

16 July 2015

Manager Announcements
Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Level 4, 20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000



ABN 28 009 174 761

www.regisresources.com
Level 1, 1 Alvan Street
Subiaco WA 6008 Australia
P 08 9442 2200
F 08 9442 2290

HIGH GRADE RESULTS POINT TO NEW GOLD PROJECT AT DUKETON & EXPLORATION UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

High Grade Gold Intercepts at Baneygo Highlight Significant Resource Upside

- Recent RC drilling over a 3km strike at Baneygo (12km south of Rosemont) returned excellent gold intercepts:
 - **33m @ 8.35g/t Au from 50m** in hole RRLBYRC002
 - **7m @ 8.96g/t Au from 35m** RRLBYRC023
 - **23m @ 2.55g/t Au from 87m** RRLBYRC024
 - **14m @ 6.95g/t Au from 28m** RRLBYRC034
 - **35m @ 1.46g/t Au from 6m** RRLBYRC082
 - **23m @ 3.05g/t Au from 60m** RRLBYRC084
 - **17m @ 3.73g/t Au from 68m** RRLBYRC086
 - **5m @ 12.3g/t Au from 69m** RRLBYRC107
 - **37m @ 8.73g/t Au from 53m** RRLBYRC114
 - **2m @ 87.5g/t Au from 84m** RRLBYRC117
 - **8m @ 8.03g/t Au from 78m** RRLBYRC128
- These results over three kilometres suggest a much larger mineralized system than previously identified by limited drilling in four small, discrete areas between which a small resource of 43Koz had historically been estimated.
- RC drilling is continuing to define an updated Resource by the end of the December 2015 quarter on this project, located on a granted Mining Lease.
- This drilling has also highlighted further exploration potential on the 12km Rosemont-Baneygo shear.

High Grade Gold Drilling Results Confirm a New Discovery at Tooheys Well

- RC drilling at Tooheys Well (2.5km south of Garden Well) has defined a new structure with high grade gold mineralisation.
- The structure is open down dip and along strike to the south for 750 metres.
- Significant results at Tooheys Well include:
 - **16m @ 3.23g/t Au from 52m** in hole RRLTWRC014
 - **22m @ 3.15g/t Au from 58m** RRLTWRC015
 - **13m @ 3.65g/t Au from 90m** RRLTWRC015
 - **8m @ 5.47g/t Au from 55m** RRLTWRC018
 - **17m @ 1.54g/t Au from 70m** RRLTWRC019
- Further RC drilling is planned along strike in the September 2015 quarter to define the extent of gold mineralisation along strike and down dip.

Rosemont Underground Potential

- Geological modelling of the mineralised quartz dolerite unit below the Rosemont open pit design has confirmed a higher grade envelope within current Resources.
- A high level conceptual study on one relatively small area south of the Rosemont pit design has indicated that the mineral inventory in the area is of the width, grade and continuity sufficient to support profitable underground mining.
- A first pass, six hole diamond drilling programme has commenced to test this area for geological and grade continuity, along with geotechnical and hydrogeological conditions. These results will determine if the project moves to more advanced studies.

High Grade Gold Intercepts at Coopers

- Significant gold results were returned from a 10 hole RC drilling programme completed at Coopers (11km south of Moolart Well) to define the extent of a gold mineralised zone.
- Significant RC results include:
 - **8m @ 2.71g/t Au from 48m** in hole RRLCPRC005
 - **2m @ 23.9g/t Au from 68m** RRLCPRC006
 - **5m @ 5.99g/t Au from 89m** RRLCPRC007
 - **4m @ 49.3g/t Au from 110m** RRLTCPC008
- Further RC drilling is planned in the September 2015 quarter to define the extent of gold mineralisation down dip.

Acquisition of Gloster Gold Deposit

- Regis recently acquired the Gloster gold deposit, located 26km west of Moolart Well (refer separate ASX announcement today for transaction details).
- Gloster was historically mined as the Famous Blue mine from 1902-1908 and was extensively drilled from 1984-1996.
- A Resource estimate was completed in 1997 (in compliance with the 1996 JORC Code and Guidelines) for 8.28MT at a grade of 1.37g/t Au for 365,000oz.
- RC and diamond drilling is planned over the next two quarters to verify and upgrade the Resource estimate and to form the basis of mining feasibility studies.

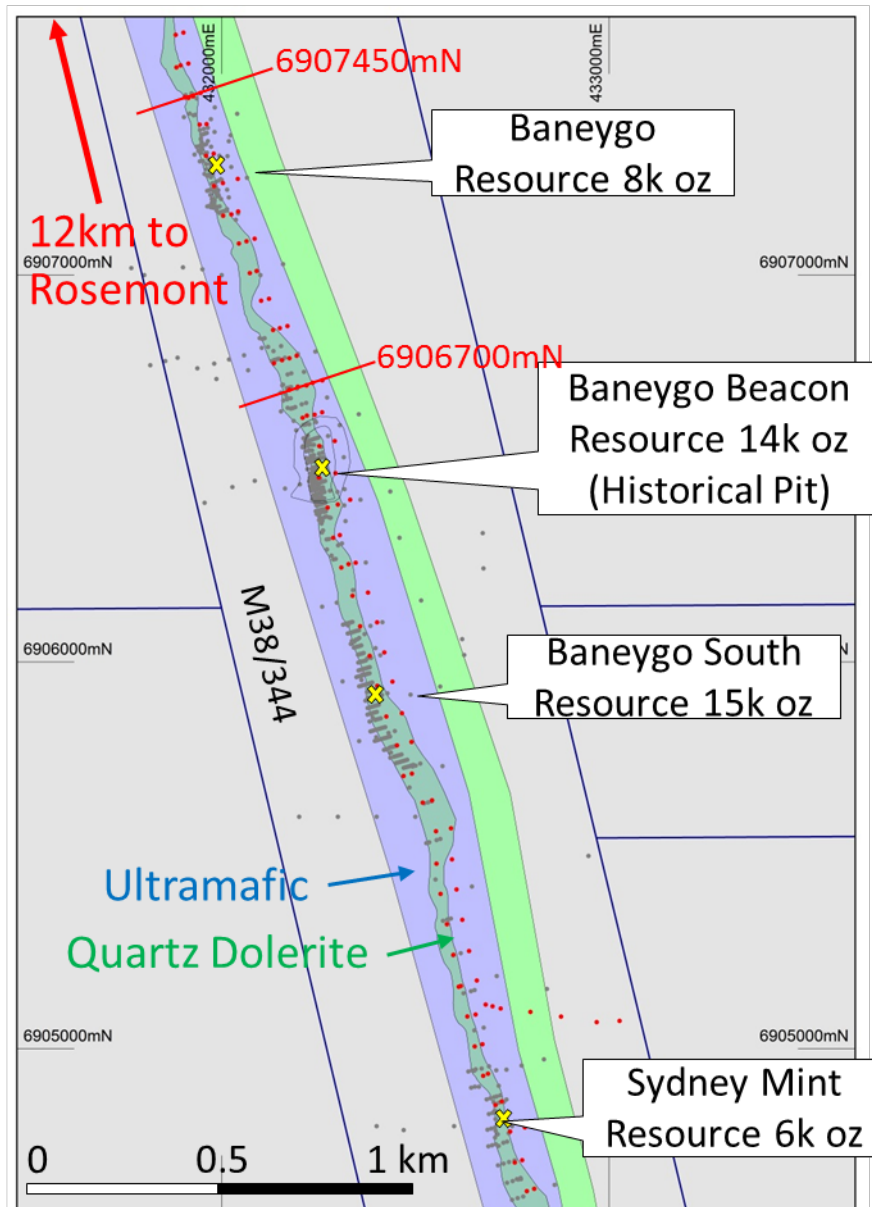
Duketon Gold Exploration Joint Venture

- Regis has entered into an agreement to form a joint venture under which Regis will explore a 373 square kilometre tenement package in the Duketon region.
- Regis can earn a 75% interest in any gold projects discovered by spending \$1 million on exploration over two years and by making a decision to mine any gold discovery. Regis' earn in rights relate only to gold, with rights to all other minerals being retained by the vendor (refer separate ASX announcement today for agreement details).
- Three of the JV tenements are located in the core of the Duketon Greenstone Belt to the west of Moolart Well and one tenement is located north of Garden Well. The tenements are contiguous with some of Regis' tenements and cover the strike continuation of the north trending shear zone hosting the Garden Well gold deposit and the north trending shear zone hosting the Petra gold deposit.
- Subject to the completion of formal documentation, exploration is expected to commence in the September 2015 quarter

Baneygo Gold Project

Background

The current Baneygo gold Resource is located 12 kilometres south of the Rosemont gold mine and is hosted in a quartz dolerite unit believed to be the same unit hosting gold at Rosemont. The current JORC 2004 gold Resource at Baneygo of 43,000oz occurs in 4 small deposits namely Baneygo (8,000oz), Baneygo Beacon (14,000oz), Baneygo South (15,000oz) and Sydney Mint (6,000oz) over a strike distance of 3km. The entirety of the Baneygo Project is located on a granted Mining Lease.



Baneygo local geology, historical drilling grey and Regis drilling red.

Historical drilling at Baneygo is generally only to 50 metres and in some places to 100m vertical depth. Very little drilling has been completed between the four small deposits with up to 250m between drill traverses.

Recent Drilling

An RC drilling programme (140 holes RRLBYRC001-140 for 12,634m) commenced in the June 2015 quarter to validate historical drilling at the four deposits and to define and expand the historical Resource by drilling to approximately 100m depth and testing for gold mineralisation between the four small deposits. Initial RC drilling focused on testing the quartz dolerite host on 20m spaced holes on 80m spaced east west traverses over a 3km strike distance.

Highly encouraging gold results were received from holes on the initial 80m spaced drilling traverses and follow-up drilling has commenced to reduce the drill spacing to 20m on 40m spaced east west traverses. Significant gold results are shown below.

Hole No	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLBYRC002	6907462	431925	114	50	83	33	8.35
RRLBYRC004	6907389	431943	54	5	6	1	9.33
RRLBYRC008	6907230	431980	48	6	15	9	1.01
RRLBYRC010	6907249	432041	159	111	120	9	2.18
RRLBYRC011	6907153	432004	48	2	16	14	1.40
RRLBYRC021	6906780	432156	72	10	42	32	1.23
RRLBYRC022	6906791	432194	126	62	71	9	1.02
RRLBYRC022	6906791	432194	126	84	97	13	0.88
RRLBYRC023	6906712	432197	102	35	42	7	8.96
RRLBYRC023	6906712	432197	102	47	56	9	1.32
RRLBYRC024	6906721	432235	168	68	72	4	4.08
RRLBYRC024	6906721	432235	168	77	81	4	5.12
RRLBYRC024	6906721	432235	168	87	110	23	2.55
RRLBYRC026	6906645	432259	171	95	110	15	0.91
RRLBYRC026	6906645	432259	171	117	127	10	1.75
RRLBYRC027	6906399	432274	60	17	23	6	4.21
RRLBYRC030	6906253	432328	96	28	34	6	1.61
RRLBYRC030	6906253	432328	96	58	60	2	4.73
RRLBYRC031	6906257	432346	126	68	82	14	0.80
RRLBYRC032	6906171	432338	96	40	42	2	11.99
RRLBYRC033	6906179	432378	162	88	90	2	5.18
RRLBYRC033	6906179	432378	162	125	131	6	1.68
RRLBYRC034	6906092	432357	78	28	42	14	6.95
RRLBYRC035	6906103	432401	150	97	103	6	6.77
RRLBYRC038	6905938	432401	84	39	49	10	0.98
RRLBYRC040	6905859	432425	90	16	23	7	1.69
RRLBYRC040	6905859	432425	90	41	51	10	1.15
RRLBYRC041	6905868	432465	156	88	99	11	0.91
RRLBYRC042	6905784	432453	84	22	24	2	6.01
RRLBYRC049	6905570	432592	150	67	69	2	6.14
RRLBYRC049	6905570	432592	150	88	96	8	2.20
RRLBYRC061	6905089	432656	84	38	46	8	1.29
RRLBYRC063	6905012	432673	108	39	42	3	6.89
RRLBYRC063	6905012	432673	108	70	75	5	1.93
RRLBYRC065	6904936	432688	72	29	33	4	2.20
RRLBYRC065	6904936	432688	72	40	49	9	1.02

Hole No	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLBYRC073	6904638	432807	102	59	66	7	1.50
RRLBYRC082	6907458	431914	72	6	41	35	1.46
RRLBYRC083	6907542	431894	90	43	45	2	4.61
RRLBYRC083	6907542	431894	90	51	56	5	4.11
RRLBYRC084	6907547	431914	108	60	83	23	3.05
RRLBYRC086	6907627	431901	120	68	85	17	3.73
RRLBYRC086	6907627	431901	120	94	96	2	4.54
RRLBYRC088	6907706	431888	126	81	84	3	6.43
RRLBYRC088	6907706	431888	126	87	97	10	0.80
RRLBYRC090	6907157	432025	72	18	32	14	1.16
RRLBYRC091	6907094	432085	96	46	57	11	1.31
RRLBYRC095	6906785	432175	100	37	51	14	0.75
RRLBYRC096	6906704	432175	60	9	24	15	1.86
RRLBYRC098	6906728	432260	198	132	138	6	2.10
RRLBYRC098	6906728	432260	198	141	173	32	1.12
RRLBYRC099	6906631	432209	60	15	28	13	0.97
RRLBYRC100	6906639	432240	138	54	69	15	1.97
RRLBYRC102	6906321	432288	60	15	28	13	3.10
RRLBYRC104	6907691	431849	66	20	29	9	1.16
RRLBYRC107	6907319	432000	114	69	74	5	12.34
RRLBYRC110	6907196	432009	90	44	56	12	1.05
RRLBYRC111	6907203	432032	132	86	94	8	1.47
RRLBYRC113	6907497	431892	90	40	50	10	1.24
RRLBYRC113	6907497	431892	90	54	57	3	2.80
RRLBYRC114	6907502	431914	120	53	90	37	8.73
RRLBYRC115	6907507	431933	132	93	102	9	0.91
RRLBYRC116	6907424	431940	60	14	28	14	1.84
RRLBYRC117	6907430	431961	102	84	86	2	87.49
RRLBYRC118	6907131	432079	96	68	76	8	1.63
RRLBYRC119	6907127	432058	69	31	43	12	2.01
RRLBYRC121	6907347	431959	54	33	42	9	1.13
RRLBYRC123	6906817	432131	38	7	15	8	1.08
RRLBYRC125	6906748	432200	114	58	65	7	1.47
RRLBYRC125	6906748	432200	114	68	78	10	1.24
RRLBYRC126	6906667	432200	63	40	44	4	3.13
RRLBYRC128	6906677	432238	117	78	86	8	8.03
RRLBYRC128	6906677	432238	117	94	96	2	4.14
RRLBYRC130	6905930	432385	36	16	18	2	4.14

>8gm (gram x metres) intersections are tabled

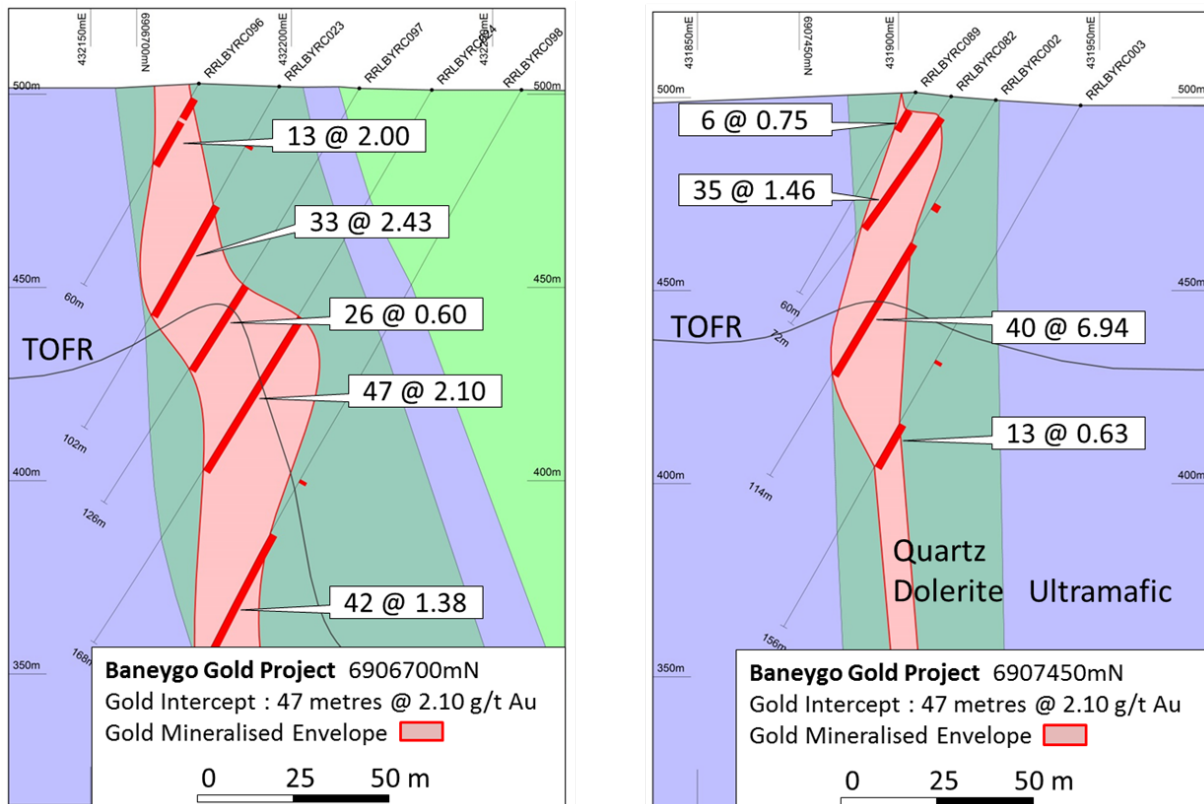
All coordinates are AGD 84. All holes were drilled at -60° to 254°

All Intercepts calculated using a 0.5g/t lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

All assays determined on 1m split samples by fire assay

Geology & Cross Sections

Two cross sections showing the nature of gold mineralisation in the quartz dolerite unit are shown below.



Baneygo drilling on oblique cross sections 6906700mN and 6907450mN. Holes drilled towards 254°.

The geology is similar to Rosemont with gold hosted in a steeply east dipping 345° trending quartz-dolerite unit intruding an ultramafic sequence. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sulphide alteration and is restricted to the quartz dolerite unit which is generally approximately 80m wide. Weathering depths vary from 20m to 50m vertical depth

Work Programme

A further 60 RC holes for 5,500m are planned for early in the September 2015 quarter. A revised Resource estimate is expected in the December 2015 quarter.

Regional Scale Opportunity

The gold mineralisation at Baneygo is still open to the south for 4km and to the north for 12km to Rosemont. The same prospective quartz dolerite unit continues to the south and the north and drilling along this unit is sporadic. Reconnaissance RC drilling of this prospective unit will commence in the September 2015 quarter.

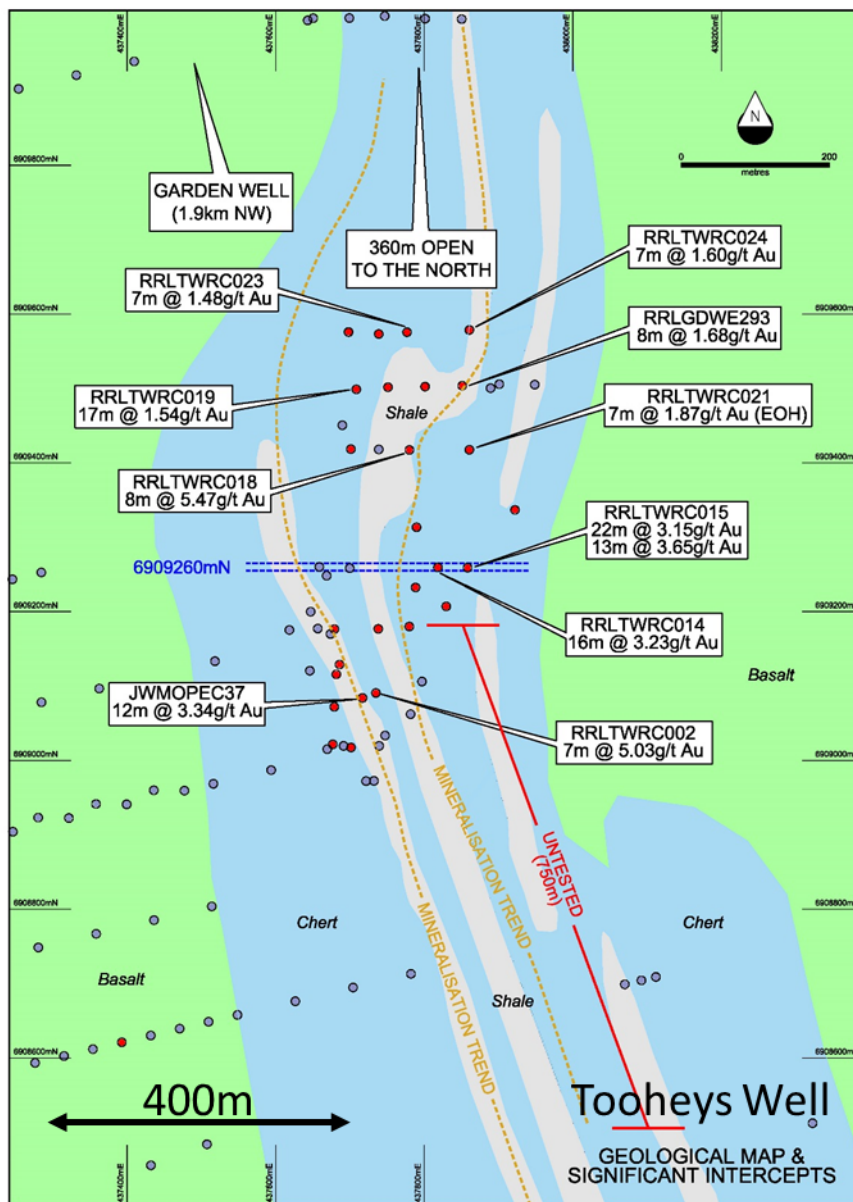
Tooheys Well Gold Prospect

Background

The Tooheys Well gold prospect is located 2.5km south of the Garden Well gold mine. Gold mineralisation was previously defined in a North-South trending western shear zone hosted in chert and fine grained sediments.

Recent Drilling

A programme of 19 RC holes (RRLTWRC006-024) was drilled for 2,377m in the June 2015 quarter to follow-up anomalous gold mineralisation in the western shear zone. The recent drilling has defined a parallel eastern shear zone located approximately 100m east which is also hosted in chert and fine grained sediments.



Tooheys Well geology and significant gold intercepts along the western and eastern mineralised shear zones.

The eastern shear zone was intersected by holes RRLTWRC014, 015 and 018 and appears to have higher grades than the western shear zone and is untested for 750m to the south. Both shear zones dip about 45° to the east and weathering extends to 80 to 100m vertical depth in the eastern shear zone.

Significant gold results are shown below:

Hole No	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLTWRC014	6909260	437820	118	52	68	16	3.23
RRLTWRC015	6909260	437819	103	58	80	22	3.15
RRLTWRC015	6909260	437819	103	90	103	13	3.65
RRLTWRC018	6909417	437780	143	55	63	8	5.47
RRLTWRC019	6909500	437710	103	70	87	17	1.54
RRLTWRC020	6909580	437700	93	51	53	2	4.00
RRLTWRC021	6909418	437861	163	52	59	7	1.69
RRLTWRC021	6909418	437861	163	156	163	7	1.87
RRLTWRC023	6909576	437777	143	70	77	7	1.48
RRLTWRC024	6909579	437861	158	57	64	7	1.60

>8gm (gram x metres) intersections are tabled.

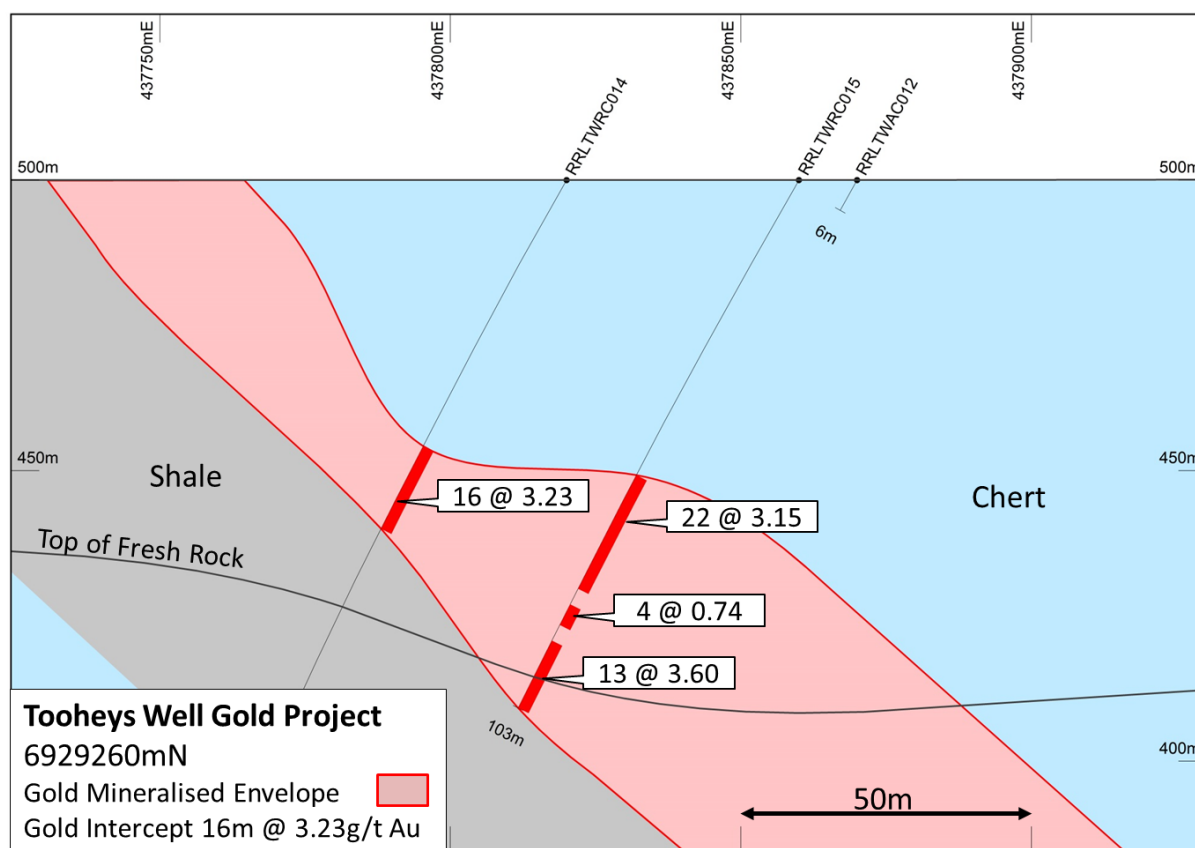
All coordinates are AGD 84.

All holes were drilled at -60° to 270°.

All Intercepts calculated using a 0.5g/t lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

All assays determined on 1m split samples by fire assay.

Geology & Cross Section



Tooheys Well drilling cross section 6909260mN showing the eastern gold mineralised shear zone.

Work Programme

Drilling will commence in the September 2015 quarter to determine the continuity of gold mineralisation in the eastern shear zone 750m to the south, initially on 80m spaced East-West sections in the oxide zone and to target gold mineralisation in the fresh rock zone.

Rosemont Underground Potential

Background

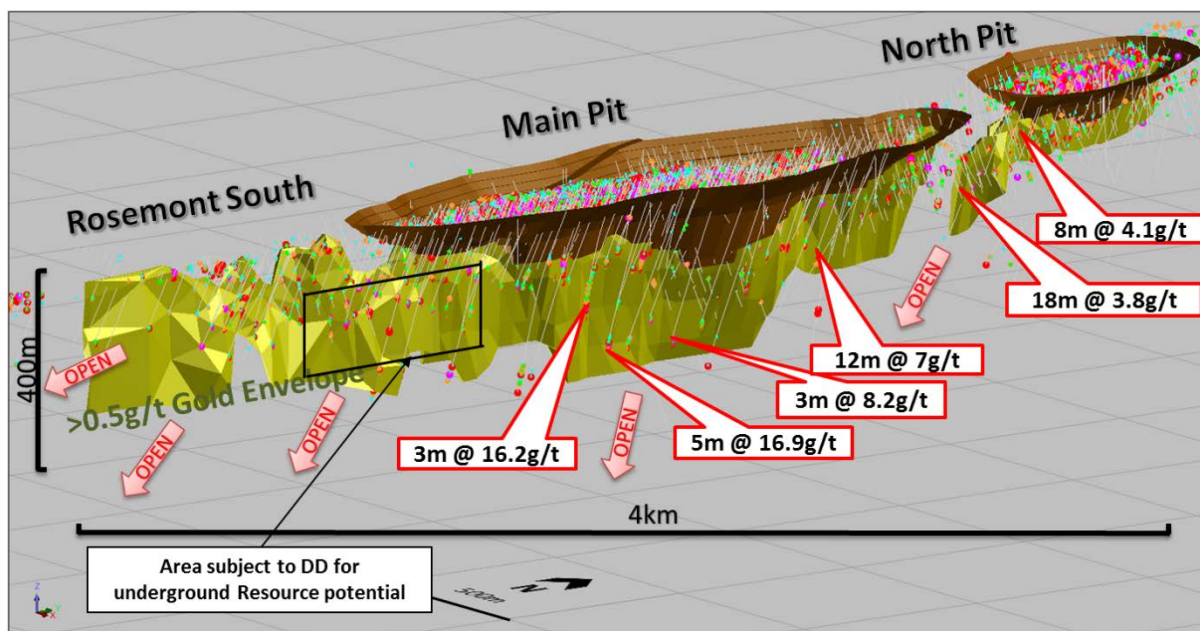
Regis has been aware through historical and more recent drilling at both Rosemont and Garden Well of the existence of higher grade zones below and along strike from current open pit designs. The underground potential of these operations has not been an exploration priority in the past several years given that both operations are in the relatively early stages of their open pit mine lives.

Gold mineralisation at Rosemont is confined to a steeply dipping quartz dolerite unit intruding ultramafic flow units. The quartz dolerite is continuous from the North Pit to Rosemont south and continues for a further 12km to Baneygo where it is also mineralised. In the fresh rock zone at Rosemont, higher grade south plunging gold shoots have been defined by wide spaced drilling in the quartz dolerite as shown in the second long section below.

As open pit operations move towards steady state, exploration focus is now moving to assess the underground mining opportunities. Further drilling is required to define the underground potential of the higher grade gold shoots.

Geological Modelling of Rosemont Underground Zones

In the June 2015 quarter a gold mineralised envelope with drilling intercepts greater than 0.5g/t gold was modelled for the mineralised quartz dolerite unit along the extent of the Rosemont deposit. During this process several high grade steeply south plunging shoots were defined. The most promising area was modelled at the south end of Rosemont. This is shown in the boxed area of the isometric long section below.

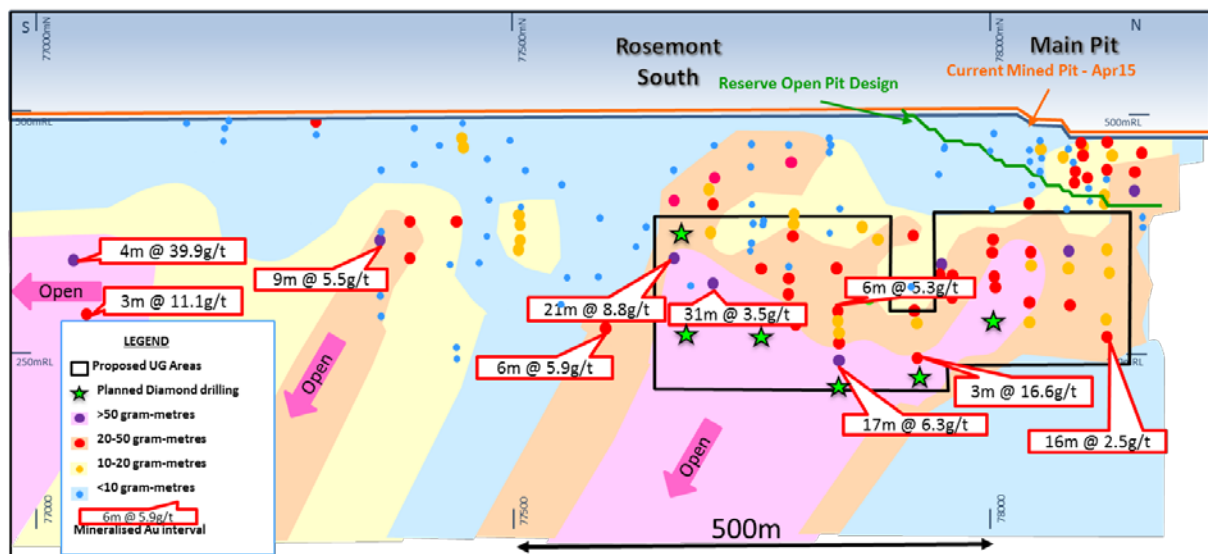


Rosemont Main and North Pits showing 0.5g/t gold mineralised envelope and high grade gold zone subject to diamond drilling.

Conceptual Study – Rosemont South

One panel of this domain covering approximately 500m of mineralised strike immediately south of the Rosemont Main pit design was selected for analysis in a conceptual study due to the reasonable density of drilling and interpreted geological continuity in the area. This area was geologically modelled in detail and a mineral inventory was estimated for internal conceptual study purposes.

This geological and estimation data was provided to an external consultant to complete a high level conceptual study on the underground mining prospects of this area. The conclusions of this high level study were that the mineral inventory in the area is of the width, grade and continuity sufficient to support profitable underground mining.



Rosemont Long Section showing conceptual study panel and proposed diamond drilling.

Work Programme

In order to move forward with further studies, the key matters that will need to be addressed include:

- The continuity of the geological model and the eventual underground resource estimation; and
- The suitability of geotechnical and hydrogeological conditions for underground mining.

As a first preliminary step towards advancing more detailed studies on the area, Regis is currently drilling a programme of 6 diamond holes (average vertical depth 250 metres and total drilling of 1,840 metres, including 1,210 metres of RC pre-collars) to complete a first pass test of the geological model as well as geotechnical and hydrogeological conditions.

Coopers Gold Prospect

Background

The Coopers gold prospect is located 11km south of Moolart Well and 600m north of Dogbolter, and is located on the same shear zone hosting those two deposits. An earlier programme of Aircore drilling by Regis on 40m and 80m spaced E-W traverses defined gold mineralisation in the oxide zone over a strike distance of 400m. The gold mineralised zone is weakly mineralised to the north and still requires further drilling. A small programme of RC drilling was completed to infill two 80m spaced drill traverses to 40m.

Recent Drilling

Regis drilled 10 RC holes (RRLCPRC001-010) at Coopers during the June 2015 quarter. The drilling included 7 RC holes 20m apart on one cross section at 6934420mN.

Significant assay results received from 1m RC samples from this drilling are shown below:

Hole No	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLCPRC005	6934420	434880	88	48	56	8	2.71
RRLCPRC006	6934420	434900	103	68	70	2	23.88
RRLCPRC007	6934420	434920	118	89	94	5	5.99
RRLCPRC008	6934420	434940	133	106	110	4	49.31
RRLCPRC010	6934453	434924	123	97	103	6	2.30

>8gm (gram x metres) intersections are tabled.

All coordinates are AGD 84. All holes were drilled at -60° to 270°

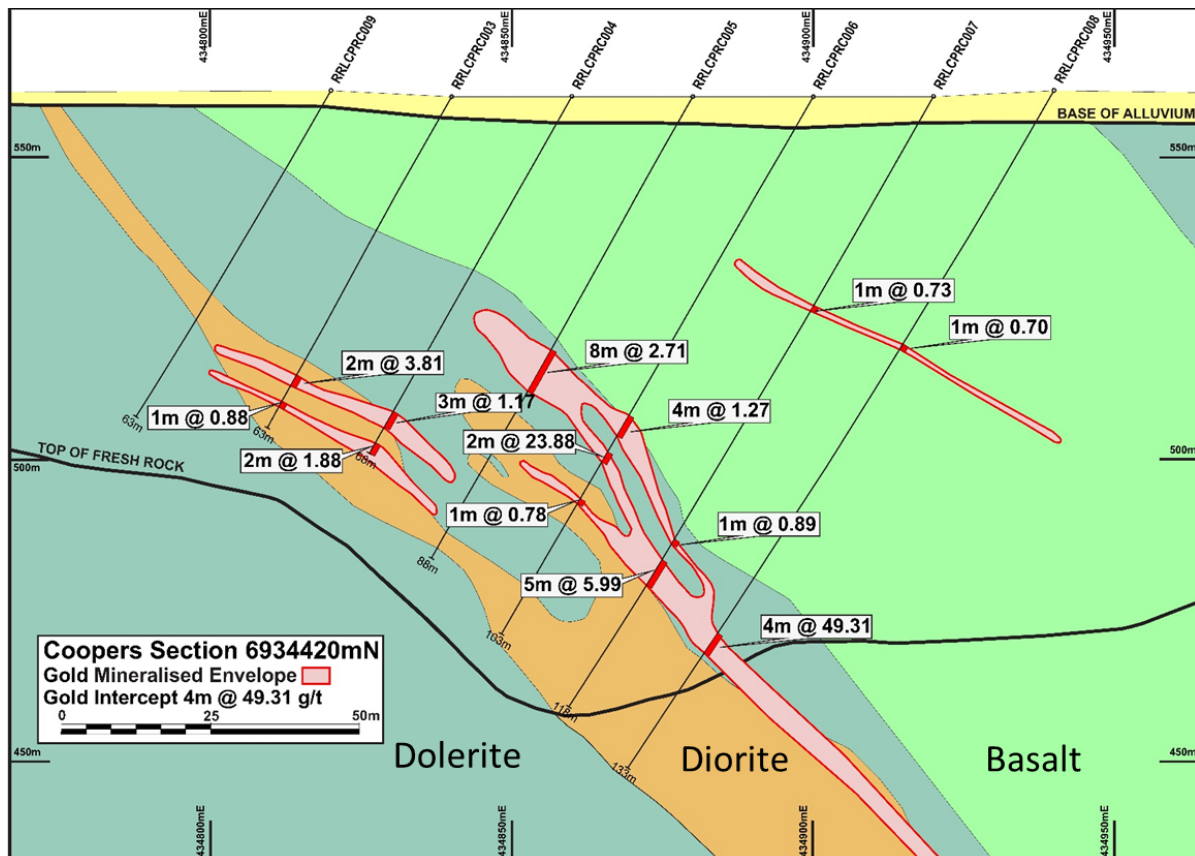
All Intercepts calculated using a 0.5g/t lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

All assays determined on 1m split samples by fire assay.

These results will provide enough data to complete a preliminary Resource estimation and review of the Coopers Prospect in the September 2015 quarter. Further drilling will be required to define the northern extent of gold mineralisation.

Geology and Cross Section

Gold mineralisation at Coopers is located in a moderately east dipping shear zone hosted in dolerite and diorite intrusive units near a basalt contact that also dip at 45° to the east. A 5m to 10m transported cover sequence conceals the gold mineralisation and weathering of the basalt and dolerite units extends to 90m depth. Most drilling to date has defined the gold mineralisation in the oxide zone and only two RC holes have tested the fresh rock zone.



Coopers drilling cross section line 6934420mN showing gold mineralised zone.

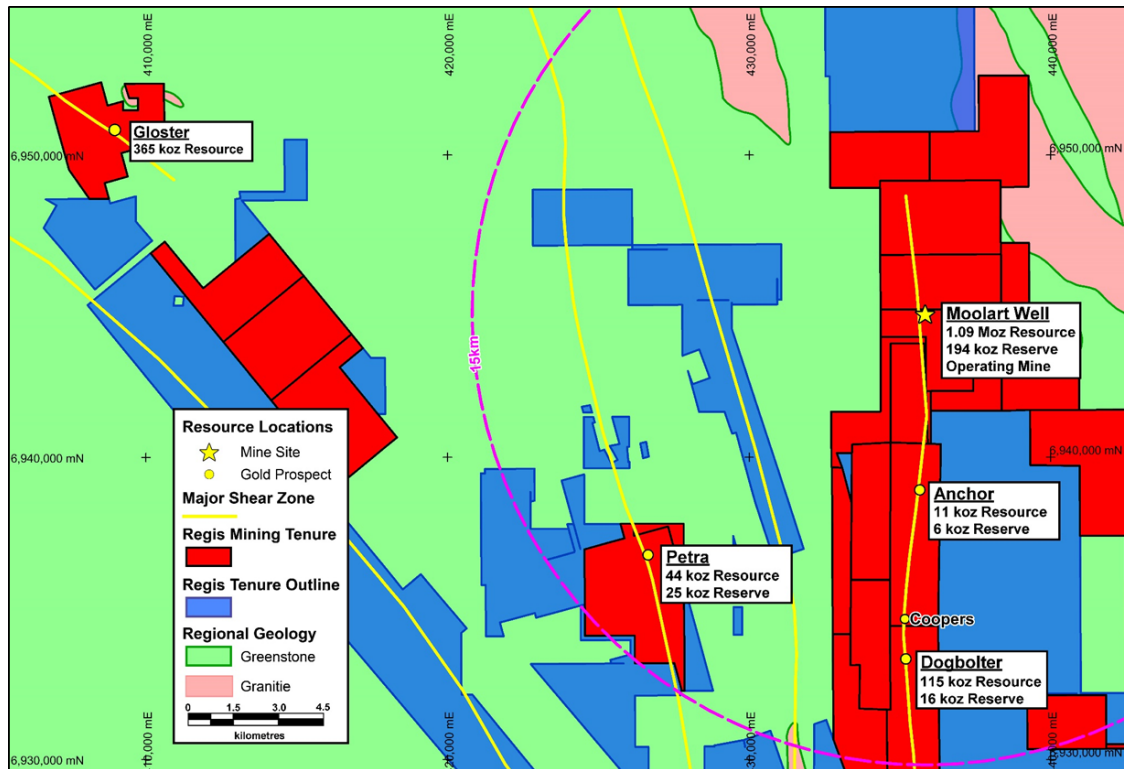
Work Programme

A gold Resource estimate will be completed in the next quarter and further drilling planned to define gold mineralisation along strike to the north and to further test the mineralised shear zone in the fresh rock zone.

Gloster Gold Resource Acquisition

Background

The recently acquired Gloster gold deposit is located 26 kilometres west of the Moolart Well processing plant. Gloster was historically mined as Famous Blue from 1902-08 and produced 10,403 tonnes at 14.23g/t for 4,761oz gold from underground workings. The deposit has not been mined since, but was extensively drilled from 1984-96 by various exploration companies.



North Duketon tenement map showing gold prospects and Moolart Well gold mine.

Resource Estimation

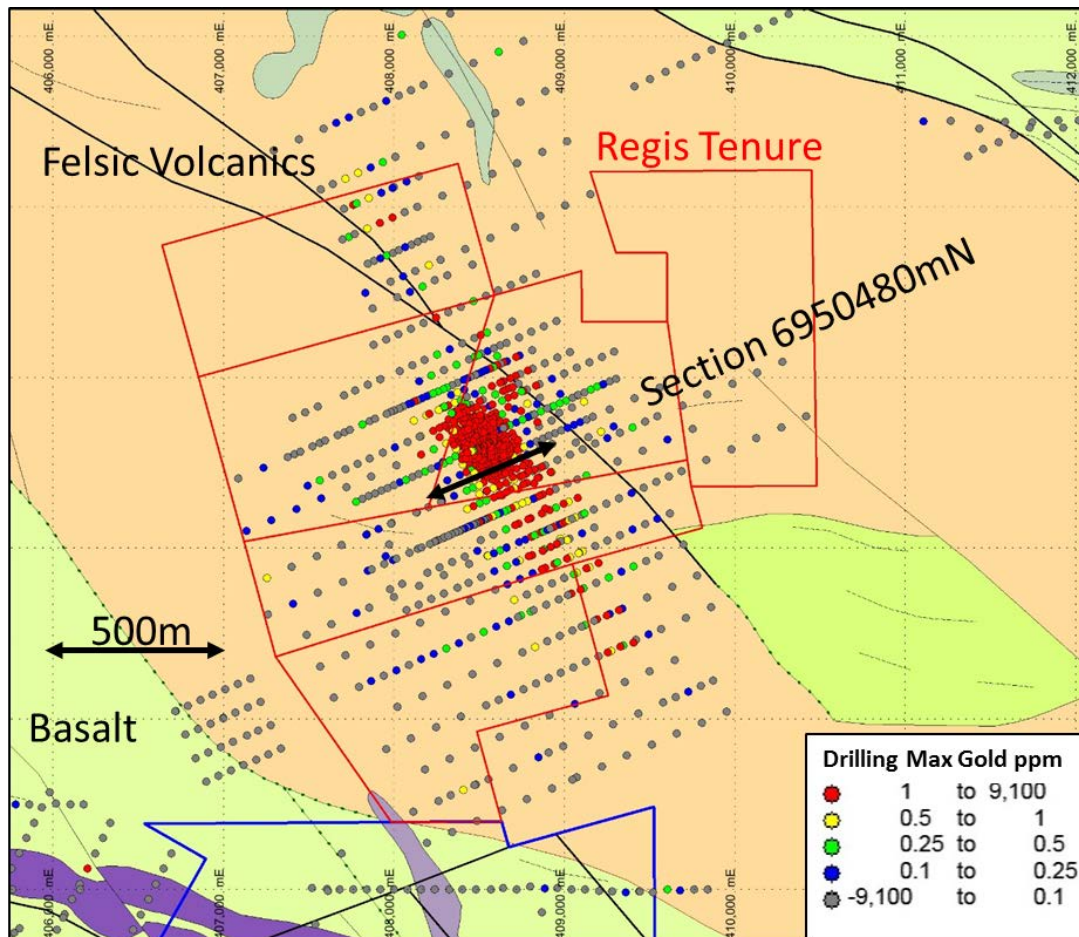
A Resource estimate was completed in 1997 and included only RC and Diamond drill holes. No RAB holes were used in the resource estimate. The deposit has been drilled on a local grid at 50m x 50m spacing and down to 25m x 25m spacing across the centre of the deposit. A total of 766 RAB holes, 775 RC holes and 74 Diamond holes have been drilled across the deposit.

The total Resource includes indicated and inferred categories and stands at 8.28 M tonnes at 1.37 g/t Au for 365,000 ounces (in compliance with the 1996 JORC Code and Guidelines). The resource, quoted at a 0.5g/t lower cut is shown below:

Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Gold (ounces)
Indicated	7,523,000	1.37	332,000
Inferred	756,000	1.35	33,000
Total	8,279,000	1.37	365,000

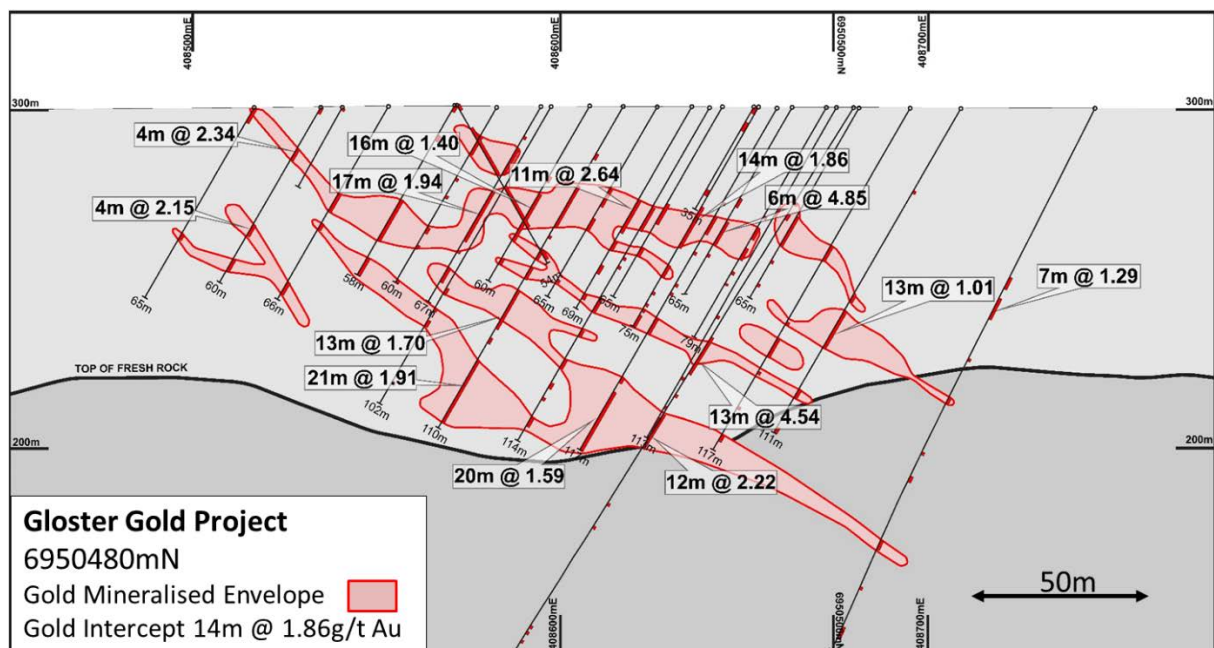
Geology and Cross Sections

The Gloster deposit is located near the core of the Eristoun syncline and is hosted by felsic to intermediate volcanics and volcanoclastics and diorite intrusives. Lithologies are moderately sheared and weathered to approximately 80m depth. Gloster gold mineralisation is predominately hosted in a 200m thick quartz diorite intrusion striking NNW and dipping at approximately 45 degrees to the east. Gold is associated with flat NE dipping en-echelon quartz veins and fractures within the quartz diorite. Gold mineralisation appears to be controlled by sub vertical faults and the bulk of gold mineralisation is associated with a change in strike orientation of the quartz diorite.



Geology of the Gloster deposit showing Regis tenure and current drilling.

Gold mineralisation has been defined in oxide, transitional, and fresh rock by RAB, RC and Diamond drilling. The oxide resource occurs below 20-30m and extends to about 60m depth and consists of limonitic and kaolinitic clays with some residual saprolitic diorite. Some sub horizontal supergene enrichment occurs within the oxide zone. The transitional mineralised zone comprises partially weathered quartz diorite with quartz veins and sulphides. Gold mineralisation in fresh rock is found in quartz veins and fractures within the quartz diorite and is associated with hydrothermal alteration consisting of sericite-chlorite-carbonate-silica-sulphides.



Gloster drilling cross section showing gold mineralised envelope.

Historical Drilling

Significant Gold Assay Results from 1m samples from historical exploration drilling at Gloster are shown below:

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	EOH Depth	Metres From	Metres To	Interval	Au g/t
JWMFABB198	6949960	408810	64	24	36	12	9.25
JWMFABC21	6950530	408622	120	36	46	10	7.82
JWMFABC138	6950682	408342	165	28	32	4	15.80
JWMFABC165	6950730	408452	132	30	43	13	4.21
JWMFABCD22	6950508	408678	296	80	93	13	4.55
MDNFBDB008	6950525	408607	88	43	63	20	1.28
MDNFBDB017	6950537	408504	60	27	57	30	3.31
MDNFBDB126	6950568	408707	47	31	47	16	2.54
MDNFBRC004	6950545	408525	68	25	39	14	4.50
MDNFBRC004	6950545	408525	68	42	67	25	4.38
MDNFBRC021	6950527	408490	65	38	65	27	1.95
MDNFBRC045	6950451	408504	40	0	8	8	11.86
MDNFBRC052	6950513	408580	80	54	70	16	2.10
MDNFBRC054	6950523	408541	80	48	80	32	2.00
MDNFBRC066	6950596	408519	77	25	52	27	2.89
MDNFBRC155	6950553	408670	65	27	35	8	1.85
MDNFBRC161	6950531	408494	55	21	35	14	4.30
MDNFBRC219	6950584	408491	53	22	40	18	3.98
MDNFBRC220	6950592	408510	51	38	46	8	6.49
MDNFBRC223	6950625	408585	60	14	30	16	3.53
MDNFBRC224	6950501	408551	60	40	60	20	1.29
MDNFBRC235	6950506	408484	80	31	71	40	1.71
MDNFBRC236	6950552	408459	90	23	50	27	2.06
MDNFBRC245	6950765	408405	60	23	43	20	3.01

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	EOH Depth	Metres From	Metres To	Interval	Au g/t
MDNFBRC308	6950732	408582	117	81	102	21	3.61
MDNFBRC326	6950716	408545	99	82	90	8	6.49
MDNFBRC330	6950759	408580	116	69	115	46	5.08
MDNFBRC340	6950535	408629	100	58	98	40	1.58

Work Programme

A Mining Lease application has been lodged over the Gloster tenements. Verification of the historical drilling database is in progress and surveying of old drill sites and old workings is planned before further drilling commences. RC and diamond drilling is planned in the next two quarters to verify and update the Resource estimate and to form the basis of mining feasibility studies. Regis believes there is very good potential for mining of the Gloster project to profitably extend the operational life at Moolart Well through the trucking of mined ore to that plant for treatment.

Duketon Gold Exploration Joint Venture

Background

Regis has entered into a Joint Venture with Duketon Mining Ltd (DKM) over four tenements E38/2231, E38/2699, E38/2737 and E38/2666, collectively covering 373 square kilometres, in the northern part of the Duketon Greenstone Belt. The joint venture will require Regis to make an up-front payment to DKM of \$100,000 and Regis will spend a minimum of \$1 million on exploring for gold on the tenure over a two year period to earn a 75% interest in any mining project that is confirmed by a Regis decision to mine. All non gold mineral rights remain with DKM.

In the event of a decision to mine by Regis on any project discovered, DKM will have the options of participating in a mining joint venture at a 25% contributing interest (subject to some capital funding assistance from Regis), selling its interest in the mining project to Regis for \$850,000 or commuting the interest to a 2% net smelter royalty on all gold produced from the project. These options will relate to each separate discovery on which a decision to mine is made by Regis.

The heads of agreement is subject to the execution of formal legal agreements, work on which the parties will commence immediately in order to expedite exploration efforts on the joint venture.

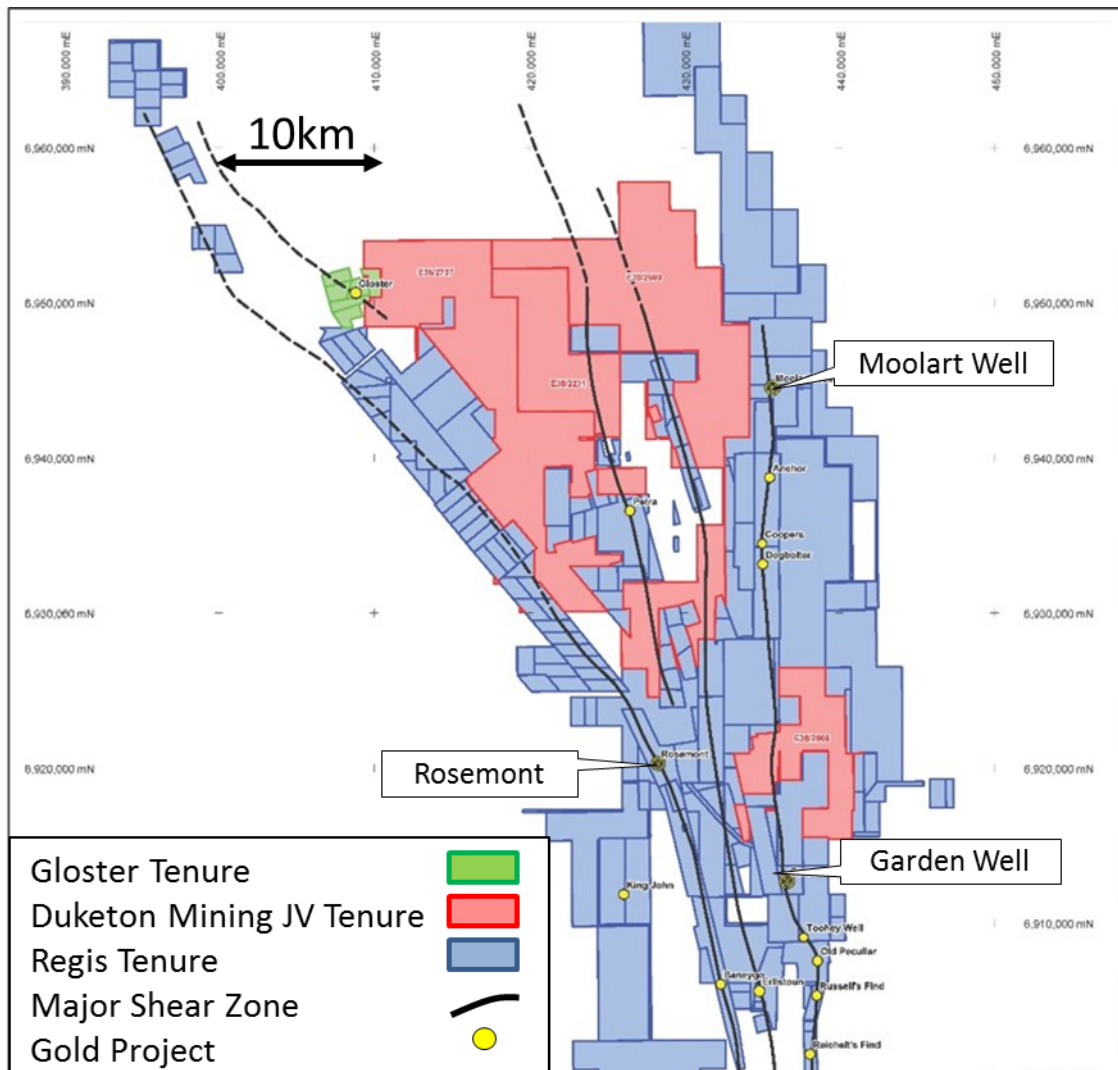
Geology

Three of the JV tenements are located in the core of the Duketon Greenstone Belt to the west of Moolart Well and one tenement is located north of Garden Well. The tenements are contiguous with some of Regis' tenements and cover the strike continuation of the north trending shear zone hosting the Garden Well gold deposit and the north trending shear zone hosting the Petra gold deposit. The geology in the core of the Duketon Greenstone Belt consists of dominantly deeply weathered felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. A large part of the area is covered by thin soils, colluvium and transported cover. Apart from historical small scale prospector mining no modern gold mining has been conducted in the area and the area has been the subject of limited exploration in the past.

Work Programme

The tenement group is considered prospective for shear and quartz vein related gold deposits hosted by felsic volcanoclastic rock sequences in the core of the Duketon Greenstone Belt and for shear hosted gold mineralisation along ultramafic contacts north of Garden Well.

Subject to the completion of formal documentation the work programme will commence in the September 2015 quarter and will focus on mainly soil geochemical sampling, geological-structural targeting of gold deposits and Aircore drilling to test gold soil anomalies.



Duketon geology showing Regis tenure and Duketon Mining tenements subject to the Duketon Mining Joint Venture.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation that has been compiled by Mr Jens Balkau who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Balkau has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Balkau is a full time employee of Regis Resources Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo: The Baneygo gold deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Holes on a nominal 40m east by 80m north initial grid spacing. The current study used the sampling from 140 holes for 12,634 m, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 254 degrees.</p> <p>Coopers: The Coopers gold prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes on a nominal 20m east by 40m north initial grid spacing. The current study used the sampling from 10 holes for 998 which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 270 degrees.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: The Tooheys Well gold prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), drill holes on a nominal 40m east spaced holes on 80m north initial grid spacing. The current study used the sampling from 19 holes for 2,377 m, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 270 degrees.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS. Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors using Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument RC holes. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole.</p> <p>Regis drill hole sampling had certified standards and blanks inserted every 25th sample to assess the accuracy and methodology of the external laboratories, and field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>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 an Archaean gold deposit.</p> <p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: For the Regis RC 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 (Bureau Veritas, Min Analytical and Aurum).</p>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: RC drilling completed with a 139mm diameter face sampling hammer accounts for 100% of the drilling meters in the project area with an average hole depth of 90.2m for Baneygo, 99.8m for Coopers and 125.1m for Tooheys Well.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: 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.</p> <p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: 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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: Sample recoveries for RC drilling are high, especially within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected although no recovery and grade correlation study was completed.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: 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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All logging is qualitative except for magnetic susceptibility.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drillholes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core drilled in the period
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are dried, crushed to 10mm, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (80% passing 75µm for the historical drilling). This is considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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. Field duplicates are taken every 20th sample. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed roughly every 15th sample</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: Sample sizes (2.5kg 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: All gold assaying was completed by commercial laboratories (Bureau Veritas, Min Analytical and Aurum) using either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay analysis with AAS finish. This technique is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: No geophysical measurements were routinely made.</p> <p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: 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 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.</p> <p>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 an overall mean bias of less than 5% with no consistent positive or negative bias noted. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: 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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: No twinning of holes was completed at this stage.</p> <hr/> <p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: All geological and field data is entered into 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: 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 (0.01 ppm Au) have been converted to 0.005 ppm (half detection limit) in the database.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm).</p> <p>Downhole surveying (magnetic azimuth and dip of the drill hole) was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument for RC holes. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth (-2 degrees) in the database. For Baneygo they are then converted to local grid (AMG +15.5 degrees), with local azimuth to be used in any future Resource estimation.</p> <hr/> <p>The grid system is local for Baneygo, and AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for Coopers and Tooheys Well.</p> <hr/> <p>An airborne photogrammetry surface was created by Fugro which has proven accurate by ground truthing by the site based surveyors.</p>
	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo:</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The initial nominal drill hole spacing was 80m (northing) by 40m (easting), with infill drilling in the gold mineralised zones to 20m easting to a depth of approximately 100 metres from surface. Infill drilling in the north zone has reduced the effective spacing between drill lines to 40 metres (northing) by 20 metres (easting) to a depth of approximately 100 metres from surface.</p> <p>Coopers: The initial nominal drill hole spacing was 80m (northing) by 40m (easting). The drilling completed this period reduced the effective spacing to 20 metres (east) by 40 metres (north) to a depth of 100 metres from surface.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: The nominal drill hole spacing is 80m (northing) by 40m (easting), to a depth of 120 metres from surface.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: 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.</p>
		<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo: The mineralisation at Baneygo is sub-vertical dipping to the east so drilling is orientated to best suit the mineralisation to be roughly perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Intercepts are close to true-width in most cases, and are not true width where the mineralisation is at its steepest.</p> <p>Coopers: The Coopers drill holes were drilled at -60° to 270° and the mineralised zone is moderately to steeply east dipping. The intercepts reported are close to true width.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Tooheys Well: The Tooheys Well drill holes were drilled at -60° to 270° and the mineralised zone is moderately east dipping. The intercepts reported are close to true width.</p> <p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo: The Baneygo deposit comprises M38/344, an area of 9.8045 km² (980.45 hectares).</p> <p>Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further 2% NSR royalty exists to a third party.</p> <p>Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (20% owned by Regis, 80% Duketon Resources). There are no registered Native Title Claims.</p> <p>Coopers: The Coopers prospect comprises M38/302, an area of 9.86 km² (986.00 hectares).</p> <p>Normal Western Australian state royalties apply.</p> <p>Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd (100% owned by Regis). There are no registered Native Title Claims.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: The Tooheys Well prospect comprises M38/1251, an area of 9.109 km² (910.90 hectares).</p> <p>Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further 2% NSR royalty exists to a third party.</p> <p>Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (20% owned by Regis, 80% Duketon Resources). There are no registered Native Title Claims.</p>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo: Shallow drilling (less than 100m vertical depth) completed by Aurora, Ashton and Johnsons Well Mining. Mining activity was completed by Ashton (~1koz) in the 1990's.</p> <p>Coopers: All drilling intersecting mineralisation at Coopers has been drilled by Regis.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: Minor amounts of drilling by Ashton and Johnsons Well Mining was completed although it was mainly shallow and not extensive enough to properly define the mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>Baneygo: The geology is similar to Rosemont with gold hosted in a steeply east dipping 345° trending quartz-dolerite unit intruding an ultramafic sequence. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sulphide alteration and is restricted to the quartz dolerite unit which is generally approximately 80m wide. Weathering depths vary from 20m to 50m vertical depth.</p> <p>Coopers: Gold mineralisation at Coopers is located in a moderately east dipping shear zone hosted in dolerite and diorite intrusive units near a basalt contact that also dip at 45° to the east. A 5m to 10m transported cover sequence conceals the gold mineralisation and weathering of the basalt and dolerite units extends to 90m depth. Most drilling to date has defined the gold mineralisation in the oxide zone and only two RC holes have tested the fresh rock zone.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: The geology is similar to Garden Well with gold hosted in a moderately east dipping North-South trending chert and fine grained sediment unit. Gold mineralisation is associated with shearing at the interface between the chert and shales. Weathering depths vary from 20m to 70m vertical depth.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><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</i></p>	<p>Baneygo: Refer to the body of the announcement.</p> <p>Coopers: Refer to the body of the announcement.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: Refer to the body of the announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	Reported intercepts include a minimum of 0.5 g/t Au value over a minimum distance of 1m with a maximum 2m consecutive internal waste. No upper cuts have been applied.
<i>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>Baneygo: The Baneygo drill holes were drilled at -60° to 254° 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.</p> <p>Coopers: The Coopers drill holes were drilled at -60° to 270° and the mineralised zone is moderately to steeply east dipping. The intercepts reported are close to true width.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: The Tooheys Well drill holes were drilled at -60° to 270° and the mineralised zone is moderately east dipping. The intercepts reported are close to true width.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	Refer to the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Baneygo: Refer to the body of the announcement.</p> <p>Coopers: Refer to the body of the announcement.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: Refer to the body of the announcement.</p>

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.	Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well: No other material exploration data to report.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <hr/> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Baneygo: A further 60 RC holes for 5,500m are planned for early in the September 2015 quarter. A revised Resource estimate is expected in the December 2015 quarter.</p> <p>Coopers: A gold resource estimate will be completed in the next quarter and further drilling planned to fully define gold mineralisation along strike to the north and to further test the mineralised shear zone in the fresh rock zone.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: Drilling will commence in the September 2015 quarter to determine the continuity of gold mineralisation in the eastern shear zone 750m to the south, initially on 80m spaced East-West sections in the oxide zone and to target gold mineralisation in the fresh rock zone.</p> <hr/> <p>Baneygo: The gold mineralisation at Baneygo is still open to the south for 4km and to the north for 12km to Rosemont. The same prospective quartz dolerite unit continues to the south and the north and drilling along this unit is sporadic. Reconnaissance RC drilling of this prospective unit will commence in the September 2015 quarter.</p> <p>Coopers: Further drilling is planned to fully define gold mineralisation along strike to the north and to further test the mineralised shear zone in the fresh rock zone.</p> <p>Tooheys Well: Further drilling is planned to fully define gold mineralisation along strike to the north and to further test the mineralised shear zone in the fresh rock zone.</p>