

25 February 2025

## ASX Announcement

### Exploration update: North Achilles (NSW)

#### Highlights

- Tenement EL9718 (previously ELA6755) c. 2km north along strike from Australian Copper and Gold's (ASX:AGC) Achilles discovery has been granted to Regener8 Resources (ASX Announcement 19.11.2024)
- Initial stakeholder engagement has commenced, with on-ground and geophysical exploration anticipated for Q1 2025
- Regional magnetic datasets have been re-processed by geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience, confirming the structurally prospective setting of EL9718 and providing an immediate target area for initial exploration
- An emerging copper search space in the western section of the broader Achilles Shear recognised by neighbouring AGC provides encouragement for similar mineralisation to be hosted within the North Achilles tenement.

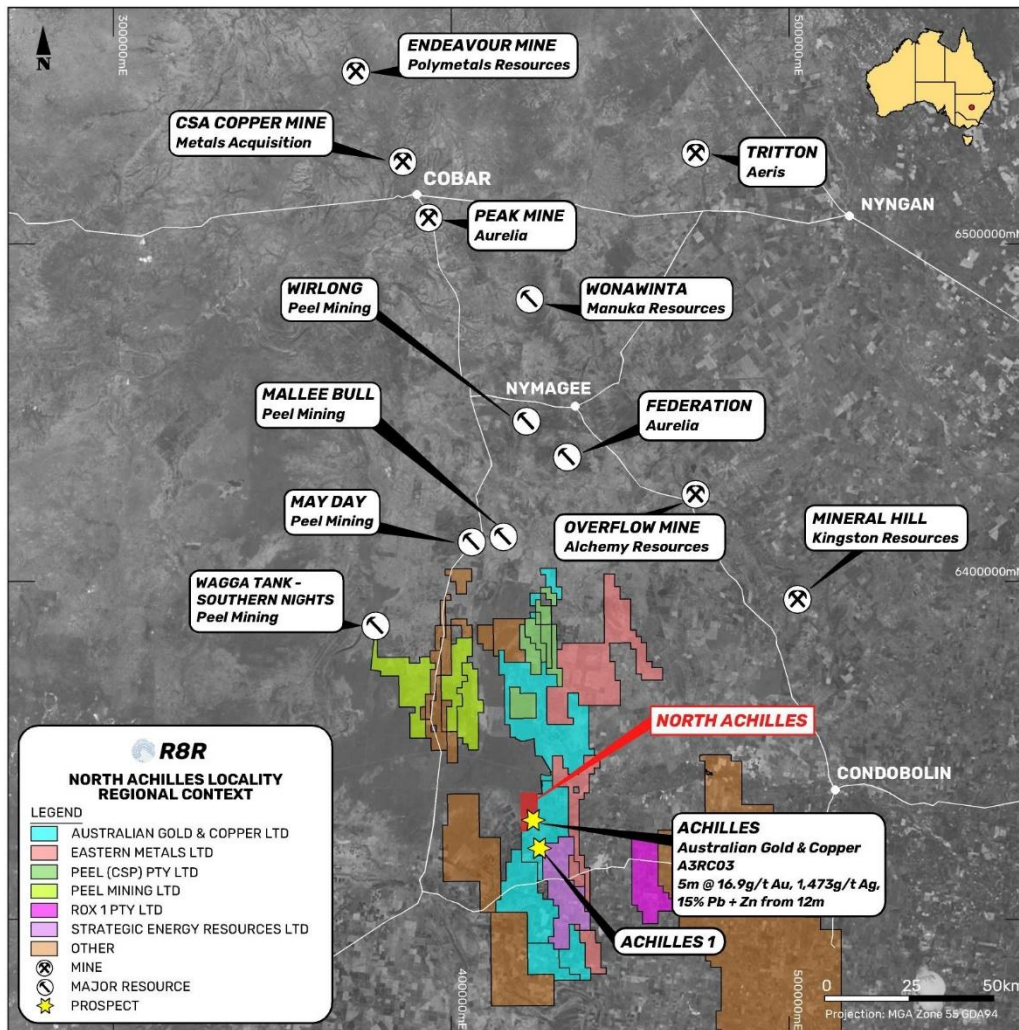
#### Regener8 Managing Director, Stephen Foley, comments:

"We're pleased to be commencing 2025 through positive land access discussions with relevant landholders, who are one of our key stakeholders in the commencement of exploration activities over the tenement. In parallel, we continue to be encouraged by our exploration neighbour (AGC) and their ongoing results and understanding of the area, on the back of the standout Achilles discovery."

### Exploration update: North Achilles (NSW)

The North Achilles project (southern Cobar Basin, NSW - Figure 1) is located immediately adjacent to tenements held by Australian Gold and Copper Ltd (ASX:**AGC**) and approximately 2.2km north of the recent Achilles discovery. AGC have achieved outstanding drill results at Achilles including 5 metres @ 16.9g/t Au, 1,667g/t Ag, 0.4% Cu & 15% Pb + Zn (A3RC030 - AGC ASX Ann. 04.06.2024).





**Figure 1:** North Achilles project area within the southern Cobar Basin showing neighboring deposits and mines

Tenement EL9718 (previously ELA6755) has now progressed through the application process and was recently granted to Regener8 Resources (ASX Announcement 19.11.2024) allowing the commencement of early-stage exploration planning.

In tandem with the tenement grant process, Regener8 engaged geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience to reprocess available geophysical datasets including aeromagnetic data (Figure 2) and airborne electromagnetic lines. The mineralisation at Achilles is hosted within the Achilles Shear, bound on its eastern margin by the Kilparney Fault. From magnetics imagery, this structure has been interpreted to continue north under shallow cover, and into the southeast corner of EL9718 where it converges with the Rast Trough-bounding Uabba fault (Figure 2). This reinterrogation of existing regional data highlights the structurally prospective position of EL9718 up-strike along a known mineralised structure and provides an immediate focus for initial exploration on EL9718.

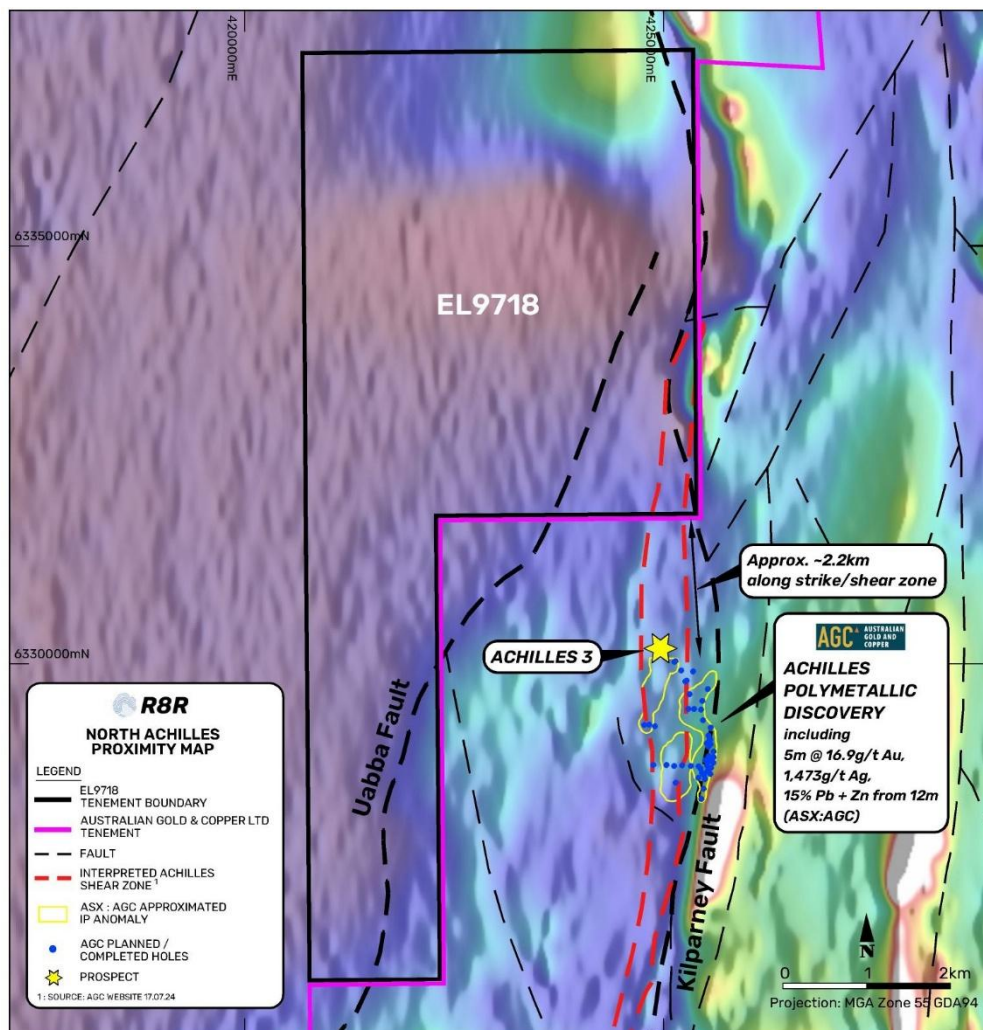
## Regener8 Resources HQ

Unit 1, 4 Burgay Court  
Osborne Park WA 6017

P +61 475 296 121  
E [hello@regener8resources.com.au](mailto:hello@regener8resources.com.au)



The emergence of a new copper search space west of AGC's Achilles discovery (AGC ASX Announcement 04.02.2025) provides Regener8 with further encouragement for the prospectivity of the North Achilles tenement. AGC's recent diamond drilling intercepted broad low-grade copper-zinc mineralisation where coincident magnetic and IP anomalies occurred. Regener8 is encouraged by the anomalous magnetic features to the north of its tenement and west of the Kilparney Fault. These features will be further investigated through the acquisition of a detailed magnetic survey in the coming months.



**Figure 2:** North Achilles (EL9718) reprocessed magnetics with major structures. Note position of Achilles (ASX:AGC) immediately adjacent to Kilparney Fault that trends northwards onto EL9718.

Exploration planning is underway, including initial stakeholder engagement and land access negotiations with local landholders that represents a key milestone to enable exploration to proceed. Exploration activities are anticipated to commence in Q1 2025 which will comprise a high-resolution magnetics survey and possible further airborne or ground-based geophysical surveys. Combined with



on-ground geological reconnaissance, this work will support the generation of drill targets for testing later in 2025.

**Relevant ASX Announcements:**

- 19.11.2024 "North Achilles Project, Tenure Granted NSW"

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

**For further information, please contact:**

Stephen Foley  
Managing Director  
Tel: +61 475 296 121

*Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Nicholas Walker of Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd. Mr Walker is engaged by Regener8 Resources NL as an independent consultant. Mr Walker has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Walker is a Member of AIG. Mr Walker consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*





## Background Regener8 Resources Projects

Regener8's diverse and future facing exploration project portfolio consists of three key projects across Australia:

1. **North Achilles Project, South Cobar, NSW:** Polymetallic (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn)

Located immediately beside and along trend of Australian Gold and Copper's (ASX:AGC) Achilles discovery with outstanding results including **5 metres @ 16.9 g/t Au, 1,667 g/t Ag, 0.4% Cu & 15% Pb + Zn** (A3RC030 - AGC ASX Ann. 04.06.2024)

2. **East Ponton Project, WA:** Critical Minerals (Ni, Co) and Au

Located approximately 220km east of Kalgoorlie and 70 km southeast of Deep Yellow's (ASX:DYL) polymetallic Mulga Rocks project. The East Ponton Project is located on the same paleochannel system as Mulga Rocks, with recent drilling confirming a prospective sedimentary sequence for paleochannel-hosted Ni and Co. East Ponton is also prospective for paleochannel gold with broad low grade mineralisation up to 15m @ 0.25 g/t Au intercepted in recent drilling.

3. **Kookynie Gold Project, WA:** Au

Sitting within the Kookynie Gold district north of Kalgoorlie, the project hosts substantial historical workings and exploration with intersections including **2m @ 70.5 g/t Au** (RC38), **2m @ 15.4 g/t Au** (RC315) and **2m @ 11.32 g/t Au** (RC391). Regener8's 2023 program found encouraging results which included **5m @ 3.18 g/t Au** (NGRC017) and **2m @ 7.77g/t Au** (including **1m @ 14.8 g/t Au** in NGRC037).



**Figure A:**  
Regener8 Exploration Portfolio  
Project Locations

The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this report continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release.



## 1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>NSW Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Data, NSW Geoscience</b> From NSW Geoscience department metadata websites:</p> <p>“The Central NSW 10 metre grid package is a dataset containing best available open-file geophysical data spanning twelve 1:250,000 geological mapsheets, from Cobar in the northwest to Bathurst in the southeast. Available within the package are merged grids and high resolution imagery providing excellent geophysical coverage of the region.” <a href="#">NSW Geoscience Metadata</a></p> <p>“Pseudocolour image of total magnetic intensity (TMI) with a histogram-equalised colour-stretch. Cooler colours indicate lower magnetic intensity values and warmer colours represent higher values. The intensity layer is the TMI greyscale image enhanced by a 3x3 sun filter with the sun illumination set at 45 degrees elevation and 90 degrees azimuth. Variations in the magnetic field are caused by lithological factors, principally magnetite (and/or pyrrhotite) content. This Statewide image was generated by merging many individual airborne magnetic surveys.” <a href="#">NSW Geoscience Metadata</a></p>
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).	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.



Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>NSW Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Data, NSW Geoscience</b> From NSW Geoscience department metadata website:</p> <p><a href="#">NSW Geoscience Metadata</a></p> <p>“Step 1 – QA/QC All available geophysics within the bounds of the state was assessed for quality. Poor data was remade or salvaged when and where available to do so. All metadata from each survey was harvested and compiled in a database.</p>



		<p><i>Step 2 – Quantify best available data</i>  An algorithm was created to aide in a quantitative assessment of which surveys were “better” than other surveys. This allowed for the decision of a lower bound to delineate which surveys were not of sufficient quality to be added to the merge.  The algorithm utilised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Line spacing</li> <li>• Ground clearance</li> <li>• Survey area</li> <li>• Sampling rate</li> <li>• Survey bearing relative to geological strike</li> <li>• Survey year</li> </ul> <p>Each of these aspects were provided a weighted score and input to the final equation to provide a final score.</p> <p><i>Line-Spacing / Clearance / Area / Sampling / Bearing / Year = Score</i></p> <p>It was discovered that a score of 100 was roughly equivalent to the data currently provided in the government-only statewide merge; therefore this became the cut-off for company data. Anything below a score of 100 was not of sufficient quality to add to the merge.</p> <p><i>Step 3 – Reproject and resample data</i>  All data for a merge must have the same grid cell size and the same projection. An extensive resampling/reprojection process was undertaken over both government and company data alike to unify the cell sizes. Two iterations of each survey were created: 50m, and 25m. Extensive notes on this process are maintained separate to this document.</p> <p><i>Step 4 – Determine precise layering</i>  An extensive vectorisation of all grids was performed to determine their precise locations of all survey boundaries and allow for assessment of all overlaps.</p>
--	--	---





		<p>Prior to the merge process it must be determined which overlapping surveys are of higher quality than each other. When possible, this was performed using the algorithmic score, however often it would be seen that two surveys shared the same score. In this case the decision was made manually based on the visual quality of the data. Where feasible, newer data was given preference.</p> <p><b>Step 5 – Clip and buffer the grids</b> To achieve best results when merging grids, the area under the new addition should be blanked out of the base grid into which it is merged (excepting ~1000m overlap on edges). This therefore requires precise understanding of the outlines of the surveys being added to the merge. Using the layering determined in step 4, all underlying grids were clipped (with 500m external buffer) such that the only overlap remaining was on the edges of each boundary. Extensive notes on the exact layering and clipping process are maintained separate to this document.</p> <p><b>Step 6 – Perform the merge in multiple stages</b> Stage 1: Rebuild government base layer from the ground up This was performed to ensure full control/understanding of the final product was available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All government surveys were merged together and were tilt adjusted to the AWAGS2 line data</li> <li>• This first-pass merge was then merged with the existing pre-merged BMR data along the east coast of NSW using a surface adjust. The range and stretch of the BMR data was applied to the rest of the state to maintain continuity with the previous (2014) merge.</li> </ul> <p>Stage 2: Merge company data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outlines for each company survey were clipped from the stage 1 merge for reasons outlined above.</li> <li>• All company data was merged into this grid using a surface adjust and maintaining the range and stretch from stage 1.</li> </ul> <p>Stage 3: Extensive QA/QC</p>
--	--	---



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new merge was assessed extensively to ensure that no artefacts were being added to the grid by the company data dating back as far as the 1970s.</li> <li>• Several such artefacts were found and subsequently remedied.</li> <li>• Conversely it was discovered that some artefacts were present in the 2014 merge which were false and the high resolution company data shed new light on the areas.</li> </ul> <p>Step 7 – Filtering and reprojecting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RTP (nT)</li> <li>- 1VD (nT/m)</li> <li>- 2VD (nT/m)</li> <li>- RTP 1VD (nT/m)</li> <li>- RTP 2VD (nT/m)</li> <li>- RTP Tilt (degrees)”</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<b>NSW Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Data, NSW Geoscience</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EPSG:3857</li> <li>• CRS:84</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Unknown, dataset custody and made public by NSW Geoscience Department.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Regener8 has entered into an agreement to acquire tenement ELA6755 as per ASX announcement of 30 July 2024.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>No material exploration historically undertaken on ELA6755.</p> <p>Relevant historic exploration relating to the nearby Achilles Prospect referenced in text (located south of ELA6755) includes work undertaken by Thomson Resources, Santa Fe Mining and most recently Australian Gold and Copper Ltd.</p>

## Regener8 Resources HQ

Unit 1, 4 Burgay Court  
Osborne Park WA 6017

P +61 475 296 121  
E [hello@regener8resources.com.au](mailto:hello@regener8resources.com.au)



Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The North Achilles Project is located within the Rast Trough of the southern Cobar Basin. The Rast Trough is dominated by felsic volcanism with minor sediments and is bounded to the west by the Uabba Fault.</p> <p>The tenement is prospective for Cobar-style polymetallic sulphide mineralisation similar to the neighbouring Achilles prospect. Achilles is hosted within the Achilles shear, a loosely N-S striking and east-dipping package of sheared and foliated volcanics and sediments that continues north on the North Achilles Project tenure.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.



Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	Not applicable; only NSW Geoscience geophysical data presented.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Refer to figures within announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No drilling results reported in addition to that previously reported by AGC.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Relevant data reported in the text.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	May include some or all of the following as determined by Regener8: Further geophysical work, future soil sampling, or drill testing of targets when generated.

