriging algorithm was selected for grade interpolation and orientated 'ellipsoid' search ellipse were used to select data for interpolation. The ellipse was oriented to the average strike, dip and plunge of the mineralised lodes and weathering. The maximum search radius was set of 170m. The major to semi-major, and the major to minor ratios were determined from the variogram ranges. Based on KNA results a minimum number of 4 and maximum number of 12 samples were used for estimation depending on the lode. A maximum of 3 samples were used from each drill hole.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade. Statistical investigations have been completed to test the change in statistical and spatial characteristics of the domain grouped by weathering showing there no variation between profiles. Grade was estimated in to each lode. In most cases the mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation where in only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high-grade data were clustered or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation it was decided to apply appropriate high-grade cuts to all estimation domains informed by Global Topcut Analysis in Snowden Supervisor™.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from standardised cost assumptions for mining and processing to ensure break even is achieved.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Resource model assumes open cut mining is completed and a moderate to high level of mining selectivity is achieved in mining. It has been assumed that high quality grade control will continue to be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar in a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 93% was used to determine Mineral Resources which has been based on potential recoveries indicated by metallurgical testwork in the Duketon area by Regis, production data and ongoing testwork to determine cyanidable gold recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors at Duketon continue for the duration of the project life.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk density has been based on testing of material during exploration and resource development drilling where available, as well as ongoing test work in operating mines.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• In deposits where drill core has not been available nearby geological analogues have been used.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• No bulk density measurements were taken. Bulk densities that have been applied are sourced from adjacent similar deposits.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Little spatial variation is noted for the bulk density data within lithological and weathering boundaries and therefore an average bulk density has been assigned for tonnage reporting based on weathering coding.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, the grade estimation quality and estimation quality metrics.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, the grade estimation quality and estimation quality metrics.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No reviews or check estimates have been completed as part of the current study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for resource classification. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The reported Mineral Resources for Queen Margaret are constrained within a Whittle™ pit shell developed using standardised parameters for mining cost and wall angles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• There is no production data to compare against.

APPENDIX 1: VICTORY JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.* *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.*	• The Victory gold prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC – 133 holes for 14,838m) drill holes predominantly at 1m sampling intervals. The drilling was completed on a normal grid with drillholes/lines oriented towards 270° on a nominal 50m drillhole spacing along drill lines and 25m spaced lines. Holes were generally drilled on a nominal -60° dip. • RC samples were collected through a cyclone and split to 3-4kg through an in-line cone splitter into calico sample bags at 1m intervals. The remainder of each sample was collected from the bottom of the splitter into green bags. • For the Regis RC and AC drilling 1m samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg) and were utilised for lithology logging and assaying. The drilling samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and were all Fire Assayed using a 50g charge (Aurum, Bureau Veritas and Kalassay).
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).*	• RC drilling completed with a 127 to 133mm diameter face sampling hammer.
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.*	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and splitter to provide uniform sample size, and these were cleaned routinely (cleaned at the end of each rod and more frequently in wet conditions). A booster was also used in conjunction with the RC drill rig to ensure dry samples are achieved. • RC and AC recovery were visually assessed. Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole. No information is available relating to historical drilling recovery. • Sample recoveries for RC and drilling are visually estimated to be medium to high. No significant bias is expected although no recovery and grade correlation study was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. Chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated building at site for future reference. • All logging is qualitative except for density and magnetic susceptibility. Both wet and dry core photography was completed prior to sampling. • 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.* *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.*	• No DD drilled at Victory. • The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples. • Samples are oven dried, crushed , and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. This is considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. • Field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed nominally every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. QAQC results are reviewed on a monthly basis. • Twinned holes were not planned in the program, however some later holes were twinned with historic drilling. These had mixed results and resulted in the exclusion of some drill programs from the resource estimation process. • Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (hypogene associated with shearing and supergene enrichment), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (Ultratrace, Kalassay, SGS, Aurum, Bureau Veritas and MinAnalytical), crushed and pulverised to at least 85% passing 75µm and assayed using either a 30g, 40g or 50g charge for fire assay analysis with AAS finish. On some historical programs a 40g charge Aqua Regia Digest with AAS finish was used. These techniques are industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. • A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for some RC samples and is recorded in the logging spread sheets. The results were not used in the delineation of mineralised zones or lithologies. • Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 25th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. Field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample for resource drilling to assess the repeatability from the field and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of assaying. Evaluation of both the Regis submitted standards, and the internal laboratory quality control data, indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift for significant time periods. Excluding obvious errors, the vast majority of the CRM assaying report shows no consistent positive or negative overall mean bias. Duplicate assaying show high levels of correlation and no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs. Field duplicate samples show marginally acceptable levels of correlation and no relative bias. Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. Substantial focus has been given to ensuring sampling procedures met industry best practise to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were achieved in a coarse gold environment.

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.*	• No independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration and production positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips and core. • 15 twinned holes were planned, and 11 were drilled, in order to increase confidence in historic data sets. Some historic data was excluded from the resource estimate based on the results of twinned holes. • All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. • Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01ppm Au) have been flagged and converted to 0.005ppm (half detection limit) in the database.
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.*	• The method for locating drillhole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors, or using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using either a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument or North Seeking Gyro based tool where magnetic host rock would affect azimuth readings. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth in the database, and AMG azimuth is used in the Mineral Resource estimation. • The grid system is AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for surveying pickups, as well as any modelling. • The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of site surveys (generally drone based photogrammetry) for mining, the primary drill hole pickups, pit pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling has an effective spacing of 25 metres (east) by 50 metres (north) for the centre of the deposit. Increasing to 40m (east) by 100m (north) at depth and at extents along strike. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • Samples have been composited to 1m length, representing the most common sample length within the data set.
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.*	• Drilling is orientated to best suit the mineralisation to be closely perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Intercepts are close to true-width in most cases. • It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth via contract freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – VICTORY Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The 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 Victory deposit is located on the Palliard's Find tenement comprises M38/262, an area of 7.17 km² (716.8 hectares). Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further royalty exists to a third party. Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned by Regis). There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, RAB and RC drilling. Substantial resource drilling and detailed mining studies have been undertaken on a number of deposits.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Victory Gold deposit is associated with two sub-parallel, N-S trending shears within chert/shale ≈ 160m apart in the north and ≈ 70m apart in the south. The eastern shear structure dips ≈ 50˚E and the western structure is interpreted to be vertical. The westerly structure lodes trends N-S, while the easterly structure lodes trends NNE (~015 degrees).
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:*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The Victory gold deposit was drilled at mainly between -52º to -78º towards ~270º azimuth to drill perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. The mineralised ore zone within the sheared chert/shale strikes ≈380º and dips to the east at ≈-80º on the western side and strikes ≈15º and dips to the east at ≈-50º on the eastern side. Intercepts reported are close to true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported, therefore no diagrams have been produced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement
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.*	• No other material exploration data to report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill drilling will occur where appropriate to improve the classification of the resource, and extensional drilling will be conducted along strike for additional oxide resources, and at depth beneath existing deposits where gold mineralisation may be of sufficient grade and thickness for resource extension or conversion. • This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported.

Section 3 – VICTORY Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using DataShed Software. Regis Resources Ltd ("RRL") employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the RRL geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the RRL database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • The data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologists and database administrator. Additionally, the resource geology team validate hole collar location, downhole surveys and assays visually and numerically prior to the resource estimation process. Key checks are hole deviation between surveys, collar pickups and locations relative to topography, and assay validation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has made site visits to King of Creation. No issues have been noted and all procedures were considered to be of industry standard. In addition to the above site visits, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior Regis technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present. • Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is relatively high. Locally at Victory the mineralisation is associated with two sub-parallel N-S trending shears within chert/shale package. • The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, logging of RC/diamond core drilling, information from historical reports, and to a lesser degree multi-element assaying. • The geology of the deposit is relatively complex; however it is considered a low chance of an alternative interpretation of the mineralisation having a material effect on the estimated resource. • A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing enabling it to be used as a guide. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gold mineralisation is associated with two sub-parallel, N-S trending shears within chert/shale ≈ 160m apart in the north and ≈ 70m apart in the south. The eastern shear structure dips ≈ 50˚E and the western structure is interpreted to be vertical. The westerly structure trends N-S, while the easterly structure trends NNE (~015 degrees).
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the Victory mineralisation is 815m along strike (N-S), 150m across (E-W), and approximately 150m depth from 500mRL to 350mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK) with no change of support. The OK estimation was constrained within Leapfrog Geo™ generated Au mineralisation domains defined from the resource drill hole datasets. A nominal 0.2g/t cutoff was utilised for interval selection. • OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Victory mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Surpac™ each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre). Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set. This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. • The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor™. These investigations have been completed on each domain separately. • KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor™ in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. • No check estimate has been completed as part of the current study. No by-products are present or modelled. • No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics\planning at Victory. Block dimensions are 5m (east) by 10m (north) by 2.5m (elevation) with sub-blocking of 2.5m by 5m by 1.25m and was chosen as it approximates half the drill hole density. • The 2.5m elevation is a factor of the expected bench height (10m). The ordinary kriging algorithm was selected for grade interpolation and orientated ‘ellipsoid’ search ellipse were used to select data for interpolation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The ellipse was oriented to the average strike, dip and plunge of the mineralised lodes and weathering. The maximum search radius was set from 50m to 112m depending on the lode. • The major to semi-major, and the major to minor ratios were determined from the variogram ranges. Based on KNA results a minimum number of 3 and maximum number of 6 samples were used for estimation depending on the lode. A maximum of 2 samples were used from each drill hole. No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate. • No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated. The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade. Statistical investigations have been completed to test the change in statistical and spatial characteristics of the domain grouped by weathering showing there no variation between profiles. • Grade was estimated in to each lode. In most cases the mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation where in only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. • A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high-grade data were clustered or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation it was decided to apply appropriate high-grade cuts to all estimation domains informed by Global Topcut Analysis in Snowden Supervisor™. • The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from standardised cost assumptions for mining and processing to ensure break even is achieved.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Resource model assumes open cut mining is completed and a moderate to high level of mining selectivity is achieved in mining. It has been assumed that high quality grade control will continue to be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar in a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 93% was used to determine Mineral Resources which has been based on potential recoveries indicated by metallurgical test work in the Duketon area by Regis, production data and ongoing test work to determine cyanidable gold recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors at Duketon continue for the duration of the project life.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density has been based on testing of material during exploration and resource development drilling where available, as well as ongoing test work in operating mines. • In deposits where drill core has not been available nearby geological analogues have been used. • No bulk density measurements were taken. Bulk densities that have been applied are sourced from adjacent similar deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Little spatial variation is noted for the bulk density data within lithological and weathering boundaries and therefore an average bulk density has been assigned for tonnage reporting based on weathering coding. • The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, the grade estimation quality and estimation quality metrics.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No reviews or check estimates have been completed as part of the current study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for resource classification. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied. • The reported Mineral Resources for Discovery Ridge are constrained within a Whittle™ pit shell developed using standardised parameters for mining cost and wall angles. • There is no production data to compare against.

APPENDIX 1: KINTYRE JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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. 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.*	• The Kintyre gold resource was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC – RC 72 holes for 8,293m) drill holes and Air core (AC) AC 39 holes for 2,143 m predominantly at 1m sampling intervals. The drilling was completed on a normal grid with drillholes/lines oriented towards 255° on a nominal mainly on 50 m by 50 m lines with some parts having tighter on-line spacings up to 15-20 m. Holes were generally drilled on a nominal -60° dip. • RC samples were collected through a cyclone and split to 3-4kg through an in-line cone splitter into calico sample bags at 1m intervals. The remainder of each sample was collected from the bottom of the splitter into green bags. Sample quality was assessed as very good. • For the Regis RC and AC drilling 1m samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg) and were utilised for lithology logging and assaying. The drilling samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and were all Fire Assayed using a 50g charge (Aurum, Bureau Veritas and Kalassay).
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).*	• RC drilling completed with a 127 to 133mm diameter face sampling hammer.
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.*	• RC and AC recovery were visually assessed. Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole. No information is available relating to historical drilling recovery. • Recovery of RC samples was good overall, generally estimated to be full with the exception of some sample loss at the top of hole. Duplicate samples were recovered at a rate of 5%, checking RC sampling repeatability. Drilling was conducted without water injection where possible in order to reduce the occurrence of fines loss. If sample weights were below the expected weight, feedback was given to the RC driller in order to modify drilling practices to achieve the expected sample weights. Duplicate weights are within tolerances for this drilling program. No relationship has been observed between loss of fines & grade at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. Chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated building at site for future reference. • All logging is qualitative except for magnetic susceptibility. 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.* *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.*	• No Diamond core drilled at Kintyre at time of estimation. The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples. Aircore (AC) and historical RC holes were routinely scoop sampled as 1m intervals or 4m composited intervals which were subsequently resplit to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. In some rare cases when the sample was wet, a spear sample of the sample interval was used. • Samples are dried, crushed to 10mm, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (industry standard practice is assumed for the historical drilling). This is considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. Field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed nominally every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. QAQC results are reviewed on a monthly basis. • Field RC duplicates were taken at the rig from a second chute on the cone splitter allowing for the duplicate and main sample to be the same size and sampling technique. Field duplicates are taken every 20th sample. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed nominally every 15th sample. • Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (hypogene associated with shearing and supergene enrichment), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (Ultratrace, Kalassay, SGS, Aurum, Bureau Veritas and MinAnalytical), crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and assayed using either a 30g, 40g or 50g charge for fire assay analysis with AAS finish or 40g charge Aqua Regia Digest with AAS finish. These techniques are industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. • A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for some RC and AC samples and is recorded in the logging spread sheets. The results were not used in the delineation of mineralised zones or lithologies. • Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 25th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. Field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample for resource drilling to assess the repeatability from the field and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of assaying. Evaluation of both the Regis submitted standards, and the internal laboratory quality control data, indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift for significant time periods. Excluding obvious errors, the vast majority of the CRM assaying report shows no consistent positive or negative overall mean bias. Duplicate assaying show high levels of correlation and no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs. Field duplicate samples show acceptable levels of correlation and no relative bias. • Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. Substantial focus has been given to ensuring sampling procedures met industry best practise to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were achieved in a coarse gold environment.

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.*	• No independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration and production positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips and core. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. • Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01ppm Au) have been flagged and converted to 0.005ppm (half detection limit) in the database.
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.*	• The method for locating drillhole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors, or using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using either a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument or North Seeking Gyro based tool where magnetic host rock would affect azimuth readings. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to MGA azimuth in the database, and MGA azimuth is used in the Mineral Resource estimation. • The grid system is MGA94 Zone 51 (AGD 94) for surveying pickups, as well as any modelling. • The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of site surveys (generally drone based photogrammetry) for mining, the primary drill hole pickups, pit pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling has an effective spacing of 50 metres (east) by 50 metres (north) for the centre of the deposit. Increasing to 50m (east) by 100m (north) at the periphery along strike. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • Samples have been composited to 1m length, representing the most common sample length within the data set.
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.*	• Drilling is orientated to best suit the mineralisation to be closely perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Intercepts are close to true-width in most cases. • It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth via contract freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – KINTYRE Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The 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 Kintyre resource is located on M38/319 and M38/237. Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further 2% NSR royalty exists to a third party. • Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned by Regis). There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Minor drilling by Aurora Gold and Johnsons Well Mining was completed although it was not extensive enough to properly define the mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Kintyre resource is hosted in a quartz dolerite and dolerites in a sill unit intruding ultramafic and argillaceous sedimentary units with steep contacts. The host rocks are part of the western limb of the Erlistoun Syncline in the Duketon Greenstone Belt.
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:*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The Kintyre drill holes were drilled at -60º to 255 (South West), and the mineralised zone is steep or sub-vertical. The intercepts reported are close to true width in some cases, and are not true width where the mineralisation is steepest.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported, therefore no diagrams have been produced.
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.*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No other material exploration data to report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill drilling will occur where appropriate to improve the classification of the resource, and extensional drilling will be conducted along strike for additional oxide resources, and at depth beneath existing deposits where gold mineralisation may be of sufficient grade and thickness for resource extension or conversion. • This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported.

Section 3 – KINTYRE Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using DataShed Software. Regis Resources Ltd ("RRL") employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the RRL geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the RRL database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • The data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologists and database administrator. Additionally the resource geology team validate hole collar location, downhole surveys and assays visually and numerically prior to the resource estimation process. Key checks are hole deviation between surveys, collar pickups and locations relative to topography, and assay validation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has made site visits to all deposits covered by this statement. No issues have been noted and all procedures were considered to be of industry standard. In addition to the above site visits, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior Regis technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is relatively high. Locally at Kintyre the mineralisation is associated with a brittle sub-vertical dolerite and quartz dolerite, along strike to the south south-east and within the same unit as Rosemont. A steep lithological boundary with an ultramafic unit at the bottom of the mineralized zone is observed. This model has been completed utilising the knowledge gained during the mining at Rosemont. The deposit contains supergene enriched zone near surface within weathered saprolite. • The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, logging of RC drilling, information from historical reports, and to a lesser degree multi-element assaying. • The geology of the deposit is relatively simple, and the interpretation is considered a low chance of an alternative interpretation of the mineralisation, however there would be no significant changes in volume of material compared to the existing interpretation. • A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing enabling it to be used as a guide. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological contact between the main units - mafic and ultramafic. • A brittle sub-vertical dolerite / quartz dolerite localises and controls the gold mineralisation in the more hypogene-controlled transitional and fresh horizons. In the oxide horizon, the gold mineralisation is influenced by the redox fronts, where it is spread in a more flat-lying manner
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the Kintyre mineralisation is 600m along strike (NW-SE), 50-100m across (E-W), and approximately 150m depth from 500mRL to 350mRL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK) with no change of support. The OK estimation was constrained within Leapfrog Geo™ generated 0.2g/t Au mineralisation domains defined from the resource drill hole datasets. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Kintyre mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Surpac™ each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre). • Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set. This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor™. These

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables. *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	investigations have been completed on each domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor™ in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. • No check estimate has been completed as part of the current study. • No by-products are present or modelled. • No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics\planning at Kintyre. • Block dimensions are 20m (east) by 20m (north) by 2.5m (elevation) with sub-blocking of 2.5m by 2.5m by 2.5m and was chosen as it approximates the narrow half the drill hole density. The 2.5m elevation is a factor of the expected bench height (10m). The ordinary kriging algorithm was selected for grade interpolation and orientated 'ellipsoid' search ellipse were used to select data for interpolation. The ellipse was oriented broadly to the average strike, dip and plunge of the mineralised lodes and weathering after analysis of continuity and variograms calculation in Snowden Supervisor™. The maximum search radius was selected approximately matching the variogram ranges by a factor (from 0.5 to 1.5) selected after testing by KNA. Based on KNA results a minimum and maximum number of samples were used for estimation depending on the lode ranging from 6 to 22. A maximum of 3 samples were used from each drill hole. • No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate. • No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated. • The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade. Statistical investigations have been completed to test the change in statistical and spatial characteristics of the domain grouped by weathering showing there no variation between profiles. Grade was estimated in to each lode. In most cases the mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation where in only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. • A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high-grade data were clustered or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation it was decided to apply appropriate high-grade cuts to all estimation domains informed by Global Topcut Analysis in Snowden Supervisor™.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from standardised cost assumptions for mining and processing to ensure break even is achieved.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Resource model assumes open cut mining is completed and a moderate to high level of mining selectivity is achieved in mining. It has been assumed that high quality grade control will continue to be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar in a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 93% was used to determine Mineral Resources which has been based on potential recoveries indicated by metallurgical testwork in the Duketon area by Regis, production data and ongoing testwork to determine cyanidable gold recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors at Duketon continue for the duration of the project life.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density measurements were available. In such cases where drill core has not been available nearby geological analogues have been used. • Average bulk density has been assigned for tonnage reporting based on weathering coding.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, the grade estimation quality and estimation quality metrics. • The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, the grade estimation quality and estimation quality metrics. • The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No reviews or check estimates have been completed as part of the current study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for resource classification. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied. • There is no production data to compare against.

APPENDIX 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

SECTION 1 – DUKETON – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Sampling techniques	Results for Air core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) undertaken at the Duketon Gold Project. **AC Drilling** • Air core (AC) holes were routinely scoop sampled as 4m composited intervals to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 25th sample in the sample sequence. **RC Drilling** • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Samples were collected at the drill rig using a rig-mounted Metzke™ rotary or cone splitter to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 25th sample in the sample sequence. **Diamond Drilling** • Nominal <2.5kg sub samples were collected from half sawn NQ sized diamond drill core. • DD holes were sampled at variable geological intervals down the hole. • Routine standard reference material and blanks were inserted/collected at least every 20th sample in the sample sequence. All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory (Perth) for preparation and analysis for gold by 50g Fire Assay (AAS finish).
Drilling techniques	• AC drilling was typically completed using an 89mm diameter AC blade bit. • RC drilling was completed using a 139mm to 143mm diameter face sampling hammer. • DD was completed using PQ, HQ, or NQ diameter drill sizes (standard tube). Drill core was routinely orientated using a REFLEX ACT III tool.
Drill sample recovery	**AC and RC Drilling** • A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample collected from the drill rig. • A qualitative estimate of sample weight was done to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. • Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole. • All material was typically dry when sampled. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed. **Diamond Drilling** • A quantitative measure of sample recovery was done for each run of drill core. • Drill sample recovery approximates 100% in mineralised zones. Sample quality is considered to be good
Logging	**AC and RC Drilling** • All drill intervals were geologically logged. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • A small sample of drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging. **Diamond Drilling** • All drill core intervals were geologically logged. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • Half core is retained in the core trays and stored for future reference. Wet and dry photographs were collected for each core tray.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**AC Drilling** • All composite samples were scoop sampled at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas laboratory. **RC Drilling** • All 1m samples were cone/rotary split at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas laboratory. **Diamond Drilling** • Drill core was sawn in half along its long axis. One half of the drill core was taken for geochemical analysis. Samples were collected at variable geological intervals down the hole (sample length ranged from 0.2m to 1.28m) • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas laboratory. At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. The crushed sample was subsequently bulk-pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for the stage of evaluation and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Analysis for gold only was undertaken at Bureau Veritas by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled.

SECTION 1 – DUKETON – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
	• Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by geologists at the drill rig. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intersections are compiled by the Company's database manager and reviewed by Company personnel. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	• Drill holes are reported in MGA94_51 coordinates. • Drill hole collars were set out in local mine grids and MGA94_51 coordinates. • For AC and some RC, drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. • For RC and DD, drill hole collars were typically positioned and picked up using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • RC and DD drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole using North Seeking Gyro downhole tools. • The topographic surface for all projects is derived from a combination of the primary drill hole pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for the stage of evaluation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Depending on the location and target, holes were drilled on variably spaced sections and hole spacings, as follows. • Resource diamond drilling is nominally 80m x 40m to 40m x 40m spaced. • Resource RC drilling is nominally 80m x 40m to 40m x 40m spaced. • RC and AC drilling at regional prospects occurred on sections nominally spaced between 200m to 800m apart, with hole spacing varying between 40m to 200m on sections. • Sample compositing was not applied to the reported intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	**AC Drilling** At regional prospects, exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed, however the reported drill hole orientations are considered appropriate for the geological setting and similar style deposits within the region. **RC and Diamond Drilling** The orientation of mineralisation has generally been confirmed by earlier drilling, and the reported drilling is believed to have intersected the targeted mineralisation at an angle which does not introduce significant sampling bias.
Sample security	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, before delivery to Perth laboratories via contract freight transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to track sample batches.
Audits or reviews	There has been no external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data.

APPENDIX 2 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

SECTION 2 – DUKETON – EXPLORATION RESULTS	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	**Garden Well** 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. **Rosemont** The Rosemont gold project is located on M38/237, M38/250 & M38/343. Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd & Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Regis Resources Ltd). Normal Western Australian state royalties apply plus there is a 2% Royalty to Franco Nevada. **Regional** Regis maintains strong exploration budgets in the order of five times the minimum expenditure commitment for its tenement package. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to mining and on-going exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. Substantial resource drilling and detailed mining studies have been undertaken on a number of deposits.
Geology	Reported drilling is located within the Duketon Gold Project and covers part of the Duketon Greenstone Belt, within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Duketon Greenstone Belt is comprised of mafic and ultramafic rocks, felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and associated sedimentary rocks. Cainozoic regolith covers much of the Duketon greenstone belt, comprising colluvium, sheet wash and sand plain deposits. Relevant geological characteristics of selected deposits and prospects are discussed where relevant in the body of the announcement.
Drill hole Information	Drill hole information including collar location and drill direction are documented in Appendix C and in the body of the announcement,
Data aggregation methods	The reported intersections are length-weighted average grade intervals calculated using the following parameters: **AC Drilling -** Minimum 0.25 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 4m consecutive internal waste within the interval. **Regional RC Drilling -** Minimum 0.4 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste within the interval. No upper gold cut off has been applied **Diamond Drilling (except GWUG) -** 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. **GWUG Diamond drilling** - Minimum 1.0 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 3m 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	Drilling intersects the mineralisation at a high angle and as such approximates true thicknesses in most cases.
Diagrams	Refer to the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Results have not been comprehensively reported. Appropriate plans and long sections show the distribution of drilling (mineralised and unmineralised) relative to the reported intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
Further work	RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement. Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.

APPENDIX 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

SECTION 1 – MCPHILLAMYS – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Sampling techniques	Diamond Drilling (DD) undertaken at the McPhillamys Gold Project. **Diamond Drilling** • Nominal 2.5 – 5.0kg sub samples were collected from half sawn PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core. • DD holes were sampled at variable geological intervals down the hole. • Routine standard reference material and blanks were inserted/collected at least every 20th sample in the sample sequence. All samples were submitted to ALS (Orange) for preparation and analysis for gold by 50g Fire Assay (AAS finish). Multi-element ultra-trace analysis by 4-Acid Digest via ICP-MS and ICP-AES was completed on selected samples.
Drilling techniques	• DD was completed using PQ, HQ, or NQ diameter drill sizes (triple tube). Drill core was routinely orientated using a REFLEX ACT III tool.
Drill sample recovery	**Diamond Drilling** • A quantitative measure of sample recovery was completed for each run of drill core. • Drill sample recovery approximates 100% in mineralised zones. Sample quality is considered to be good.
Logging	**Diamond Drilling** • All drill core intervals were geologically logged. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected nominally on the meter mark at 1m spacing. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected using a Terraplus KT10 instrument. • Specific Gravity (SG) measurements were collected via the immersion method at 6m spaced intervals on representative samples. • Half core is retained in the core trays and stored for future reference. Wet and dry photographs were collected for each core tray.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**Diamond Drilling** • Drill core was sawn in half along its long axis. One half of the drill core was taken for geochemical analysis. Samples were collected at variable geological intervals down the hole (sample length ranged from 0.2m to 1.2m) • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS. At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. The crushed sample was subsequently bulk-pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for the stage of evaluation and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Analysis for gold only was undertaken at ALS by 50g Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • Analysis for multi-element geochemistry was undertaken at ALS (Brisbane) by 4-Acid Digest (ME-MS61R) on a 0.25g prepared sample • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by geologists at the drill rig. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intersections are compiled by the Company's database manager and reviewed by Company personnel. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	• Drill holes are reported in MGA94_51 coordinates. • Drill hole collars were set out in local mine grids and MGA94_51 coordinates. • For DD, drill hole collars were typically positioned and picked up using a Garmin GPSMAP 65 Handheld Multi-band/Multi-GNSS GPS. to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • DD drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole using a Reflex North Seeking Gyro downhole tool. However, the holes were surveyed at 15m spaced intervals in the top half of the holes to identify any erratic deviation that may compromise hitting the targets further downhole. • The topographic surface for all projects is derived from a combination of the primary drill hole pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for the stage of evaluation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Depending on the location and target, holes were drilled on variably spaced sections and hole spacings, as follows. • Diamond drilling stepped out approximately 200m to test down plunge extensions. • Sample compositing was not applied to the reported intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	**Diamond Drilling** The orientation of mineralisation has generally been confirmed by earlier drilling, and the reported drilling is believed to have intersected the targeted mineralisation at an angle which does not introduce significant sampling bias.
Sample security	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, before delivery to Orange/Brisbane laboratories via contract freight transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to track sample batches.

SECTION 1 – MCPHILLAMYS – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Audits or reviews	There has been no external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data.

APPENDIX 2 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

SECTION 2 – MCPHILLAMYS – EXPLORATION RESULTS	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The McPhillamys deposit is located on the recently granted tenement EL5760 granted in 2000., Lease area = 11,760Ha. Current registered holder of the tenement is LFB Resources NL (100% subsidiary of Regis Resources). Normal NSW state royalties apply.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. Substantial resource drilling and detailed mining studies have been undertaken.
Geology	The McPhillamys gold deposit is hosted in Silurian aged sheared intermediate volcaniclastic rocks in the Lachlan Fold Belt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strongly sheared volcaniclastics with strong quartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite pyrrhotite alteration. The gold mineralisation trends roughly north-south over a strike distance of 800m and dips steeply east at 70º to 80º.
Drill hole Information	Drill hole information including collar location and drill direction are documented in Appendix C and in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	Diamond Drilling - Minimum 1.0 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 3m 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	Drilling intersects the mineralisation at a high angle and as such approximates true thicknesses in most cases.
Diagrams	Refer to the body of the announcement
Balanced reporting	Results have not been comprehensively reported. Appropriate plans and long sections show the distribution of drilling (mineralised and unmineralised) relative to the reported intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
Further work	Diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement. Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.

APPENDIX 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

SECTION 1 – TROPICANA JV – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Sampling techniques	Reverse circulation drilling has been carried out using industry standard drilling and sampling equipment to collect a 3-4kg subsample from a 1m sample. Sub-sampling has been conducted using a cone splitter for sample reduction. Drill core has been sampled from both full and half core of NQ2 diameter.
Drilling techniques	Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling using face-sampling bits (5¼ inch or 133mm diameter) have been used to collect samples from the shallower (up-dip) part of the deposits with a nominal maximum RC depth of ~150m. Diamond core drilling (DD) has been used for deeper holes, with diamond tails drilled from RC pre-collars. To control the deviation of deep DD holes drilled since 2011, many of these holes were drilled from short ~60m RC pre-collars or using 63.5mm (HQ) diameter core from surface. Diamond core drilling for MRE definition is predominantly 47.6mm (NQ) diameter core, with a lesser number of holes drilled for collection of metallurgical and/or geotechnical data using 63.5mm (HQ2, HQ3) or 85mm (PQ) core diameters. In fresh rock, cores are oriented wherever possible for collection of structural data. Prior to 2009, core orientations are made using the EzyMark tool with the Reflex Ace Tool replacing the system in later drilling programs.
Drill sample recovery	RC recovery: − Prior to 2008 semi-quantitative assessment was made regarding RC sample recovery with recovery visually estimated as 25%, 50%, 75% or 100% of the expected volume of a 1m drilling interval. − Since 2008, AGAA has implemented quantitative measure on every 25th interval where the masses of the sample splits are recorded and compared to the theoretical mass of the sampling interval for the rock type being drilled. − AGAA found that overall RC recovery in the regolith was >80% and total recovery in fresh rock. DD recovery: − DD recovery has been measured as a percentage of the total length of core recovered compared to the drill interval. − Core recovery is consistently high in fresh rock with minor losses occurring in heavily fractured ground or for DD in the regolith. The main methods to maximise recovery have been recovery monitoring as described above and DD below a ~150m depth. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and the Competent Person considers that grade and sample biases that may have occurred due to the preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material are unlikely.
Logging	RC cuttings and DD cores have been logged geologically and geotechnically with reference to AGAA's logging standard library, to levels of detail that support MRE work, Ore Reserve estimation (ORE) and metallurgical studies. Qualitative logging includes codes for lithology, regolith, and mineralisation for both RC and DD samples, with sample quality data recorded for RC such as moisture, recovery, and sub-sampling methods. DD cores are photographed, qualitatively and structurally logged with reference to orientation measurements where available. Geotechnical quantitative logging includes QSI, RQD, matrix and fracture characterisation. The total lengths of all drill holes have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	RC – Primary splitting: − Prior to 2007, RC samples were collected from the RC cyclone stream using a tiered riffle splitter. From 2007, a static cone splitter was introduced and replaced the use of riffles splitting on all rigs. − The RC sampling interval is generally 1m but from 2016, 2m intervals were introduced for RC pre-collar holes. − The splitters collected a ~12% split from the primary lot with two 12% splits collected – the first for laboratory submission and second as a reference or duplicate. − Most samples were collected dry with <2% of samples recorded as being split in moist or wet state. − The main protocol to ensure the RC samples were representative of the material being collected was monitoring of sample recovery and collection and assay of replicate samples. DD – Primary sample: − DD cores are collected of intervals determined by geological boundaries but generally targeting a 1m length − Prior to 2022 all NQ cores have been half-core sampled with the core cut longitudinally with a wet diamond blade. From 2022 onwards selected infill NQ cores have been whole sampled following a process of crushing and splitting through a 50/50 riffle splitter prior to submission to the laboratory. − A few of the DD whole cores have been sampled from HQ3 cores drilled to twin RC holes in the regolith or for geotechnical or metallurgical testing. − In 2005, some 1,150m of cores drilled in the oxide zone were chisel split rather than wet-cut, but this poorer sub-sampling represents <0.01% of the core drilled. Laboratory preparation: − Sample preparation has taken place at three laboratories since commencement of MRE definition drilling including SGS Perth (pre- 2006), Genalysis Perth (2006 to April 2016) and SGS (Tropicana Gold Mine)

SECTION 1 – TROPICANA JV – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
	TGM onsite laboratory (2015 Boston Shaker samples and post-April 2016 to December 2017 samples), and SGS Perth and SGS TGM from January 2018 onwards. − RC samples are oven dried then pulped in a mixer mill to a particle size distribution (PSD) of 90% passing 75 □m before subsampling for fire assay. − SGS prepared DD half-core samples by jaw-crushing then pulverisation of the whole crushed lot to a PSD of 90% passing 75 □m. A 50g subsample of the pulp was then collected for fire assay. − Genalysis prepared the samples in a 'Boyd' crusher rotary splitter combo with nominally 2.5kg half-core lots crushed to <3mm then rotary split to ~1 kg before pulverisation and sub-sampling for fire assay. − At SGS Tropicana laboratory samples are processed in automated sample preparation system from 2013 - 2021, where samples are crushed in a Boyd crusher to a PSD of 90% passing 2mm then subsampled using a linear sample divider to ~1kg. Samples with mass <800g are pulped in a LM2 mill to a PSD of 75 microns before sub-sampling for fire assay. In 2021 the automated preparation facility was decommissioned. From 2021 onwards, samples have been prepared manually in LM5 pulverisers. − From May 2016, a jaw crusher has been used to crush core samples to a PSD of 100% passing 6mm allowing for core preparation at the SGS Tropicana laboratory. Quality controls for representativity: − SGS inserted blanks and standards at a 1:20 frequency in every batch with a duplicate pulp collected for assay every 20th sample. Further replicates were also completed at a 1:20 frequency in a random manner. − Sieve checks were completed on 5% of samples to monitor PSD compliance. − Genalysis inserted blanks and standards in every batch and a replicate pulp was collected for assay on every 25th sample and 6% of each batch was randomly selected for replicate analysis. Sieve checks were completed on 5% of samples to monitor PSD compliance. − Tropicana laboratory used barren basalt, quartz and feldspar to clean equipment between routine samples. Sample size versus grain size: − No specific heterogeneity tests have been completed but the sample sizes collected are consistent with industry standards for the style of mineralisation under consideration. − A 2008 sampling variability study found that 72% of the gold in the samples tested was in size fraction <300 □m, and that repeated sampling of the same lot have very low variance between replicates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	No geophysical tools have been used to determine any element concentrations material to the MRE. All MRE prepared pulps have undergone 50g fire assay, which is considered a total assay for gold. As discussed above all laboratories have used industry-standard quality control procedures with standards used to monitor accuracy, replicate assay to monitor precision, blanks to monitor potential cross contamination and sieve tests to monitor PSD compliance. AGAA has also used other 'umpire' laboratories to monitor accuracy including Genalysis Perth (prior to November 2006 and 2016 and to June 2017), SGS Laboratory (from November 2006 to August 2007, June 2017 to June 2019) and ALS Perth (since August 2007), with these check assaying campaigns coinciding with each MRE update. All check assay results have been deemed acceptable. AGAA has reviewed the quality sample results on a batch by batch and monthly basis and has found that the overall performance of the laboratories used for MRE samples is satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant drill hole intersections of mineralisation are routinely verified by AGAA's senior geological staff and have also been inspected by several independent auditors as described further below. Twin holes have been drilled to compare results from RC and DD drilling with the DD results confirming that there is no material down hole smearing of grades in the nearby RC drilling and sampling. All logging and sample data is captured digitally in the field using Field Marshall Software, prior to upgrade to Micromine's Geobank database in 2016. Data is downloaded daily to the Tropicana Exploration Database (Datashed) and checked for accuracy, completeness and structure by the field personnel. Assay data is merged electronically from the laboratories into a central Datashed database, with information verified spatially in Vulcan software. AGAA maintains standard work procedures for all data management steps. An assay importing protocol has been set up to ensure quality samples are checked and accepted before data can be loaded into the assay database All electronic data is routinely backed up to AGAA's server in Perth. There have been no adjustments or scaling of assay data other than setting below detection limit values to half detection for MRE work.
Location of data points	All completed drill hole collar locations of surface holes have been using real time kinematic global positioning (RTK GPS) equipment, which was connected to the state survey mark (SSM) network. The grid system is GDA94 Zone 51 using AHD elevation datum. Prior to 2007, drill hole path surveys have been completed on all holes using 'Eastman' single shot camera tools, with down hole gyro tools used for all drilling post 2007. A digital terrain model was prepared by Whelan's Surveyors of Kalgoorlie from aerial photography flown in 2007, which has been supplemented with collar data surveyed using RTK GPS. This model is considered to have centimeter-scale accuracy. The MRE and ORE are on a local Tropicana Gold Mine grid (TMG), which is derived by a two-point transform from Map Grid Australia (MGA) and Australian Height Datum (AHD) as follows: − Point 1: ■ MGA Zone 51: 617.762.61mE = TMG: 50,000.00mE ■ MGA Zone 51: 6,727,822.78mN =TMG: 95,000.00mN

SECTION 1 – TROPICANA JV – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
	▪ AHD elevation = TMG: MGA elevation + 2,000m – Point 2: ▪ MGA Zone 51: 688,473.50mE = TMG: 50,000.00mE ▪ MGA Zone 51: 6,798,533.48mN = TMG: 195,000.00mN ▪ AHD elevation = TMG: MGA elevation + 2,000m
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing used to define MREs nominally ranges from 25mN by 25mE to 100mN by 100mE (local grid) over most of the MRE area with a small area of 10mN by 10mE used for grade control calibration work. Most of the open pit MRE has been tested on a 50mN by 50mE grid with closer spaced 25mN by 25mE patterns in the upper parts of the deposit. The Boston Shaker underground MRE is drilled at 50mN by 25mE in the upper levels and out to 100mN by 100mE at deeper levels. The Havana Deeps underground MRE has been drilled at 50mN by 25mE pattern in the upper area and out to 100mN by 100mE at deeper levels. Down-hole sample intervals are typically 1m, with 2m compositing applied for MRE work. The Competent Person considers that these data spacings are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the MRE and ORE estimation procedures, and the JORC Code classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Most drill holes are oriented to intersect the shallowly east dipping mineralisation at a high angle and as such, the Competent Person considers that a grade bias due to the orientation of data in relation to geological structure is highly unlikely.
Sample security	The chain-of-sample custody is managed by AGAA. Samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags, which are then accumulated into polywoven bags for transport from the collection site. The accumulated samples are then loaded into wooden crates and road hauled to the respective laboratories (Perth) or processed onsite at the TGM laboratory. Sample dispatches are prepared by the field personnel using a database system linked to the drill hole data. Sample dispatch sheets are verified against samples received at the laboratory and any issues such as missing samples and so on are resolved before sample preparation commences. The Competent Person considers that the likelihood of deliberate or accidental loss, mix-up or contamination of samples is very low.
Audits or reviews	Field quality control data and assurance procedures are reviewed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis by AGAA's field personnel and senior geological staff. The field quality control and assurance of the sampling was audited by consultant Quantitative Geoscience in 2007 and 2009. The conclusion of the audit was that the data was suitable for MRE work. In 2017, MRE consultants Optiro reviewed data collections and assay quality as part of an MRE review and found no material issues.

APPENDIX 2 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

SECTION 2 – TROPICANA JV – EXPLORATON RESULTS	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The TGM MREs are located wholly within WA mining lease M39/1096, which commenced on 11 March 2015 and has a term of 21 years (expiry 10 March 2036). TGM in a joint venture between AGAA (70%) and RRL (30%) with AGAA as manager. Gold production is subject to WA State royalties of 2.5% of the value of gold produced. The Competent Person has confirmed that there are no material issues relating to native title or heritage, historical sites, wilderness or national parks, or environmental settings. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to exploitation of the MRE and ORE and on-going exploration of the mining lease.
Exploration done by other parties	AGAA entered a joint venture (JV) with IGO in early 2002 with the main target of interest being a Western Mining Corporation (WMC) gold soil anomaly of 31ppb, which was reporting in a WA government open file report. Prior to the JV, the WMC soil sampling program was the only known exploration activity and the only dataset available were WA government regional magnetic and gravity data.
Geology	TGM is on the western margin of a 700km long magnetic feature that is interpreted to be the collision suture zone between the Archean age Yilgarn Craton to the west and the Proterozoic age Albany-Fraser Orogen to the east of this feature. The gold deposits are hosted by a package of Archean age high metamorphic grade gneissic rocks. Four distinct structural domains have been identified – Boston Shaker, Tropicana, Havana and Havana South, which represent the same mineral deposit disrupted by northeast striking faults that post-date the mineralisation. The gold mineralisation is hosted by a shallowly southwest dipping sequence of quartz-feldspar gneiss, amphibolite, granulite and meta-sedimentary chert lithologies. The gold mineralisation is concentrated in a 'favourable horizon' of quartz-feldspar gneiss, with a footwall of garnet gneiss, amphibolite or granulite. Mineralisation is characterised by pyrite disseminations, bands and crackle veins within altered quartz-feldspar gneiss. Higher grades are associated with close-spaced veins and sericite and biotite alteration. Mineralisation presents as stacked higher grade lenses within a low-grade alteration envelope. Geological studies suggest the mineralisation is related to shear planes that post-date the development of the main gneissic fabric and metamorphic thermal maximum.
Drill hole information	Drill hole information including collar location and drill direction are documented in **Appendix 1** and in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	The reported intersections are length-weighted average grade intervals calculated using a 0.7 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.
Relationship between mineralisation width and intercept lengths	Drilling intersects the mineralisation at a high angle and as such approximates true thicknesses in most cases. Regional exploration intersections are reported as downhole widths which in most cases is approximately perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation.
Diagrams	Refer to the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Results have been comprehensively reported with the exception regional RC & AC drilling. Appropriate plans and long sections show the distribution of all drilling (mineralised and unmineralised) relative to the reported intersections.
Further work	Exploration drilling is continuing across the project area

APPENDIX 3: Reporting of Drill Results

Appendix 3-1 – Diamond drilling at Garden Well UG 1 g/t gold lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 3m internal dilution

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
GWUD0313	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-45	205	292	61.4	67.8	6.4	1.7
GWUD0313	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-45	205	292	172.0	174.0	2.0	1.3
GWUD0313	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-45	205	292	186.0	189.7	3.7	1.6
GWUD0313	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-45	205	292	208.5	211.0	2.5	1.9
GWUD0313	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-45	205	292	213.9	221.3	7.3	1.1
GWUD0321	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-47	200	312	65.6	80.5	14.9	1.5
GWUD0321	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-47	200	312	195.7	202.2	6.5	1.8
GWUD0321	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-47	200	312	210.0	211.0	1.0	4.0
GWUD0321	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-47	200	312	222.2	224.0	1.8	2.1
GWUD0321	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-47	200	312	240.5	243.3	2.8	2.2
GWUD0322	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-51	198	179	37.9	38.5	0.6	3.8
GWUD0322	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-51	198	179	80.4	88.2	7.8	1.2
GWUD0328	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-33	196	332	200.0	204.0	4.0	1.2
GWUD0328	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-33	196	332	211.5	213.7	2.2	1.8
GWUD0328	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-33	196	332	217.0	221.0	4.0	2.2
GWUD0328	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-33	196	332	250.0	257.0	7.0	2.1
GWUD0330	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-41	196	342	63.0	64.0	1.0	2.1
GWUD0330	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-41	196	342	73.0	74.0	1.0	2.2
GWUD0330	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-41	196	342	77.0	78.0	1.0	3.1
GWUD0330	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-41	196	342	209.0	211.0	2.0	1.6
GWUD0330	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-41	196	342	240.0	249.0	9.0	1.6
GWUD0330	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-41	196	342	260.5	262.0	1.5	1.6
GWUD0331	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-48	195	327	77.2	78.6	1.3	2.5
GWUD0331	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-48	195	327	81.3	86.1	4.8	1.4
GWUD0331	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-48	195	327	159.9	165.0	5.1	1.4
GWUD0331	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-48	195	327	209.0	212.0	3.0	1.7
GWUD0331	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-48	195	327	226.8	227.5	0.7	3.9
GWUD0331	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-48	195	327	255.4	262.0	6.6	2.0
GWUD0331	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-48	195	327	286.0	291.7	5.6	2.4
GWUD0397	Garden Well	411716	37284	2296	-14	250	191	107.0	109.0	2.0	2.0
GWUD0438	Garden Well	411554	37191	2179	-17	108	161	21.5	22.0	0.5	4.8
GWUD0438	Garden Well	411554	37191	2179	-17	108	161	45.0	49.0	4.0	1.9
GWUD0438	Garden Well	411554	37191	2179	-17	108	161	56.0	57.7	1.7	1.7
GWUD0466	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-32	196	320	213.0	216.1	3.1	1.1
GWUD0466	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-32	196	320	227.0	234.0	7.0	1.4
GWUD0466	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-32	196	320	241.0	246.0	5.0	1.3
GWUD0467	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	195	321	199.0	203.0	4.0	1.1
GWUD0467	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	195	321	211.0	212.0	1.0	2.0
GWUD0467	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	195	321	223.0	227.0	4.0	1.2
GWUD0468	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-30	193	345	240.4	253.1	12.7	1.7
GWUD0468	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-30	193	345	256.2	258.5	2.3	2.8
GWUD0468	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-30	193	345	296.4	301.0	4.6	1.5
GWUD0469	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-30	190	382	232.0	243.0	11.0	1.5
GWUD0469	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-30	190	382	255.1	257.0	1.9	2.5
GWUD0469	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-30	190	382	266.6	273.3	6.7	5.5
GWUD0470	Garden Well	411665	37328	2294	-26	190	350	230.0	233.1	3.1	4.4
GWUD0470	Garden Well	411665	37328	2294	-26	190	350	251.0	255.0	4.0	1.2
GWUD0470	Garden Well	411665	37328	2294	-26	190	350	259.0	263.0	4.0	2.0
GWUD0470	Garden Well	411665	37328	2294	-26	190	350	268.0	269.4	1.4	1.5
GWUD0472	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	186	353	243.0	243.8	0.8	3.1
GWUD0472	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	186	353	247.5	269.4	21.9	1.6
GWUD0472	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	186	353	276.0	288.0	12.0	4.8
GWUD0472	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	186	353	298.0	299.0	1.0	2.0
GWUD0472	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-27	186	353	351.0	352.0	1.0	2.5
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	51.0	54.8	3.8	1.8
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	102.7	103.5	0.8	3.6
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	111.7	114.6	2.9	1.8
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	275.6	281.0	5.4	1.8
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	287.0	309.0	22.0	4.6
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	316.0	318.0	2.0	1.9
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	321.0	331.6	10.6	1.6
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	335.0	337.2	2.2	2.9
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	337.4	341.5	4.1	2.7
GWUD0474	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-25	183	392	388.0	390.0	2.0	1.1

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
GWUD0475	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-28	181	365	61.0	62.3	1.3	1.9
GWUD0475	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-28	181	365	302.0	339.5	37.5	3.4
GWUD0475	Garden Well	411665	37326	2295	-28	181	365	347.0	354.0	7.0	1.3
GWUD0476	Garden Well	411499	37139	2126	-10	102	267	105.0	106.0	1.0	2.1
GWUD0476	Garden Well	411499	37139	2126	-10	102	267	119.0	120.0	1.0	2.1
GWUD0476	Garden Well	411499	37139	2126	-10	102	267	134.0	145.0	11.0	4.7
GWUD0476	Garden Well	411499	37139	2126	-10	102	267	151.0	153.0	2.0	3.1
GWUD0476	Garden Well	411499	37139	2126	-10	102	267	162.0	163.0	1.0	2.3
GWUD0477A	Garden Well	411499	37139	2126	-19	118	203	167.0	174.0	7.0	1.4
GWUD0478	Garden Well	411498	37139	2126	-21	127	256	224.0	225.0	1.0	2.1
GWUD0479	Garden Well	411498	37139	2126	-18	130	321	130.0	139.0	9.0	1.4
GWUD0479	Garden Well	411498	37139	2126	-18	130	321	227.0	229.8	2.8	1.3
GWUD0479	Garden Well	411498	37139	2126	-18	130	321	285.0	285.8	0.8	2.7
GWUD0479	Garden Well	411498	37139	2126	-18	130	321	289.1	292.8	3.7	7.4
GWUD0479	Garden Well	411498	37139	2126	-18	130	321	294.1	303.0	8.9	3.2
GWUD0498	Garden Well	411910	37237	2275	-22	261	99	23.0	25.0	2.0	3.4
GWUD0498	Garden Well	411910	37237	2275	-22	261	99	44.0	49.0	5.0	1.6
GWUD0498	Garden Well	411910	37237	2275	-22	261	99	60.0	64.0	4.0	1.4
GWUD0499	Garden Well	411910	37237	2274	-44	252	78	4.0	5.0	1.0	2.3
GWUD0499	Garden Well	411910	37237	2274	-44	252	78	7.6	9.0	1.5	1.4
GWUD0499	Garden Well	411910	37237	2274	-44	252	78	30.0	33.0	3.0	1.9
GWUD0499	Garden Well	411910	37237	2274	-44	252	78	38.0	50.2	12.2	3.1
GWUD0499	Garden Well	411910	37237	2274	-44	252	78	54.0	57.0	3.0	1.1
GWUD0499	Garden Well	411910	37237	2274	-44	252	78	63.0	64.3	1.3	9.9
GWUD0500	Garden Well	411898	37237	2276	-25	261	96	47.0	48.0	1.0	2.6
GWUD0500	Garden Well	411898	37237	2276	-25	261	96	61.0	70.6	9.6	1.2
GWUD0500	Garden Well	411898	37237	2276	-25	261	96	83.0	83.7	0.7	6.9
GWUD0500	Garden Well	411898	37237	2276	-25	261	96	88.0	89.0	1.0	2.0
GWUD0508	Garden Well	411499	37139	2127	-7	94	213	124.0	134.0	10.0	2.1
GWUD0510	Garden Well	411544	37196	2133	2	70	146	43.0	46.0	3.0	3.2
GWUD0510	Garden Well	411544	37196	2133	2	70	146	63.0	71.0	8.0	1.6
GWUD0510	Garden Well	411544	37196	2133	2	70	146	93.0	95.0	2.0	4.3
GWUD0594	Garden Well	411689	37318	2295	-14	205	234	187.0	189.8	2.8	2.3
GWUD0594	Garden Well	411689	37318	2295	-14	205	234	192.0	196.5	4.5	1.8
GWUD0594	Garden Well	411689	37318	2295	-14	205	234	217.0	222.0	5.0	2.0
GWUD0594	Garden Well	411689	37318	2295	-14	205	234	225.0	226.0	1.0	2.6
GWUD0594A	Garden Well	411690	37318	2296	17	201	229	56.9	57.9	1.0	3.8
GWUD0594A	Garden Well	411690	37318	2296	17	201	229	225.0	229.4	4.4	4.1
GWUD0595	Garden Well	411689	37318	2295	4	220	227	39.3	40.2	0.9	2.7
GWUD0597	Garden Well	411690	37318	2295	-1	218	231	37.0	42.0	5.0	1.5
GWUD0597	Garden Well	411690	37318	2295	-1	218	231	191.5	193.6	2.1	1.2
GWUD0598	Garden Well	411690	37318	2296	4	218	282	176.1	177.1	1.0	2.8
GWUD0598	Garden Well	411690	37318	2296	4	218	282	190.0	191.0	1.0	2.5
GWUD0599	Garden Well	411689	37319	2296	10	195	309	61.9	65.0	3.1	1.4
GWUD0599	Garden Well	411689	37319	2296	10	195	309	69.0	70.5	1.5	1.4
GWUD0599	Garden Well	411689	37319	2296	10	195	309	87.5	88.0	0.5	6.3
GWUD0599	Garden Well	411689	37319	2296	10	195	309	260.0	263.0	3.0	1.7
GWUD0600	Garden Well	411689	37319	2295	-4	186	330	108.0	109.1	1.1	2.9
GWUD0600	Garden Well	411689	37319	2295	-4	186	330	128.7	129.0	0.3	9.3
GWUD0601	Garden Well	411689	37318	2296	9	190	327	70.4	77.5	7.1	1.4
GWUD0601	Garden Well	411689	37318	2296	9	190	327	83.1	83.7	0.7	3.5
GWUD0601	Garden Well	411689	37318	2296	9	190	327	87.2	89.0	1.8	1.5
GWUD0601	Garden Well	411689	37318	2296	9	190	327	101.0	105.0	4.0	1.1
GWUD0602	Garden Well	411690	37318	2296	9	229	211	167.0	167.3	0.3	6.8
GWUD0605	Garden Well	411690	37318	2295	19	208	251	74.0	78.6	4.6	1.2
GWUD0605	Garden Well	411690	37318	2295	19	208	251	229.0	244.7	15.7	2.4
GWUD0606	Garden Well	411690	37318	2296	11	208	249	84.0	87.0	3.0	1.0
GWUD0606	Garden Well	411690	37318	2296	11	208	249	219.0	237.2	18.2	2.6

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLGWDD002	Garden Well	6912465	436806	385	-90	0	261	19.1	20.0	0.9	1.5
RRLGWDD002	Garden Well	6912465	436806	385	-90	0	261	21.9	24.0	2.2	0.3
RRLGWDD002	Garden Well	6912465	436806	385	-90	0	261	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.5
RRLGWDD002	Garden Well	6912465	436806	385	-90	0	261	32.0	36.0	4.0	0.4
RRLGWUG0047	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-23	321	327	198.8	217.0	18.2	1.6
RRLGWUG0047	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-23	321	327	282.0	289.0	7.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0052	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-31	306	272	188.0	193.0	5.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0052	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-31	306	272	199.0	200.0	1.0	2.5
RRLGWUG0053	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-21	303	267	170.7	174.0	3.3	3.6
RRLGWUG0053	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-21	303	267	177.1	183.0	5.9	1.6
RRLGWUG0053	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-21	303	267	209.0	212.0	3.0	22.0
RRLGWUG0059	Garden Well	6912693	437238	162	-82	306	369	142.0	143.0	1.0	3.9
RRLGWUG0059	Garden Well	6912693	437238	162	-82	306	369	151.0	160.0	9.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0059	Garden Well	6912693	437238	162	-82	306	369	223.0	224.0	1.0	2.6
RRLGWUG0060	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-78	295	355	202.7	205.0	2.3	1.6
RRLGWUG0060	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-78	295	355	206.0	207.0	1.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0060	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-78	295	355	221.7	227.0	5.3	1.5
RRLGWUG0060	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-78	295	355	231.0	233.9	2.8	1.6
RRLGWUG0061	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-65	285	315	163.0	171.0	8.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0061	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-65	285	315	183.0	184.0	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0061	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-65	285	315	198.0	215.0	17.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0061	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-65	285	315	239.0	241.0	2.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0062	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-65	285	294	94.0	98.0	4.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0062	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-65	285	294	117.0	122.7	5.7	2.0
RRLGWUG0062	Garden Well	6912693	437237	162	-65	285	294	134.8	162.0	27.2	2.3
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	93.0	94.0	1.0	3.6
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	98.3	100.6	2.3	1.7
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	123.5	128.3	4.8	1.9
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	128.5	129.4	0.8	3.5
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	150.6	161.0	10.4	2.6
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	169.1	187.0	17.9	1.8
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	200.2	208.0	7.8	2.0
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	229.5	230.9	1.4	2.3
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	242.0	246.5	4.5	1.6
RRLGWUG0065	Garden Well	6912638	437238	169	-82	294	333	248.7	250.0	1.3	1.9
RRLGWUG0069	Garden Well	6912562	437237	181	-87	276	367	66.0	67.0	1.0	2.7
RRLGWUG0069	Garden Well	6912562	437237	181	-87	276	367	95.0	96.0	1.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0069	Garden Well	6912562	437237	181	-87	276	367	126.0	127.0	1.0	2.8
RRLGWUG0069	Garden Well	6912562	437237	181	-87	276	367	169.0	172.0	3.0	3.0
RRLGWUG0069	Garden Well	6912562	437237	181	-87	276	367	177.0	196.0	19.0	5.4
RRLGWUG0073	Garden Well	6912561	437237	181	-55	273	231	64.0	71.1	7.1	2.6
RRLGWUG0073	Garden Well	6912561	437237	181	-55	273	231	80.0	81.3	1.3	4.8
RRLGWUG0073	Garden Well	6912561	437237	181	-55	273	231	110.2	126.0	15.8	2.3
RRLGWUG0075	Garden Well	6912561	437237	181	-26	272	222	88.0	89.0	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0075	Garden Well	6912561	437237	181	-26	272	222	105.6	110.0	4.4	1.5
RRLGWUG0075	Garden Well	6912561	437237	181	-26	272	222	116.0	142.0	26.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0075	Garden Well	6912561	437237	181	-26	272	222	153.0	154.0	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0077	Garden Well	6912482	437237	192	-87	268	357	58.8	59.4	0.6	10.5
RRLGWUG0077	Garden Well	6912482	437237	192	-87	268	357	125.0	126.0	1.0	4.2
RRLGWUG0077	Garden Well	6912482	437237	192	-87	268	357	176.0	179.5	3.5	3.7
RRLGWUG0077	Garden Well	6912482	437237	192	-87	268	357	194.0	197.0	3.0	1.9
RRLGWUG0077	Garden Well	6912482	437237	192	-87	268	357	222.0	228.0	6.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0077	Garden Well	6912482	437237	192	-87	268	357	275.1	276.0	0.9	3.1
RRLGWUG0078	Garden Well	6912482	437239	192	-83	285	310	146.0	148.0	2.0	2.6
RRLGWUG0078	Garden Well	6912482	437239	192	-83	285	310	152.0	155.0	3.0	1.9
RRLGWUG0078	Garden Well	6912482	437239	192	-83	285	310	179.0	185.0	6.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0079	Garden Well	6912481	437238	192	-76	281	292	39.0	41.0	2.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0079	Garden Well	6912481	437238	192	-76	281	292	97.0	98.0	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0079	Garden Well	6912481	437238	192	-76	281	292	140.0	141.6	1.6	1.7
RRLGWUG0079	Garden Well	6912481	437238	192	-76	281	292	147.9	151.0	3.1	1.5
RRLGWUG0079	Garden Well	6912481	437238	192	-76	281	292	164.0	165.0	1.0	2.9
RRLGWUG0079	Garden Well	6912481	437238	192	-76	281	292	178.0	179.0	1.0	7.0

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLGWUG0080	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-69	276	264	34.0	36.0	2.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0080	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-69	276	264	127.0	130.0	3.0	5.3
RRLGWUG0080	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-69	276	264	138.0	141.0	3.0	1.9
RRLGWUG0080	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-69	276	264	150.0	156.0	6.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0080	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-69	276	264	174.0	175.0	1.0	3.7
RRLGWUG0080	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-69	276	264	189.0	193.0	4.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0081	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-58	273	237	115.8	117.7	1.9	2.5
RRLGWUG0081	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-58	273	237	123.0	124.0	1.0	5.4
RRLGWUG0082	Garden Well	6912481	437237	192	-43	273	225	105.0	109.7	4.7	2.4
RRLGWUG0083	Garden Well	6912481	437237	193	-25	273	219	62.0	63.0	1.0	3.2
RRLGWUG0083	Garden Well	6912481	437237	193	-25	273	219	108.0	109.0	1.0	4.8
RRLGWUG0083	Garden Well	6912481	437237	193	-25	273	219	129.3	130.0	0.7	3.1
RRLGWUG0084	Garden Well	6912481	437237	193	-10	273	234	67.0	69.0	2.0	5.5
RRLGWUG0084	Garden Well	6912481	437237	193	-10	273	234	115.0	116.0	1.0	4.1
RRLGWUG0084	Garden Well	6912481	437237	193	-10	273	234	152.0	153.0	1.0	2.9
RRLGWUG0085	Garden Well	6912402	437238	203	-88	255	332	153.7	157.0	3.3	4.5
RRLGWUG0085	Garden Well	6912402	437238	203	-88	255	332	176.0	181.0	5.0	2.6
RRLGWUG0085	Garden Well	6912402	437238	203	-88	255	332	185.3	186.0	0.7	20.9
RRLGWUG0085	Garden Well	6912402	437238	203	-88	255	332	243.0	244.0	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0085	Garden Well	6912402	437238	203	-88	255	332	251.0	252.0	1.0	2.6
RRLGWUG0086	Garden Well	6912402	437238	203	-82	282	297	167.0	168.0	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0087	Garden Well	6912402	437237	203	-75	279	262	7.0	8.0	1.0	13.6
RRLGWUG0087	Garden Well	6912402	437237	203	-75	279	262	57.0	58.0	1.0	3.9
RRLGWUG0087	Garden Well	6912402	437237	203	-75	279	262	119.0	120.0	1.0	2.5
RRLGWUG0087	Garden Well	6912402	437237	203	-75	279	262	134.0	135.0	1.0	3.6
RRLGWUG0088	Garden Well	6912402	437237	203	-64	272	212	127.2	128.0	0.8	11.1
RRLGWUG0088	Garden Well	6912402	437237	203	-64	272	212	134.7	135.0	0.3	9.0
RRLGWUG0089	Garden Well	6912402	437237	204	-51	272	198	103.0	104.0	1.0	12.5
RRLGWUG0089	Garden Well	6912402	437237	204	-51	272	198	108.0	109.0	1.0	2.8
RRLGWUG0090	Garden Well	6912402	437237	204	-31	271	186	98.0	105.0	7.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0091	Garden Well	6912240	437237	227	-32	272	213	76.0	80.0	4.0	3.9
RRLGWUG0091	Garden Well	6912240	437237	227	-32	272	213	92.0	93.0	1.0	4.4
RRLGWUG0091	Garden Well	6912240	437237	227	-32	272	213	102.0	105.0	3.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0091	Garden Well	6912240	437237	227	-32	272	213	119.0	121.0	2.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0092	Garden Well	6911960	437237	267	-44	272	194	21.0	29.0	8.0	3.6
RRLGWUG0092	Garden Well	6911960	437237	267	-44	272	194	35.0	36.0	1.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0092	Garden Well	6911960	437237	267	-44	272	194	54.0	55.0	1.0	4.4
RRLGWUG0092	Garden Well	6911960	437237	267	-44	272	194	131.0	134.0	3.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0092	Garden Well	6911960	437237	267	-44	272	194	176.0	177.0	1.0	3.2
RRLGWUG0092	Garden Well	6911960	437237	267	-44	272	194	187.0	189.0	2.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0093	Garden Well	6912308	437237	218	-25	278	165	75.0	76.0	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0093	Garden Well	6912308	437237	218	-25	278	165	97.0	99.0	2.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0093	Garden Well	6912308	437237	218	-25	278	165	106.0	110.4	4.4	18.6
RRLGWUG0093	Garden Well	6912308	437237	218	-25	278	165	130.0	135.0	5.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	131.0	138.0	7.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	144.0	146.0	2.0	5.8
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	158.0	160.0	2.0	2.7
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	179.6	184.0	4.4	2.0
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	206.4	233.0	26.7	2.0
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	237.0	246.0	9.0	2.4
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	277.0	278.2	1.2	1.9
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	281.0	282.0	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0094	Garden Well	6912596	437253	175	-84	185	367	286.0	287.2	1.1	1.8
RRLGWUG0095	Garden Well	6912685	437255	163	-82	180	392	266.0	267.0	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0095	Garden Well	6912685	437255	163	-82	180	392	300.0	302.0	2.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0099	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-69	264	314	103.3	105.0	1.7	2.3
RRLGWUG0099	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-69	264	314	112.0	115.0	3.0	2.5
RRLGWUG0099	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-69	264	314	129.0	129.3	0.3	9.9
RRLGWUG0099	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-69	264	314	171.0	172.0	1.0	4.9
RRLGWUG0099	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-69	264	314	226.0	229.0	3.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0100	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-70	301	333	178.1	188.0	9.9	1.7
RRLGWUG0100	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-70	301	333	234.7	235.8	1.1	2.9
RRLGWUG0100	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-70	301	333	269.0	272.0	3.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0100	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-70	301	333	285.0	286.0	1.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0100	Garden Well	6911923	437344	276	-70	301	333	288.0	290.0	2.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0104A	Garden Well	6911927	437346	276	-79	321	387	185.0	186.0	1.0	2.5
RRLGWUG0104A	Garden Well	6911927	437346	276	-79	321	387	301.0	302.0	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0104A	Garden Well	6911927	437346	276	-79	321	387	331.0	333.0	2.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0104A	Garden Well	6911927	437346	276	-79	321	387	352.7	353.4	0.7	5.2

Appendix 3-2 – Diamond drilling at Rosemont UG 2 g/t gold lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	542	542.7	0.74	2.46
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	550	550.6	0.58	32.5
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	561	562	1.0	7.78
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	574	575.2	1.16	7.16
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	581	582	1.0	12
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	588.7	591	2.3	9.91
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	604	605	1.0	2.09
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	612	613	1.0	2.01
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	623	624	1.0	2.08
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	631	633	2.0	3.14
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	655	656	1.0	2.92
RRLRMDD098W2	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	757	666	667	1.0	5.34
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	348.4	349	0.6	3.97
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	513.86	514.4	0.57	2
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	524	525.1	1.08	2.31
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	526.04	527	0.96	2.09
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	528	529	1.0	2.94
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	534.04	534.5	0.5	2
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	536.23	537.3	1.05	3.91
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	564.18	564.5	0.3	15.9
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	590.07	591.5	1.38	6.25
RRLRMDD098W3	Rosemont	6918690	429527	500	-71	245	688	594	594.5	0.46	4.59
RRLRMDD099W2	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	771	566	567	1.0	11.8
RRLRMDD099W2	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	771	570.02	572.3	2.3	45.95
RRLRMDD099W2	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	771	616.08	617.5	1.38	7.71
RRLRMDD099W2	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	771	661	662	1.0	2.34
RRLRMDD099W2	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	771	703	704	1.0	2.66
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	237.8	238.2	0.4	13.7
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	547.8	550	2.2	2.53
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	561	566	5.0	3.81
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	630.5	631	0.5	14.6
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	634	636	2.0	2.06
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	637	638	1.0	2.18
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	641	646	5.0	3.31
RRLRMDD099W3	Rosemont	6918774	429525	502	-67	244	763	673	677	4.0	3.86
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	571	575.3	4.3	6.34
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	595	596	1.0	2.39
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	611.65	612.3	0.68	12.2
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	619.46	620.5	1.04	5.01
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	623.95	624.3	0.32	4.09
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	633.8	634.3	0.52	7.53
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	646.83	647.3	0.44	48.8
RRLRMDD100W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	742	686	687	1.0	3.78
RRLRMDD100W3	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-72	240	946	390.33	390.8	0.44	11.8
RRLRMDD105W1	Rosemont	6918931	429494	500	-75	237	678	566	567	1.00	3.06
RRLRMDD105W1	Rosemont	6918931	429494	500	-75	237	678	575.19	575.8	0.6	3.54
RRLRMDD105W1	Rosemont	6918931	429494	500	-75	237	678	583.7	584	0.3	14
RRLRMDD105W1	Rosemont	6918931	429494	500	-75	237	678	595.67	596	0.33	4.53
RRLRMDD105W1	Rosemont	6918931	429494	500	-75	237	678	598	598.4	0.4	3.15
RRLRMDD105W1	Rosemont	6918931	429494	500	-75	237	678	604	605	1.0	2.53
RRLRMDD105W1	Rosemont	6918931	429494	500	-75	237	678	609	610	1.0	2.64
RRLRMDD105W3	Rosemont	6918928	429489	503	-75	237	786	689.1	689.5	0.37	5.73
RRLRMDD105W3	Rosemont	6918928	429489	503	-75	237	786	731	738.5	7.51	2.68
RRLRMDD105W3	Rosemont	6918928	429489	503	-75	237	786	757.52	758	0.48	12.6
RRLRMDD105W4	Rosemont	6918929	429491	503	-75	237	695	581.76	582.4	0.59	11.7
RRLRMDD105W4	Rosemont	6918929	429491	503	-75	237	695	596.97	597.7	0.75	5.86
RRLRMDD105W4	Rosemont	6918929	429491	503	-75	237	695	608.34	609.2	0.84	3.86
RRLRMDD105W4	Rosemont	6918929	429491	503	-75	237	695	618.33	620	1.67	2.66
RRLRMDD105W4	Rosemont	6918929	429491	503	-75	237	695	639	640	1.0	12.4
RRLRMDD105W4	Rosemont	6918929	429491	503	-75	237	695	647	649.5	2.49	6.94
RRLRMDD121AW2	Rosemont	6919436	429279	504	-70	241	760	No significant assays			
RRLRMDD123W3	Rosemont	6918619	429678	500	-70	247	823	632	639	7.0	3.55
RRLRMDD123W3	Rosemont	6918619	429678	500	-70	247	823	646	648	2.0	3.12
RRLRMDD123W3	Rosemont	6918619	429678	500	-70	247	823	673.84	674.1	0.3	74.1
RRLRMDD123W3	Rosemont	6918619	429678	500	-70	247	823	678	679	1.00	13.7
RRLRMDD123W3	Rosemont	6918619	429678	500	-70	247	823	703	704	1.00	2.46
RRLRMDD123W3	Rosemont	6918619	429678	500	-70	247	823	711	712	1.00	2.52
RRLRMDD123W3	Rosemont	6918619	429678	500	-70	247	823	734.3	734.9	0.64	47.4

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	569.08	570.1	0.99	10.3
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	579.72	582	2.28	3.32
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	591	592	1.0	2.9
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	633	634	1.0	8.48
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	638.55	638.9	0.3	46.2
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	643.06	644	0.94	3.05
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	676	677	1.0	2
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	682.01	686	3.99	2.37
RRLRMDD128	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	820	711.39	711.8	0.45	2.48
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	544.23	544.8	0.53	20.38
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	554	555	1.0	3.36
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	559.4	560.5	1.14	2.82
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	564	565	1.0	2.26
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	582	585	3.0	4.07
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	599	600	1.0	11.45
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	620	621.1	1.1	2.53
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	623.52	623.9	0.33	33.92
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	640.03	643	2.97	10.2
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	655	655.4	0.42	3.07
RRLRMDD128W1	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	727	677	680	3.0	15.34
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	559	563.2	4.24	7.88
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	566	566.9	0.94	5.81
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	575	575.7	0.73	2.38
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	611.27	614.4	3.13	3.47
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	617.45	617.8	0.38	11.8
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	622.15	623.4	1.2	8.95
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	630.4	631	0.6	2.29
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	637.61	638	0.39	4.16
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	654.41	658	3.59	14.35
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	668	669.1	1.14	3.98
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	676	677	1.0	4.48
RRLRMDD128W2	Rosemont	6918710	429583	500	-68	239	813	691	691.4	0.39	26.7
RRLRMDD129	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	558	275	276	1.0	2.07
RRLRMDD129	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	558	279	281	2.0	3.15
RRLRMDD129	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	558	460	462	2.0	8.64
RRLRMDD129	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	558	485	486	1.0	2.98
RRLRMDD129	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	558	488	489	1.0	2.57
RRLRMDD129	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	558	495	496	1.0	2.43
RRLRMDD129W1	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	529	410.91	415.8	4.92	2.42
RRLRMDD129W1	Rosemont	6918659	429548	500	-65	247	529	453	461.3	8.32	2.74
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	603	607	4.0	9.93
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	612	613	1.0	2.11
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	630.4	630.8	0.37	5.24
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	645.4	646.2	0.83	2.21
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	651.42	652	0.54	3.65
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	677.6	678.3	0.71	2.11
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	696	697	1.0	8.82
RRLRMDD131	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	780	727	728	1.0	3.34
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	617	622	5.0	8.39
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	626	627	1.0	3.73
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	641	642	1.0	4.18
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	645.7	646	0.3	20
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	695.65	696.1	0.48	2.26
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	702	702.7	0.65	3.82
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	706	707	1	3.13
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	725	727	2	4.16
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	793.32	794.2	0.88	5.31
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	799	800	1	13.7
RRLRMDD131W1	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	856	810.34	812.2	1.84	8.41
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	586	591	5	3.02
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	601	602	1	5.12
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	620	622	2	5.84
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	634	635	1	2.45
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	642	643	1	2.35
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	646	647	1	2.21
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	650	651	1	2.02
RRLRMDD131W2	Rosemont	6918853	429515	502	-70	253	742	663	664	1	2.66

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLRMUG004	Rosemont	6919080	429218	135	-33	230	192	146	147.1	1.1	5.54
RRLRMUG005	Rosemont	6919080	429218	135	-42	230	216	145	146	1	5.53
RRLRMUG006	Rosemont	6919080	429218	135	-49	230	186	153	155	2	5.86
RRLRMUG007	Rosemont	6919072	429256	136	-33	209	177	No significant assays			
RRLRMUG008	Rosemont	6919072	429256	136	-39	209	333	204.64	205.2	0.6	2.06
RRLRMUG008	Rosemont	6919072	429256	136	-39	209	333	210.75	211.2	0.4	7.26
RRLRMUG009	Rosemont	6919072	429256	136	-43	209	231	223.39	223.8	0.45	32.2
RRLRMUG009	Rosemont	6919072	429256	136	-43	209	231	227	228	1	2.52
RRLRMUG010	Rosemont	6919076	429237	137	-7	225	203	153	154	1	2.22
RRLRMUG011	Rosemont	6919076	429237	137	4	217	215	No significant assays			
RRLRMUG012	Rosemont	6919076	429237	137	-6	217	219	164	164.5	0.5	4.54
RRLRMUG013	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-44	225	267	178	178.8	0.78	5.96
RRLRMUG014	Rosemont	6919076	429237	137	-18	225	200	142	143	1	8.24
RRLRMUG015	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-29	225	216	143	151.9	8.9	5.05
RRLRMUG015	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-29	225	216	169	172	3	2.57
RRLRMUG016	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-16	217	230	159	159.8	0.79	2.06
RRLRMUG017	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-34	217	263	169	170	1	2.02
RRLRMUG017	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-34	217	263	176	177	1	2.98
RRLRMUG018	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-40	217	260	178.8	179.3	0.45	4.1
RRLRMUG019	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-46	217	267	182	182.7	0.68	2.46
RRLRMUG019A	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-46	217	290	185.95	186.4	0.45	9.84
RRLRMUG019A	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-46	217	290	194.18	199	4.82	2.94
RRLRMUG020	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-51	217	320	190.08	191	0.96	2.26
RRLRMUG020	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-51	217	320	194	195	1	2.01
RRLRMUG020	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-51	217	320	225	226	1	4.6
RRLRMUG020	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-51	217	320	229	229.4	0.4	5.34
RRLRMUG021	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-47	210	229	215.25	215.8	0.5	2.63
RRLRMUG021	Rosemont	6919076	429237	136	-47	210	229	220	224.6	4.6	6.37
RUGDD1934	Rosemont	77845	22723	1135	-4	261	93	36	41	5	9.16
RUGDD1936	Rosemont	77860	22720	1134	-22	293	114	47	49	2	5.65
RUGDD1936	Rosemont	77860	22720	1134	-22	293	114	62	66.7	4.7	3.43
RUGDD1937	Rosemont	77860	22720	1134	-26	267	99	54	57	3	4.52
RUGDD1937	Rosemont	77860	22720	1134	-26	267	99	71.5	72	0.5	44
RUGDD1940	Rosemont	77845	22723	1134	-19	250	105	44	46.5	2.5	19.76
RUGDD1940	Rosemont	77845	22723	1134	-19	250	105	50.5	62	11.5	2.49
RUGDD1943	Rosemont	77795	22746	1136	13	280	118	95.3	97	1.7	24.55
RUGDD1947	Rosemont	77795	22746	1135	-3	256	107	52	58.5	6.5	3.74
RUGDD1948	Rosemont	77786	22749	1136	15	251	124	55.5	56	0.5	40.7
RUGDD1948	Rosemont	77786	22749	1136	15	251	124	62.6	65.8	3.2	15.29
RUGDD1950	Rosemont	77776	22753	1135	-2	248	103	58.7	62	3.3	3.11
RUGDD1956	Rosemont	77776	22754	1136	-2	228	123	76.5	79.4	2.9	6.84
RUGDD1968	Rosemont	77860	22720	1134	-54	268	96	77	78	1	15.8
RUGDD1974	Rosemont	77762	22759	1137	18	202	170	95	98	3	6.18
RUGDD1976	Rosemont	77763	22759	1137	14	194	223	146.5	151	4.5	2.27
RUGDD1977	Rosemont	77762	22759	1136	8	194	176	153	158	5	2.99
RUGDD1980	Rosemont	77762	22759	1135	-8	192	189	142.5	146	3.5	5.72
RUGDD1985	Rosemont	77861	22721	1134	-18	309	140	57	57.5	0.5	49.1
RUGDD1985	Rosemont	77861	22721	1134	-18	309	140	64.5	67	2.5	5.79
RUGDD1985	Rosemont	77861	22721	1134	-18	309	140	71	73	2	10.86
RUGDD1985	Rosemont	77861	22721	1134	-18	309	140	81	85.5	4.5	6.67
RUGDD1987	Rosemont	77861	22721	1134	-46	296	117	71.3	74.8	3.5	5.81
RUGDD1989	Rosemont	77860	22720	1134	-60	288	131	98.9	99.2	0.3	69.2
RUGGD1932	Rosemont	77860	22721	1136	15	264	105	49.5	52.5	3	7.88

Appendix 3-3 – RC & Diamond Drilling at Merlin 0.4 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLMLDD001	Merlin	6911275	431109	481	-63	255	237	114.0	115.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLDD001	Merlin	6911275	431109	481	-63	255	237	131.0	131.5	0.5	0.9
RRLMLDD001	Merlin	6911275	431109	481	-63	255	237	138.5	140.0	1.5	1.9
RRLMLDD001	Merlin	6911275	431109	481	-63	255	237	142.5	143.2	0.7	0.6
RRLMLDD001	Merlin	6911275	431109	481	-63	255	237	145.9	154.8	8.9	2.3
RRLMLDD001	Merlin	6911275	431109	481	-63	255	237	156.9	173.9	17.1	1.1
RRLMLDD002	Merlin	6911215	430870	482	-60	75	378	304.0	305.0	1.0	1.9
RRLMLDD002	Merlin	6911215	430870	482	-60	75	378	309.0	318.6	9.6	6.0
RRLMLDD002	Merlin	6911215	430870	482	-60	75	378	326.0	333.0	7.0	0.6
RRLMLDD002	Merlin	6911215	430870	482	-60	75	378	337.0	338.0	1.0	2.6
RRLMLDD003	Merlin	6911158	430970	482	-60	75	258	133.0	134.0	1.0	1.6
RRLMLDD003	Merlin	6911158	430970	482	-60	75	258	154.0	160.0	6.0	0.9
RRLMLDD003	Merlin	6911158	430970	482	-60	75	258	166.0	167.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLDD003	Merlin	6911158	430970	482	-60	75	258	182.0	183.0	1.0	0.8
RRLMLDD004	Merlin	6911138	430895	482	-60	75	328	283.0	285.0	2.0	0.7
RRLMLDD004	Merlin	6911138	430895	482	-60	75	328	298.0	304.0	6.0	1.1
RRLMLDD005	Merlin	6911312	430931	482	-60	75	253	29.0	30.0	1.0	0.6
RRLMLDD005	Merlin	6911312	430931	482	-60	75	253	175.2	176.0	0.8	0.5
RRLMLDD005	Merlin	6911312	430931	482	-60	75	253	181.8	198.0	16.2	2.4
RRLMLRC003	Merlin	6911235	431121	482	-60	254	222	170.0	182.0	12.0	3.3
RRLMLRC003	Merlin	6911235	431121	482	-60	254	222	185.0	188.0	3.0	1.9
RRLMLRC019	Merlin	6910218	431269	480	-60	255	96	41.0	42.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC020	Merlin	6910244	431250	480	-60	255	90	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC021	Merlin	6910252	431289	480	-60	255	150	76.0	78.0	2.0	1.0
RRLMLRC022	Merlin	6910473	431213	481	-60	255	66	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC023	Merlin	6910508	431193	481	-60	255	102	37.0	38.0	1.0	0.7
RRLMLRC024	Merlin	6910519	431230	481	-60	255	120	59.0	60.0	1.0	1.4
RRLMLRC024	Merlin	6910519	431230	481	-60	255	120	63.0	64.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC025	Merlin	6910675	431155	480	-60	255	90	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.6
RRLMLRC025	Merlin	6910675	431155	480	-60	255	90	38.0	40.0	2.0	0.6
RRLMLRC025	Merlin	6910675	431155	480	-60	255	90	47.0	48.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC026	Merlin	6910686	431201	481	-60	255	150	34.0	35.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC026	Merlin	6910686	431201	481	-60	255	150	95.0	96.0	1.0	10.5
RRLMLRC026	Merlin	6910686	431201	481	-60	255	150	102.0	108.0	6.0	1.2
RRLMLRC027	Merlin	6910862	431113	481	-60	255	90	45.0	46.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC028	Merlin	6910878	431161	481	-60	255	120	102.0	110.0	8.0	2.1
RRLMLRC029	Merlin	6910958	431096	481	-60	255	90	29.0	32.0	3.0	0.8
RRLMLRC029	Merlin	6910958	431096	481	-60	255	90	38.0	39.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC030	Merlin	6910974	431145	481	-60	255	150	87.0	88.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC030	Merlin	6910974	431145	481	-60	255	150	93.0	95.0	2.0	0.5
RRLMLRC031	Merlin	6911059	431091	481	-60	255	90	15.0	16.0	1.0	0.9
RRLMLRC031	Merlin	6911059	431091	481	-60	255	90	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC032	Merlin	6911169	431092	482	-60	255	96	39.0	40.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC032	Merlin	6911169	431092	482	-60	255	96	44.0	45.0	1.0	2.7
RRLMLRC033	Merlin	6911261	431059	482	-60	255	120	31.0	37.0	6.0	4.3
RRLMLRC033	Merlin	6911261	431059	482	-60	255	120	40.0	42.0	2.0	0.5
RRLMLRC033	Merlin	6911261	431059	482	-60	255	120	48.0	49.0	1.0	1.6
RRLMLRC034	Merlin	6911276	431110	481	-60	255	209	120.0	121.0	1.0	0.9
RRLMLRC034	Merlin	6911276	431110	481	-60	255	209	131.0	134.0	3.0	1.4
RRLMLRC034	Merlin	6911276	431110	481	-60	255	209	138.0	145.0	7.0	3.1
RRLMLRC034	Merlin	6911276	431110	481	-60	255	209	151.0	192.0	41.0	3.1
RRLMLRC035	Merlin	6911242	430950	482	-60	74	240	170.0	204.0	34.0	1.9
RRLMLRC035	Merlin	6911242	430950	482	-60	74	240	232.0	233.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC036	Merlin	6911283	431144	482	-60	254	276	48.0	49.0	1.0	0.9
RRLMLRC036	Merlin	6911283	431144	482	-60	254	276	70.0	71.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC036	Merlin	6911283	431144	482	-60	254	276	183.0	216.0	33.0	2.7
RRLMLRC037	Merlin	6911080	431263	481	-60	240	120	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC038	Merlin	6911099	431297	482	-60	240	120	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC039	Merlin	6911019	431157	481	-60	240	120	63.0	66.0	3.0	6.2

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLMLRC040	Merlin	6911040	431193	481	-60	240	120	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC041	Merlin	6911060	431228	481	-60	240	120	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC042	Merlin	6911181	431128	481	-60	254	180	112.0	113.0	1.0	3.3
RRLMLRC043	Merlin	6911375	431023	482	-60	254	60	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC044	Merlin	6911385	431062	482	-60	254	120	38.0	39.0	1.0	0.6
RRLMLRC044	Merlin	6911385	431062	482	-60	254	120	42.0	43.0	1.0	1.6
RRLMLRC044	Merlin	6911385	431062	482	-60	254	120	91.0	92.0	1.0	2.0
RRLMLRC045	Merlin	6911382	431059	482	-60	254	150	39.0	42.0	3.0	0.5
RRLMLRC046	Merlin	6911295	431049	482	-60	254	102	43.0	45.0	2.0	0.6
RRLMLRC047	Merlin	6911305	431082	482	-60	254	180	77.0	84.0	7.0	4.8
RRLMLRC048	Merlin	6911316	431122	482	-60	254	270	85.0	86.0	1.0	0.8
RRLMLRC048	Merlin	6911316	431122	482	-60	254	270	204.0	206.0	2.0	0.6
RRLMLRC048	Merlin	6911316	431122	482	-60	254	270	215.0	216.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC048	Merlin	6911316	431122	482	-60	254	270	223.0	227.0	4.0	0.7
RRLMLRC048	Merlin	6911316	431122	482	-60	254	270	238.0	244.0	6.0	0.9
RRLMLRC048	Merlin	6911316	431122	482	-60	254	270	252.0	253.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC048	Merlin	6911316	431122	482	-60	254	270	257.0	258.0	1.0	1.1
RRLMLRC049	Merlin	6911241	431147	482	-60	254	150	30.0	31.0	1.0	1.3
RRLMLRC049	Merlin	6911241	431147	482	-60	254	150	46.0	47.0	1.0	1.5
RRLMLRC049	Merlin	6911241	431147	482	-60	254	150	50.0	51.0	1.0	0.8
RRLMLRC049	Merlin	6911241	431147	482	-60	254	150	54.0	60.0	6.0	0.9
RRLMLRC051	Merlin	6911194	431161	481	-60	250	300	252.0	257.0	5.0	1.0
RRLMLRC051	Merlin	6911194	431161	481	-60	250	300	260.0	261.0	1.0	0.5
RRLMLRC051	Merlin	6911194	431161	481	-60	250	300	270.0	285.0	15.0	1.5
RRLMLRC051	Merlin	6911194	431161	481	-60	250	300	288.0	292.0	4.0	8.4
RRLMLRC052	Merlin	6911107	431043	482	-60	75	162	41.0	43.0	2.0	0.5
RRLMLRC052	Merlin	6911107	431043	482	-60	75	162	45.0	46.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC052	Merlin	6911107	431043	482	-60	75	162	47.0	48.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC053	Merlin	6911095	431004	482	-60	75	192	No significant assays			
RRLMLRC054	Merlin	6911055	431067	482	-60	75	84	9.0	10.0	1.0	0.6
RRLMLRC054	Merlin	6911055	431067	482	-60	75	84	13.0	14.0	1.0	0.7
RRLMLRC055	Merlin	6911045	431030	482	-60	75	162	113.0	114.0	1.0	0.6
RRLMLRC056	Merlin	6911006	431081	481	-60	75	180	92.0	94.0	2.0	8.4
RRLMLRC057	Merlin	6910995	431041	481	-60	75	204	162.0	163.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC058	Merlin	6910985	431001	481	-60	75	258	180.0	184.0	4.0	1.5
RRLMLRC058	Merlin	6910985	431001	481	-60	75	258	187.0	195.0	8.0	0.7
RRLMLRC059	Merlin	6911396	431100	482	-60	254	210	130.0	133.0	3.0	0.6
RRLMLRC059	Merlin	6911396	431100	482	-60	254	210	140.0	152.0	12.0	1.5
RRLMLRC060	Merlin	6911376	431020	482	-60	75	162	39.0	44.0	5.0	0.6
RRLMLRC060	Merlin	6911376	431020	482	-60	75	162	53.0	54.0	1.0	1.6
RRLMLRC061	Merlin	6911366	430982	482	-60	75	162	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.9
RRLMLRC061	Merlin	6911366	430982	482	-60	75	162	106.0	107.0	1.0	0.4
RRLMLRC062	Merlin	6911294	431026	482	-60	75	126	32.0	40.0	8.0	0.8
RRLMLRC062	Merlin	6911294	431026	482	-60	75	126	44.0	45.0	1.0	0.6
RRLMLRC063	Merlin	6911271	430953	482	-60	75	240	25.0	26.0	1.0	0.6
RRLMLRC063	Merlin	6911271	430953	482	-60	75	240	152.0	162.0	10.0	2.1
RRLMLRC064	Merlin	6911591	431147	482	-60	75	144	No significant assays			

Appendix 3-4 – Diamond Drilling at Ben Hur Trend 2 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLBENDD004	Ben Hur	6883594	437987	480	-60	256	363	71.6	72.0	0.4	4.74
RRLBENDD004	Ben Hur	6883594	437987	480	-60	256	363	278.7	279.0	0.35	5.27
RRLBENDD004	Ben Hur	6883594	437987	480	-60	256	363	293.6	295.2	1.6	26.49
RRLBENDD004	Ben Hur	6883594	437987	480	-60	256	363	297.5	298.5	1.0	2.94
RRLBENDD004	Ben Hur	6883594	437987	480	-60	256	363	306.5	307.0	0.55	2.27
RRLBENDD005	Ben Hur	6883810	437937	479	-60	256	382	86.0	87.0	1.0	11.5
RRLBENDD005	Ben Hur	6883810	437937	479	-60	256	382	295.4	295.7	0.3	21.2
RRLBENDD005	Ben Hur	6883810	437937	479	-60	256	382	299.1	299.4	0.3	3.92
RRLBENDD005	Ben Hur	6883810	437937	479	-60	256	382	312.4	312.7	0.3	5.94
RRLBENDD006	Ben Hur	6884785	437581	479	-60	256	325	272.8	273.8	1.0	2.02
RRLBENDD006	Ben Hur	6884785	437581	479	-60	256	325	275.0	277.4	2.46	2.1
RRLBENDD008	Ben Hur	6884974	437467	477	-60	256	298	179.5	180.0	0.5	2.74
RRLBENDD008	Ben Hur	6884974	437467	477	-60	256	298	260.8	261.1	0.37	8.88
RRLBENDD009	Ben Hur	6883313	438107	484	-60	256	405	26.0	27.0	1.0	5.18
RRLBENDD009	Ben Hur	6883313	438107	484	-60	256	405	303.7	304.2	0.5	55.8
RRLBENDD009	Ben Hur	6883313	438107	484	-60	256	405	332.0	332.3	0.3	2.24
RRLBENDD009	Ben Hur	6883313	438107	484	-60	256	405	335.1	335.7	0.6	2.04
RRLBENDD009	Ben Hur	6883313	438107	484	-60	256	405	337.2	342.7	5.5	2.31

Appendix 3-4 – Diamond drilling at Tropicana and Havana - 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
BSD355AW1	Boston Shaker	145199.606	50017.863	2347.630	-64	258	939.5	892	898	6	5.05
BSD355W3	Boston Shaker	145199.606	50017.863	2347.630	-64	258	939.6	869	873	4	0.96
BSD375W8	Boston Shaker	144595.413	50302.432	2346.430	-59	269	1047.2	956	967	11	1.89
BSD376	Boston Shaker	144597.631	50420.645	2346.470	-69	272	1330.5	945	976	31	1.76
BSD376A	Boston Shaker	144598.817	50427.644	2346.360	-62	294	1191.0	1078	1084	6	3.21
BSD381W1	Boston Shaker	145499.267	50186.158	2344.170	-61	240	1011.8	471	482	11	2.21
BSD381W1	Boston Shaker	145499.267	50186.158	2344.170	-61	240	1011.8	488	492	4	8.19
BSD381W1	Boston Shaker	145499.267	50186.158	2344.170	-61	240	1011.8	955	965	10	2.22
BSD383	Boston Shaker	145394.354	49802.605	2347.970	-61	243	819.3	779	791	12	3.10
BSD383W1	Boston Shaker	145394.354	49802.605	2347.970	-61	243	837.3	768	783	15	1.95
BSD386	Boston Shaker	145506.111	50444.607	2340.370	-75	250	1214.4	1088	1091	3	5.70
BSD387W1	Boston Shaker	145135.543	50852.215	2342.120	-74	255	1350.8	1267	1273	6	1.84
BSD387W2	Boston Shaker	145135.543	50852.215	2342.120	-74	255	1341.7	1282	1308	26	2.71
BSD388	Boston Shaker	144917.469	50818.603	2344.340	-75	251	1263.3	1178	1213	35	1.59
BSUGD0169	Boston Shaker	144794.192	49416.287	1853.000	-56	35	385.0	307	328	21	4.88
BSUGD0170	Boston Shaker	144794.132	49416.307	1853.000	-65	354	280.0	219	224	5	4.29
BSUGD0172	Boston Shaker	144794.192	49416.287	1853.000	-61	32	340.0	260	267	7	3.17
BSUGD0173	Boston Shaker	144794.192	49416.287	1853.000	-57	42	384.7	299	334	35	4.02
BSUGD0174	Boston Shaker	144794.192	49416.287	1853.000	-59	48	385.0	281	324	43	1.69
BSUGD0175	Boston Shaker	144794.192	49416.287	1853.000	-75	8	250.0	193	211	18	3.03
BSUGD0176	Boston Shaker	144794.132	49416.307	1853.000	-71	37	280.0	206	231	25	3.51
BSUGD0177	Boston Shaker	144794.132	49416.307	1853.000	-64	50	325.0	227	275	48	2.76
BSUGD0178	Boston Shaker	144794.132	49416.307	1853.000	-59	57	400.0	281	339	58	1.82
BSUGD0179	Boston Shaker	144794.192	49416.287	1853.000	-82	75	245.0	191	205	14	3.77
BSUGD0180	Boston Shaker	144794.132	49416.307	1853.000	-72	72	275.0	211	225	14	2.38
BSUGD0181	Boston Shaker	144794.132	49416.307	1853.000	-64	73	340.0	224	252	28	2.50
BSUGD0182	Boston Shaker	144794.132	49416.307	1853.000	-60	73	400.0	241	315	74	2.06
BSUGD0238	Boston Shaker	144994.568	49275.733	1892.020	-88	286	113.0	87	91	4	27.68
BSUGD0239	Boston Shaker	145017.750	49266.682	1893.080	-9	253	152.0	95	105	10	4.99
BSUGD0239	Boston Shaker	145017.750	49266.682	1893.080	-9	253	152.0	114	127	13	4.83
BSUGD0241	Boston Shaker	145017.867	49266.849	1891.730	-70	255	108.0	63	67	4	5.46
BSUGD0241	Boston Shaker	145017.867	49266.849	1891.730	-70	255	108.0	74	82	8	5.63
BSUGD0242	Boston Shaker	145018.712	49269.377	1891.470	-77	68	138.0	82	91	9	6.02
BSUGD0242	Boston Shaker	145018.712	49269.377	1891.470	-77	68	138.0	102	109	7	3.74
BSUGD0243	Boston Shaker	145041.743	49258.876	1891.960	-18	253	142.0	85	108	23	3.77
BSUGD0244	Boston Shaker	145042.142	49259.293	1890.890	-50	254	113.0	62	80	18	3.91
BSUGD0245	Boston Shaker	145043.067	49261.291	1890.670	-89	290	118.0	72	92	20	6.92
BSUGD0250	Boston Shaker	145089.988	49244.022	1890.370	-25	253	147.0	104	114	10	4.92
BSUGD0251	Boston Shaker	145090.055	49243.794	1889.820	-51	253	118.0	77	88	11	3.31
BSUGD0252	Boston Shaker	145090.425	49244.527	1889.580	-84	261	113.0	80	86	6	5.49
BSUGD0253	Boston Shaker	145090.586	49244.322	1889.580	-61	290	123.0	78	101	23	3.94
BSUGD0254	Boston Shaker	145090.982	49248.884	1889.600	-73	10	133.0	92	114	22	4.00
BSUGD0255	Boston Shaker	145132.569	49211.628	1892.670	-32	252	127.0	89	100	11	3.85
BSUGD0256	Boston Shaker	145132.534	49211.713	1892.440	-62	251	112.0	78	95	17	5.02
BSUGD0257	Boston Shaker	145134.028	49216.933	1892.240	-86	75	122.0	93	100	7	4.91
BSUGD0258	Boston Shaker	145154.814	49199.547	1893.600	-21	252	148.0	103	121	18	3.40
BSUGD0259	Boston Shaker	145154.797	49199.494	1893.120	-48	252	116.0	84	96	12	2.01
HDD425	Havana	142692.866	50224.854	2352.950	-55	274	1200.4	1122	1135	13	1.20
HDD426	Havana	142309.362	50470.527	2350.980	-55	276	1298.2	1257	1259	2	28.85
HSD165	Havana South	141398.616	50465.556	2355.890	-54	274	1179.3	1134	1139	5	5.61
HSD165W1	Havana South	141398.616	50465.556	2355.890	-54	274	1326.2	1236	1257	21	3.44
HSD166W1	Havana South	141129.807	50511.314	2356.170	-55	274	1028.0	905	923	18	1.18
HSD166W1	Havana South	141129.807	50511.314	2356.170	-55	274	1028.0	947	956	9	2.72

Appendix 3-4 – Diamond drilling at McPhillamys – 1.0 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 3m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	209.06	210	1	2.3
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	390	392	2	1.28
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	394	397	3	1.26
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	423	425	2	7.72
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	428	430	2	2
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	468	469	1	1
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	497.5	498.6	1	1.26
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	500.8	501.9	1	1.24
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	505	506	1	1
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	562	563	1	2.03
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	567	568	1	1.35
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	589	590	1	1.25
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	598	599	1	1.73
RRLMPDD223	McPhillamys	6292722	716069	941	-66	259	748.9	634	635	1	1.09
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	372	373	1	1.4
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	483	484	1	1.13
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	511	513	2	1.08
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	523	528	5	5.51
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	555	560	5	1.5
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	562.5	563	1	1.57
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	572	574	2	1.84
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	588	592	4	1.24
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	596	599	3	2.09
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	603	605	2	2
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	629	681	52	4.5
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	691	693	2	3.3
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	697	702	5	1.27
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	707	709	2	1.07
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	712	713	1	1.02
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	718	719	1	1.15
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	724	744	20	2.58
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	755	756	1	1.5
RRLMPDD224	McPhillamys	6292725	716076	941	-70	250	905.9	766	768	2	1.18
RRLMPDD225	McPhillamys	6292792	716113	933	-62	263	839	476	477	1	1.48
RRLMPDD225	McPhillamys	6292792	716113	933	-62	263	839	488	489	1	1.18
RRLMPDD225	McPhillamys	6292792	716113	933	-62	263	839	494	495	1	1.11
RRLMPDD225	McPhillamys	6292792	716113	933	-62	263	839	532	533.1	1	2.87
RRLMPDD225	McPhillamys	6292792	716113	933	-62	263	839	560	562	2	2.04
RRLMPDD225	McPhillamys	6292792	716113	933	-62	263	839	568	570	2	2.23
RRLMPDD225	McPhillamys	6292792	716113	933	-62	263	839	645	647	2	1.58
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	420	421	1	1.05
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	457	459	2	1.34
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	460	461	1	1.16
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	539	540	1	1.11
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	564	565	1	40
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	612	616	4	1.51
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	641	642	1	1.14
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	670	671	1	1.29
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	675	676	1	1.79
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	768	769	1	10.05
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	783	784	1	4.23
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	795	796	1	1.06
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	811	817	6	2.16
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	818	819	1	1.27
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	825	826	1	1.01
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	828	830	2	1.31
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	831	832	1	1.22
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	834	835	1	1.38
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	852	859	7	1.3
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	879	882	3	2.83
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	906	907	1	1.04
RRLMPDD226	McPhillamys	6292789	716113	933	-70	268	943.9	923	924	1	6.35