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## SIGNIFICANT EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS AT DUKETON

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Further High Grade Gold Intercepts at Baneygo

- Further excellent gold results were received from a 190 hole RC programme completed during the September 2015 quarter at Baneygo, 12km south of Rosemont. Significant gold results greater than 50 gram-metres include:
  - **10m @ 6.36g/t Au from 95m** in hole RRLBYRC142
  - **19m @ 4.31g/t Au from 76m** RRLBYRC162
  - **18m @ 3.36g/t Au from 12m** RRLBYRC166
  - **13m @ 10.8g/t Au from 29m** RRLBYRC178
  - **14m @ 5.46g/t Au from 22m** RRLBYRC201
  - **8m @ 10.7g/t Au from 13m** RRLBYRC220
  - **4m @ 24.0g/t Au from 39m** RRLBYRC229
  - **10m @ 6.11/t Au from 147m** RRLBYRC243
  - **11m @ 16.7g/t Au from 208m** RRLBYRC278
  - **18m @ 4.73/t Au from 69m** RRLBYRC315
  - **7m @ 12.01g/t Au from 94m** RRLBYRC319
  - **25m @ 3.27g/t Au from 82m** RRLBYRC322
- These results over a three kilometre strike are from 40m spaced infill traverses and continue to confirm a much larger mineralised system than previously identified in limited drilling in four discrete areas (small historical Resource of 43Koz in these areas).
- A new Resource is expected to be estimated by the end of the December 2015 quarter.

#### First Pass Drilling at Idaho Confirms Prospectivity of Rosemont-Baneygo Trend

- First pass reconnaissance RC drilling at Idaho prospect (2.2km north of Baneygo) returned significant results:
  - **5m @ 3.22g/t Au from 24m** in hole RRLIHRC002
  - **6m @ 3.16g/t Au from 46m** RRLIHRC004
  - **6m @ 5.16g/t Au from 44m** RRLIHRC008
  - **5m @ 2.97g/t Au from 49m** RRLIHRC011
- This drilling has confirmed the significant further exploration potential on the 12km Rosemont-Baneygo shear.

## Further High Grade Results at Tooheys Well Gold Deposit

- Further RC drilling at Tooheys Well (2.5km south of Garden Well) has confirmed a new structure with high grade gold mineralisation. Significant new drilling results greater than 20 gram-metres at Tooheys Well include:
  - **54m @ 3.55g/t Au from 55m** in hole RRLTWRC036
  - **39m @ 3.86g/t Au from 53m** RRLTWRC044
  - **44m @ 1.18g/t Au from 52m** RRLTWRC028
  - **15m @ 2.95g/t Au from 54m** RRLTWRC043
  - **20m @ 2.98g/t Au from 78m** RRLTWRC032
  - **35m @ 1.11g/t Au from 71m** RRLTWRC033
  - **27m @ 1.65g/t Au from 58m** RRLTWRC040
  - **24m @ 1.78g/t Au from 124m** RRLTWRC035
- The structure is open down dip and along strike to the south for 750 metres. Further RC drilling is planned along strike in the December 2015 quarter to continue to define the extent of gold mineralisation along strike and down dip.

## High Grade Gold Intercepts at Coopers Gold Deposit

- Significant gold results were returned from a 40 hole AC and 9 hole RC drilling programme completed at Coopers, 11km south of Moolart Well. Results greater than 20 gram-metres from significant RC and AC holes include:
  - **9m @ 2.31g/t Au from 70m** in hole RRLCPRC013
  - **8m @ 3.68g/t Au from 77m** RRLCPRC014
  - **11m @ 2.05g/t Au from 50m** RRLCPAC076
  - **5m @ 14.1g/t Au from 53m** RRLCPAC077
  - **4m @ 5.73g/t Au from 56m** RRLCPAC082
- A programme of RC and Aircore drilling is planned to fully define gold mineralisation along strike to the north and south and a gold Resource estimate will be completed in the December quarter.

## Drilling of Rosemont South Underground Panel

- Results from a 6 hole diamond drilling programme to test the geological model on an area immediately to the south of the Rosemont Main pit, approximately 250 metres below surface returned significant results including:
  - **15.0m @ 2.11g/t Au from 341m** in hole RRLMRCD006
  - **0.74m @ 11.5g/t Au from 156.74m** RRLMRCD004
  - **22.5m @ 1.61g/t Au from 384.2m** RRLMRCD003
  - **66.6m @ 1.39g/t Au from 246m** RRLMRCD005
  - **0.85m @ 4.48g/t Au from 380.15m** RRLMRCD003
- Results are encouraging as they show strong continuation of the mineralised structure but are not as high grade as some of the surrounding earlier intercepts. On interpretation of results it is now thought the high grade zone is plunging moderately north as opposed to the south plunging interpretation on which these holes were planned.
- Further diamond drilling is planned to test the northerly plunge in this area and another programme is being designed to test another high grade shoot (also north plunging) under the central part of the Rosemont Main pit.

## Drilling Commences at Gloster

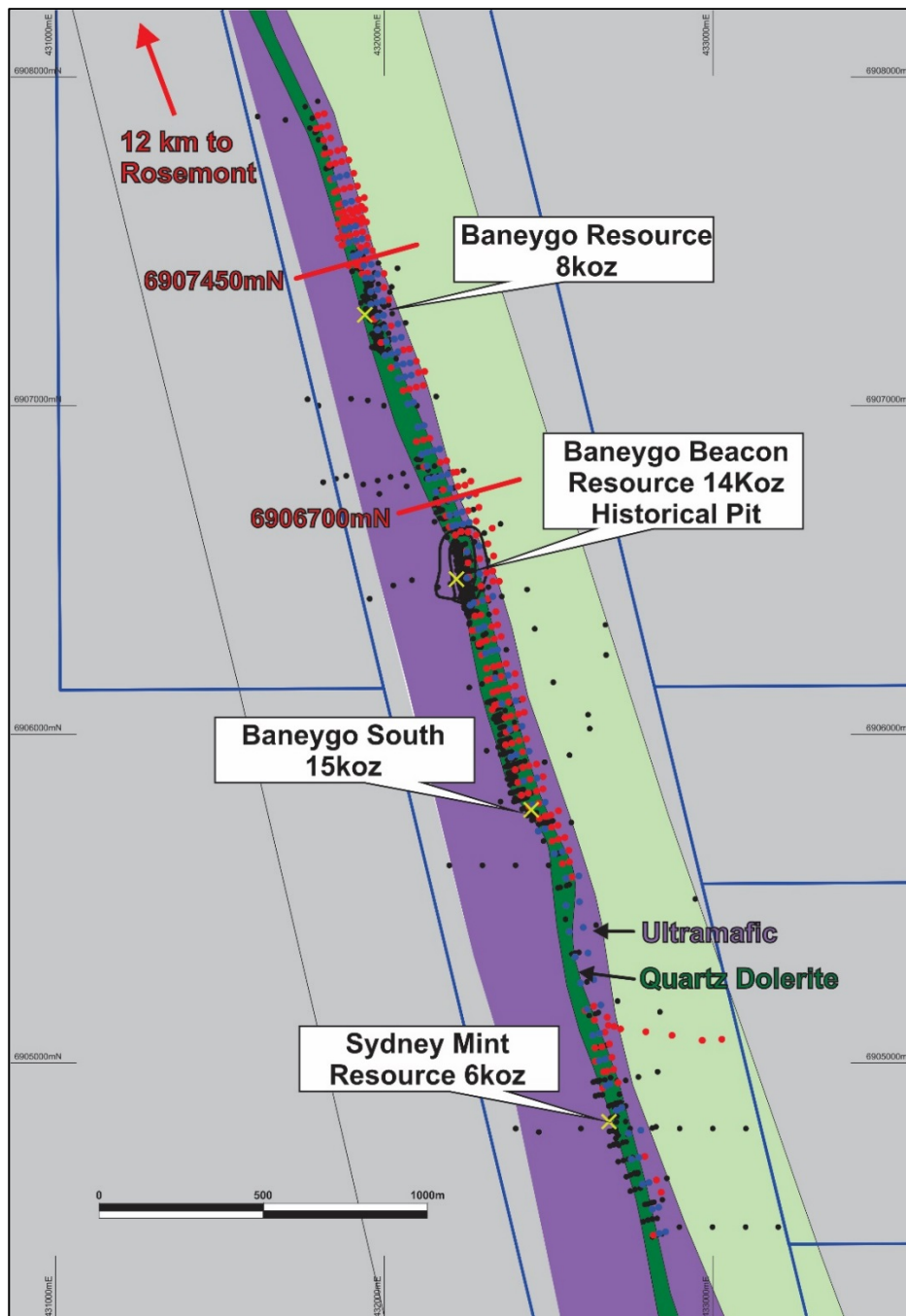
- A 20,000m infill and extensional RC drill programme has commenced at the recently acquired Gloster Gold Deposit (26km west of Moolart Well) to facilitate an updated Resource estimate planned for the December 2015 quarter.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

## 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. Regis has been drilling the four small deposits and along strike over the past two quarters.



Baneygo local geology, historical drilling grey and Regis drilling June 2015 quarter blue and September 2015 quarter 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**

Further RC drilling (190 holes RRLBYRC141-330 for 18,465m) was completed in the September 2015 quarter to further define the strike extent of mineralisation and to expand the historical Resource by drilling to approximately 100m depth and testing for gold mineralisation between the four small deposits. Initial RC drilling in the June 2015 quarter focused on testing the quartz dolerite host on 20m spaced holes on 80m spaced east west traverses. The recent September 2015 quarter drilling has reduced the drill spacing to 20m spaced holes on 40m spaced east west traverses in areas where significant gold mineralisation was encountered.

Highly encouraging gold results were received from holes in the 40m spaced east west drilling traverses. Significant gold results greater than 8gm are shown below.

Hole ID	Northing mN	Easting mE	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLBYRC133	6905821	432438	82	30	33	3	3.95
RRLBYRC136	6905947	432421	100	54	71	17	1.33
RRLBYRC137	6906098	432380	97	57	71	14	2.14
RRLBYRC140	6906364	432294	56	33	38	5	3.01
RRLBYRC142	6906492	432313	124	89	91	2	5.61
RRLBYRC142	6906492	432313	124	95	105	10	6.36
RRLBYRC143	6906797	432209	126	101	113	12	1.82
RRLBYRC144	6907553	431930	124	92	107	15	2.30
RRLBYRC145	6906286	432313	80	14	16	2	5.92
RRLBYRC145	6906286	432313	80	43	45	2	4.12
RRLBYRC145	6906286	432313	80	52	61	9	0.9
RRLBYRC147	6906141	432379	126	79	90	11	1.01
RRLBYRC150	6905050	432663	80	33	38	5	2.36
RRLBYRC150	6905050	432663	80	48	64	16	0.84
RRLBYRC151	6907591	431922	114	79	104	25	1.76
RRLBYRC152	6907574	431885	70	41	45	4	2.21
RRLBYRC153	6907583	431905	96	62	82	20	2.19
RRLBYRC155	6907771	431837	66	43	47	4	2.77
RRLBYRC158	6907737	431852	78	26	33	7	1.59
RRLBYRC158	6907737	431852	78	51	62	11	2.64
RRLBYRC159	6907689	431837	18	4	9	5	4.06
RRLBYRC160	6907654	431858	48	28	34	6	6.76
RRLBYRC162	6907664	431897	117	76	95	19	4.31
RRLBYRC164	6907243	432021	102	71	81	10	1.04
RRLBYRC165	6907170	432059	120	92	104	12	1.22
RRLBYRC166	6907192	431991	42	12	30	18	3.36
RRLBYRC167	6907099	432104	102	69	86	17	1.28
RRLBYRC174	6906743	432180	78	26	48	22	1.21
RRLBYRC175	6906630	432199	40	9	16	7	2.11

Hole ID	Northing mN	Easting mE	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLBYRC178	6906131	432346	74	29	42	13	10.79
RRLBYRC178	6906131	432346	74	47	54	7	1.34
RRLBYRC180	6905905	432441	108	57	74	17	2.16
RRLBYRC182	6905864	432445	112	50	59	9	1.66
RRLBYRC183	6905717	432510	82	27	38	11	3.09
RRLBYRC185	6905566	432571	96	26	38	12	0.86
RRLBYRC187	6905750	432491	84	15	22	7	1.33
RRLBYRC187	6905750	432491	84	26	49	23	1.31
RRLBYRC188	6905789	432471	108	39	57	18	1.86
RRLBYRC190	6905973	432390	66	38	42	4	2.02
RRLBYRC193	6907852	431829	104	85	91	6	2.59
RRLBYRC194	6907814	431838	92	79	82	3	3.34
RRLBYRC195	6907776	431859	108	60	69	9	2.46
RRLBYRC195	6907776	431859	108	78	90	12	1.16
RRLBYRC196	6907742	431871	108	73	90	17	0.89
RRLBYRC198	6907628	431922	138	104	122	18	1.29
RRLBYRC201	6907495	431884	54	22	36	14	5.46
RRLBYRC204	6907597	431942	162	117	130	13	0.70
RRLBYRC205	6907612	431861	36	14	22	8	1.24
RRLBYRC207	6907401	432000	132	102	108	6	3.24
RRLBYRC209	6906815	432122	24	2	16	14	2.77
RRLBYRC210	6906754	432225	144	72	73	1	8.42
RRLBYRC210	6906754	432225	144	101	108	7	1.20
RRLBYRC210	6906754	432225	144	123	124	1	9.03
RRLBYRC212	6906758	432247	171	147	152	5	1.89
RRLBYRC213	6906731	432279	208	132	141	9	4.74
RRLBYRC213	6906731	432279	208	152	170	18	0.71
RRLBYRC213	6906731	432279	208	177	193	16	1.83
RRLBYRC215	6906205	432334	78	50	57	7	1.38
RRLBYRC218	6906291	432335	113	74	83	9	1.17
RRLBYRC219	6906328	432328	103	69	78	9	3.54
RRLBYRC220	6906317	432279	33	13	21	8	10.69
RRLBYRC222	6905755	432508	103	69	74	5	3.68
RRLBYRC223	6905827	432463	123	64	75	11	1.18
RRLBYRC223	6905827	432463	123	94	96	2	4.30
RRLBYRC226	6906056	432387	70	35	38	3	2.71
RRLBYRC227	6906062	432410	103	78	86	8	1.56
RRLBYRC228	6906091	432348	33	26	31	5	7.08
RRLBYRC229	6906169	432329	53	39	43	4	24.00
RRLBYRC235	6904975	432679	73	31	53	22	2.16
RRLBYRC236	6904980	432699	98	82	83	1	8.56
RRLBYRC242	6906681	432256	156	124	143	19	1.97
RRLBYRC243	6906649	432280	174	147	157	10	6.11
RRLBYRC245	6906615	432255	132	59	64	5	1.89
RRLBYRC245	6906615	432255	132	92	95	3	6.61
RRLBYRC246	6906606	432280	150	92	96	4	5.62

Hole ID	Northing mN	Easting mE	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLBYRC247	6906618	432235	100	38	69	31	0.99
RRLBYRC248	6906690	432289	228	127	132	5	3.64
RRLBYRC248	6906690	432289	228	166	175	9	1.13
RRLBYRC248	6906690	432289	228	180	202	22	1.01
RRLBYRC249	6906798	432223	150	81	84	3	5.03
RRLBYRC250	6906480	432258	50	0	6	6	2.47
RRLBYRC251	6906374	432341	126	95	103	8	1.20
RRLBYRC252	6906465	432352	178	133	143	10	1.11
RRLBYRC252	6906465	432352	178	147	156	9	1.20
RRLBYRC253	6906498	432332	194	132	151	19	1.09
RRLBYRC255	6906581	432315	184	109	115	6	2.60
RRLBYRC256	6905833	432483	158	96	98	2	5.53
RRLBYRC256	6905833	432483	158	108	113	5	3.99
RRLBYRC256	6905833	432483	158	132	136	4	2.93
RRLBYRC257	6905871	432483	189	146	148	2	13.9
RRLBYRC261	6906521	432255	48	13	25	12	1.50
RRLBYRC262	6906558	432251	80	30	38	8	4.91
RRLBYRC267	6907747	431892	132	109	121	12	3.32
RRLBYRC269	6907669	431920	168	159	161	2	6.59
RRLBYRC270	6907633	431940	174	127	138	11	0.75
RRLBYRC271	6905058	432686	118	65	78	13	1.29
RRLBYRC271	6905058	432686	118	81	86	5	4.89
RRLBYRC274	6905909	432463	138	107	115	8	6.11
RRLBYRC276	6906145	432398	153	136	145	9	1.02
RRLBYRC278	6906627	432329	243	208	219	11	16.65
RRLBYRC282	6907104	432123	126	88	100	12	0.67
RRLBYRC283	6907136	432098	120	94	101	7	1.39
RRLBYRC287	6905606	432543	80	1	10	9	1.54
RRLBYRC290	6905766	432530	193	132	140	8	2.66
RRLBYRC291	6905985	432433	132	76	82	6	2.02
RRLBYRC294	6906087	432337	30	12	16	4	4.46
RRLBYRC296	6906215	432373	156	100	113	13	0.97
RRLBYRC296	6906215	432373	156	118	125	7	1.17
RRLBYRC299	6906333	432346	126	85	92	7	1.51
RRLBYRC300	6906413	432316	108	52	56	4	2.82
RRLBYRC300	6906413	432316	108	89	95	6	1.40
RRLBYRC302	6906108	432421	180	132	142	10	0.90
RRLBYRC303	6907586	431860	30	8	24	16	2.69
RRLBYRC307	6907265	431971	33	4	19	15	2.73
RRLBYRC310	6907404	431950	53	26	36	10	0.96
RRLBYRC314	6907518	431896	78	56	64	8	4.28
RRLBYRC315	6907523	431915	103	69	87	18	4.73
RRLBYRC317	6907438	431932	68	9	18	9	1.44
RRLBYRC317	6907438	431932	68	27	36	9	1.69
RRLBYRC317	6907438	431932	68	46	53	7	2.42
RRLBYRC318	6907443	431948	103	63	85	22	1.08

Hole ID	Northing mN	Easting mE	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLBYRC319	6907482	431930	123	94	101	7	12.01
RRLBYRC319	6907482	431930	123	112	113	1	20.6
RRLBYRC322	6907601	431914	114	64	78	14	0.71
RRLBYRC322	6907601	431914	114	82	107	25	3.27
RRLBYRC323	6907606	431930	150	104	112	8	1.46
RRLBYRC323	6907606	431930	150	116	121	5	2.06
RRLBYRC324	6907551	431863	30	19	25	6	5.86
RRLBYRC325	6907556	431881	60	10	21	11	1.87
RRLBYRC325	6907556	431881	60	32	44	12	0.87
RRLBYRC326	6907562	431899	84	39	44	5	2.61
RRLBYRC327	6907567	431915	108	85	98	13	1.29
RRLBYRC328	6907572	431933	138	82	85	3	5.27
RRLBYRC328	6907572	431933	138	103	114	11	1.20
RRLBYRC329	6907528	431934	126	98	104	6	1.57

>8gm intersections are tabled

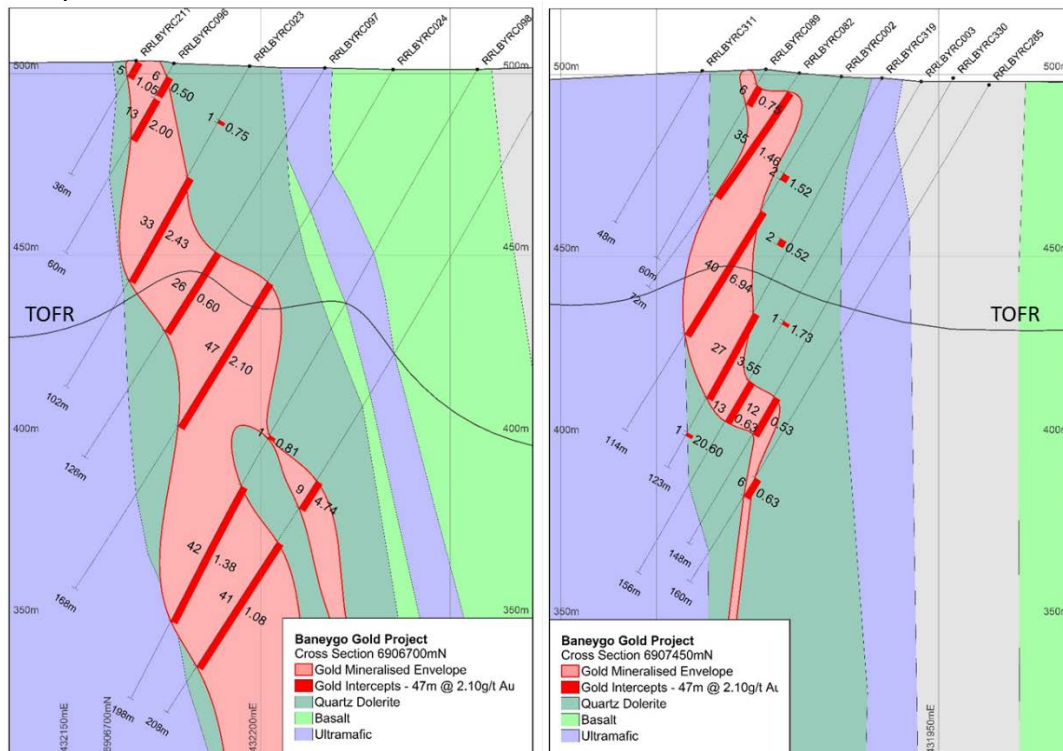
All coordinates are AGD 84. All holes were drilled at -60° to 254°

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 with updated RC drill results showing the nature of gold mineralisation in the quartz dolerite unit are shown below.



Baneoyo 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

No significant drilling programmes are planned in the December 2015 quarter as geotechnical, metallurgical and bulk density test work is completed on diamond drill core with a view to completing an updated Resource estimate by the end of December 2015 quarter. A Mining Lease application has been lodged over the Baneygo Gold Deposit and is expected to be granted in the first half of calendar 2016.

## Regional Opportunity Rosemont – Baneygo Trend

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. First pass reconnaissance RC drilling of this prospective unit continued to the north of Baneygo during the quarter and significant gold mineralisation was intersected at a new prospect called Idaho.

### Idaho Gold Prospect

#### Background

The Idaho Gold Prospect is located 2.2km to the north along strike of the existing Baneygo Beacon pit. A first pass RC drill programme was completed to test the economic potential of gold mineralisation within the quartz-dolerite. This unit is the strike continuation of the gold mineralised quartz-dolerite at Baneygo. Results have highlighted the potential for further drilling along strike.

#### Recent Drilling

Reconnaissance RC drilling commenced north of Baneygo at Idaho early in the September 2015 quarter. A total of 15 holes were drilled (RRLIHRC001-015) for 1,350m. Gold results were encouraging and hence a further 25 RC holes (RRLIHRC016-040) were drilled for 2,001m to reduce the drill spacing to 40m traverses near Idaho and 80m traverses further north.

Assay results for holes RRLIHRC016-040 are pending. Significant gold results for holes RRLIHRC001-015 greater than 8gm are shown below:

Hole No	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLIHRC002	6908724	431492	105	24	29	5	3.22
RRLIHRC004	6908684	431500	109	46	52	6	3.16
RRLIHRC008	6908760	431476	99	44	50	6	5.16
RRLIHRC011	6908797	431460	99	49	54	5	2.97
RRLIHRC013	6908865	431470	154	99	102	3	3.51
RRLIHRC015	6909429	431259	69	43	50	7	1.07
RRLIHRC015	6909429	431259	69	61	66	5	1.65

>8gm 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.

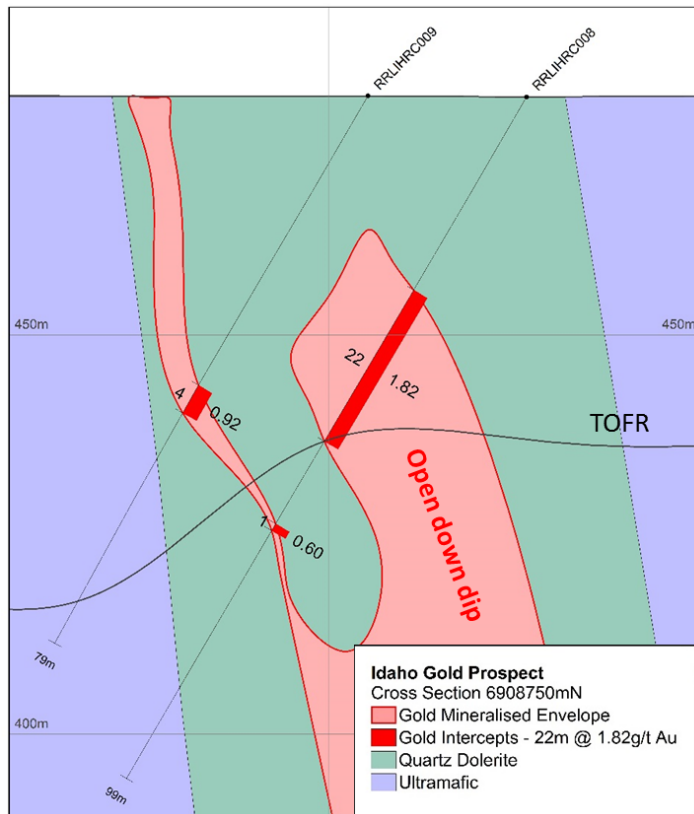
All assays determined on 1m split samples by fire assay



## Geology & Cross Section

The geology at Idaho is similar to Baneygo and Rosemont with gold hosted in a steeply east dipping 345° trending quartz-dolerite unit intruding in 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. The weathering depth at Idaho is approximately 50m vertical depth.

Cross section 6707750mN with updated RC drill results showing the nature of gold mineralisation in the quartz-dolerite unit is shown below.



Idaho drilling on oblique cross section 6908750mN. Holes drilled towards 254°. Hole RRLIHR008 was expanded to include lower zones with >1g/t gold intercepts.

## Work Programme

Further drilling will be planned once all gold assay results have been returned. The current expectation is that RC drilling will be extended on 80m spaced lines to test the mineralised trend continuation further to the north of Idaho.

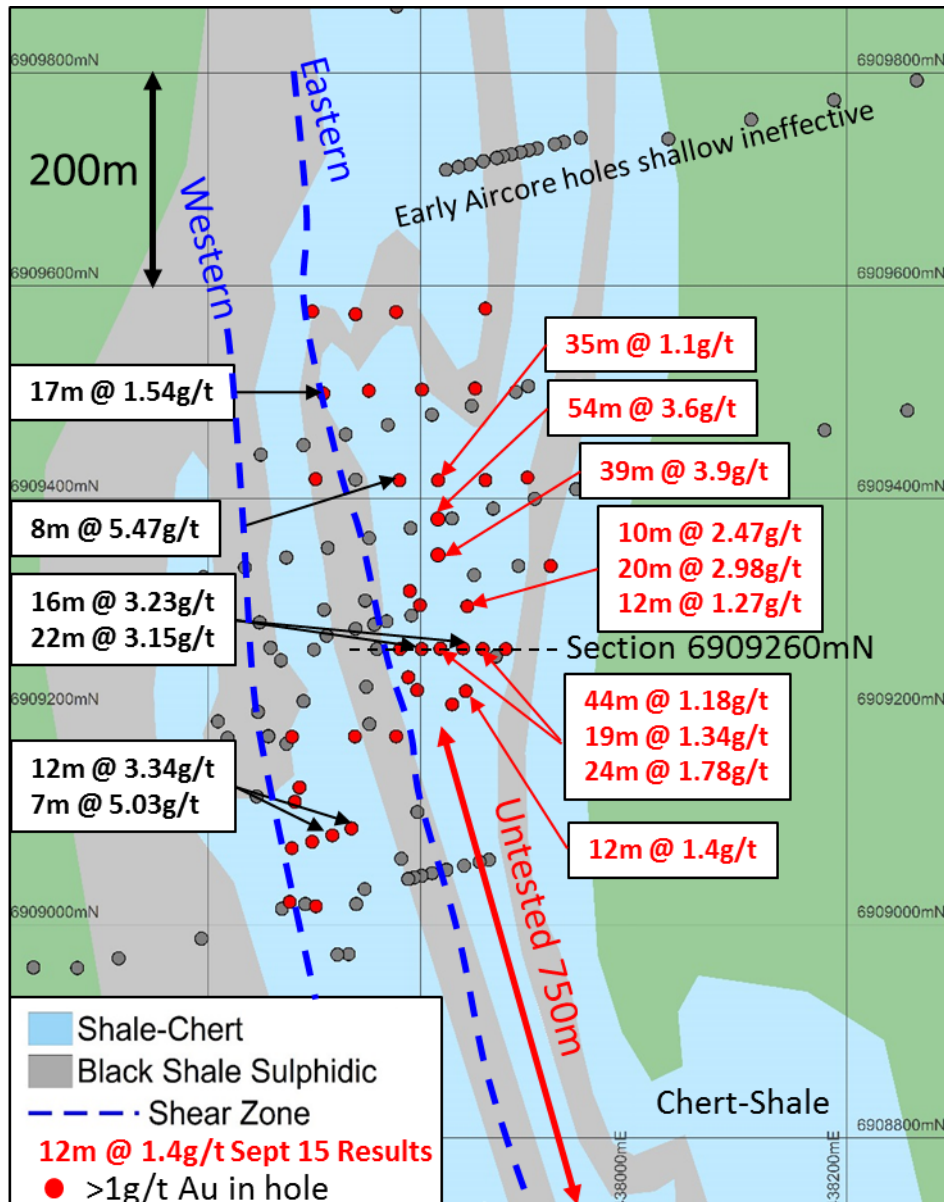
## Tooheys Well Gold Prospect

### Background

The Tooheys Well gold prospect is located on a granted Mining Lease, 2.5km south of the Garden Well gold mine. Gold mineralisation was previously defined in two North South trending shear zones 100m apart hosted in chert and fine grained sediments.

## Recent Drilling

A further programme of 21 RC holes (RRLTWRC025-045) was drilled for 2,294m in the September 2015 quarter to follow-up anomalous gold mineralisation in the eastern shear zone defined last quarter. Gold analytical results were received for holes RRLTWRC025-045. The recent drilling has confirmed new significant gold mineralisation in the Eastern shear zone which is mineralised over a strike length of 280m from 6909220mN to 6909500mN.



Toohys Well geology and significant gold intercepts along the western and eastern mineralised shear zones. Significant September quarter drill results are shown in red.

The eastern shear zone was initially intersected by holes RRLTWRC014, 015 and 018 and followed up with holes RRLTWRC025-028 and 035 on section 6909260mN and appears to have a moderately steep dip of 60° to the east. Host rocks are chert and shale and weathering extends to 80 to 100m vertical depth. The Eastern shear zone is untested for 750m to the south and is open down dip. The Western shear zone was not drilled in the September 2015 quarter and is also untested to the south and north.

Significant gold results for holes RRLTWRC025-045 greater than 8gm are shown below:

Hole No	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLTWRC026	6909260	437780	118	0	5	5	2.44
RRLTWRC028	6909260	437820	98	52	96	44	1.18
RRLTWRC030	6909220	437840	77	56	68	12	1.40
RRLTWRC032	6909300	437840	123	62	72	10	2.47
RRLTWRC032	6909300	437840	123	78	98	20	2.98
RRLTWRC032	6909300	437840	123	103	115	12	1.27
RRLTWRC033	6909418	437820	159	71	106	35	1.11
RRLTWRC035	6909260	437880	158	100	119	19	1.34
RRLTWRC035	6909260	437880	158	124	148	24	1.78
RRLTWRC036	6909380	437820	138	55	109	54	3.55
RRLTWRC040	6909180	437860	148	58	85	27	1.65
RRLTWRC042	6909220	437860	153	56	80	24	1.47
RRLTWRC042	6909220	437860	153	91	103	12	2.15
RRLTWRC043	6909300	437820	69	54	69	15	2.95
RRLTWRC044	6909340	437820	123	53	92	39	3.86
RRLTWRC045	6909340	437800	88	58	75	17	1.90

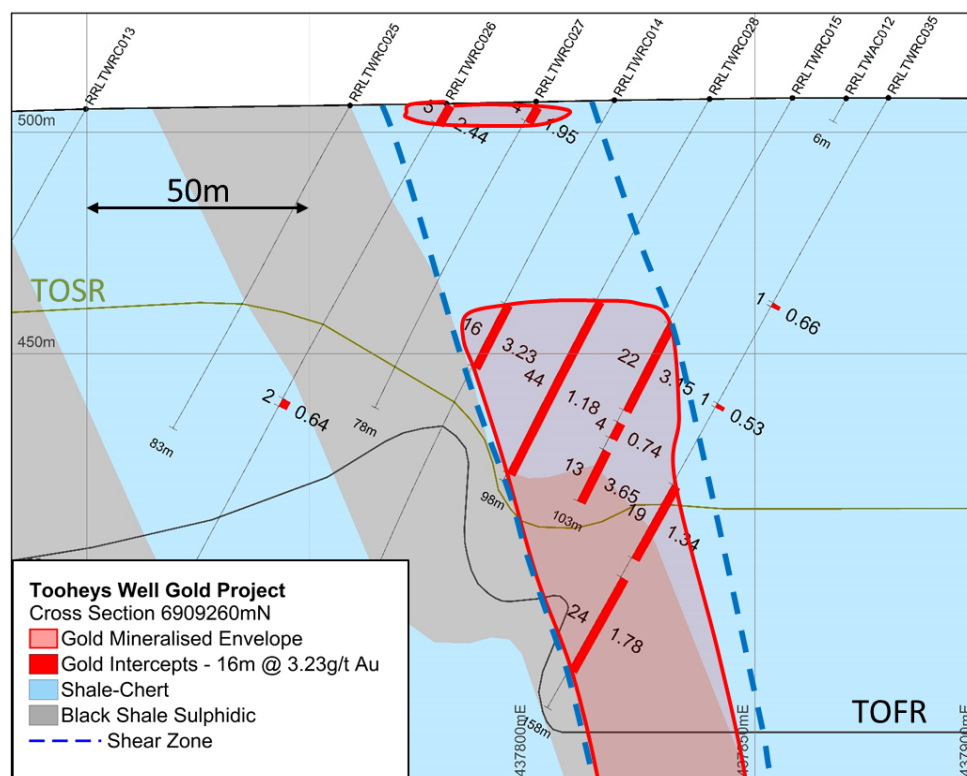
>8gm intersections are tabled.

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 and new significant drill results in holes RRLTWRC028 and 035.

## Work Programme

Further RC drilling will continue in the December 2015 quarter to determine the continuity of gold mineralisation in the eastern shear zone 750m to the south of 6909220mN, initially on 80m spaced East-West sections in the oxide zone and to target gold mineralisation in the fresh rock zone. Further RC drilling is also planned to test the Western shear zone.

## Coopers Gold Prospect

### Background

The Coopers gold prospect is located on a granted Mining Lease 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 and a limited 10 hole RC programme 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 and a more extensive programme of Aircore drilling was completed in the September 2015 quarter to test the strike continuation of gold mineralisation at Coopers.

### Recent Drilling

Regis drilled 9 RC holes (RRLCPRC011-019) and 40 Aircore holes (RRLCPAC071-110) at Coopers during the September 2015 quarter. Analytical results were received for all the holes.

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
RRLCPRC013	6934537	434880	104	70	79	9	2.31
RRLCPRC014	6934494	434892	104	77	85	8	3.68
RRLCPRC015	6934493	434910	118	93	98	5	2.1
RRLCPRC016	6934494	434928	143	106	113	7	1.7

>8gm 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.

Significant assay results received from 1m Aircore 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
RRLCPAC076	6934540	434862	66	50	61	11	2.05
RRLCPAC077	6934495	434870	72	53	58	5	14.13
RRLCPAC081	6934336	434876	67	46	52	6	1.37
RRLCPAC082	6934335	434897	71	56	60	4	5.73
RRLCPAC085	6934297	434872	71	32	39	7	2.22
RRLCPAC087	6934268	434819	63	15	18	3	3.18
RRLCPAC092	6934218	434899	68	34	35	1	10.11

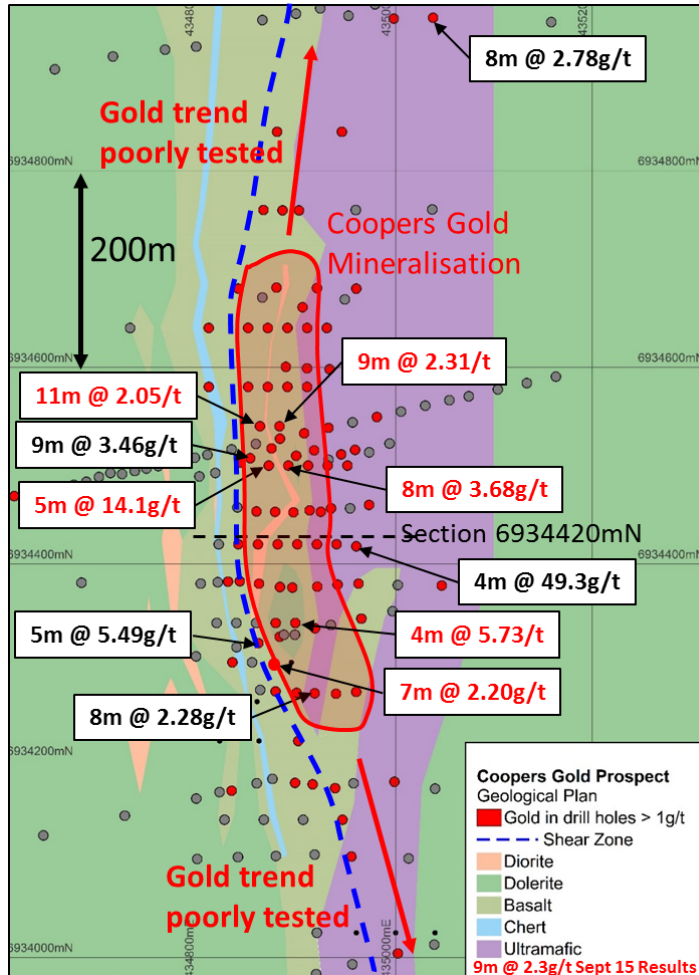
>8gm intersections are tabled. All coordinates are AGD 84. All holes were drilled at -60° to 270°

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.

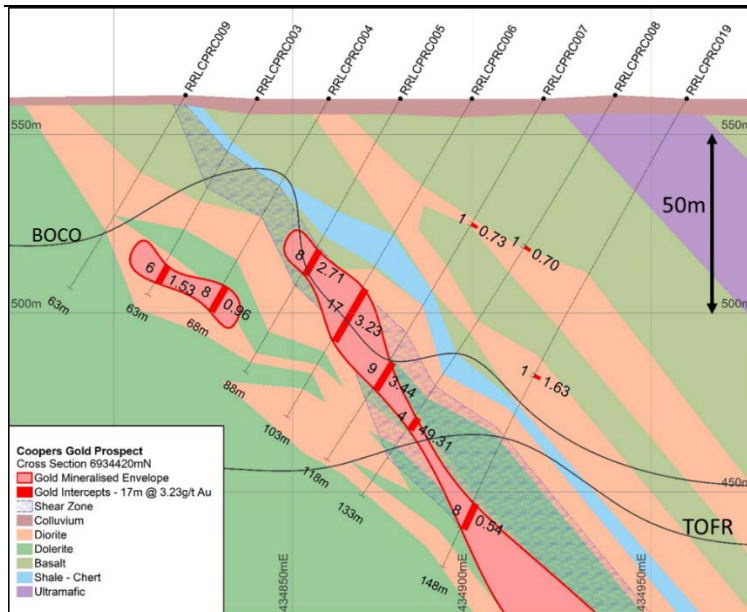
These results will provide enough data to complete a preliminary Resource estimation and review of the Coopers Prospect in the December 2015 quarter. Further drilling is planned to fully define the northern and southern extent of gold mineralisation.

### Geology & Cross Section



Coopers geology and drilling showing the main gold mineralised zone and significant September Quarter results.

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 geology and drilling cross section line 6934420mN showing gold mineralisation.

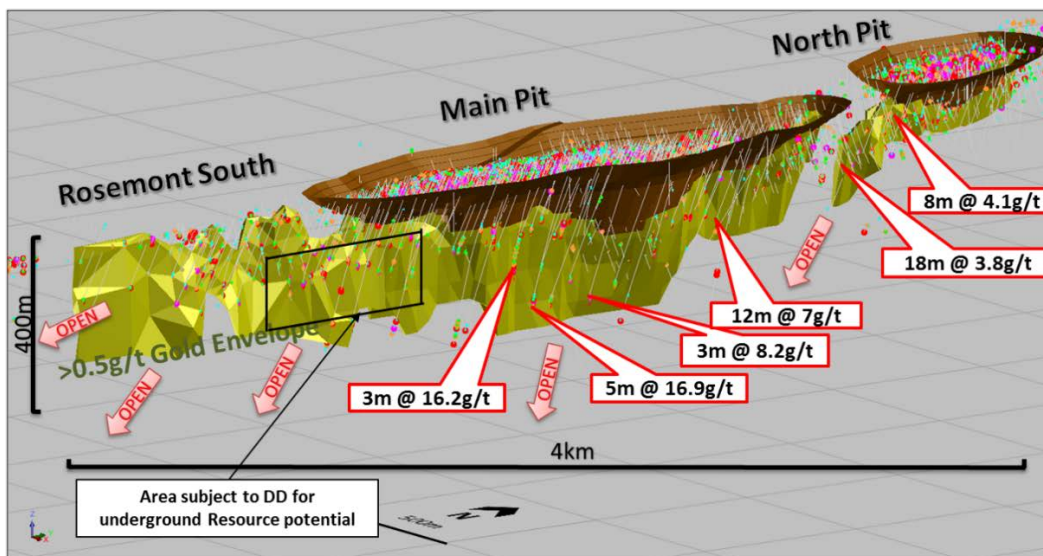
### Work Programme

A programme of RC and Aircore drilling is planned for the December 2015 quarter to further define gold mineralisation along strike to the north and south. A maiden gold Resource estimate is expected to be completed in the December 2015 quarter.

## Rosemont Underground Potential

### 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 first area modelled was at the south end of Rosemont and this is shown in the boxed area of the isometric long section below.



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

## Recent Drilling

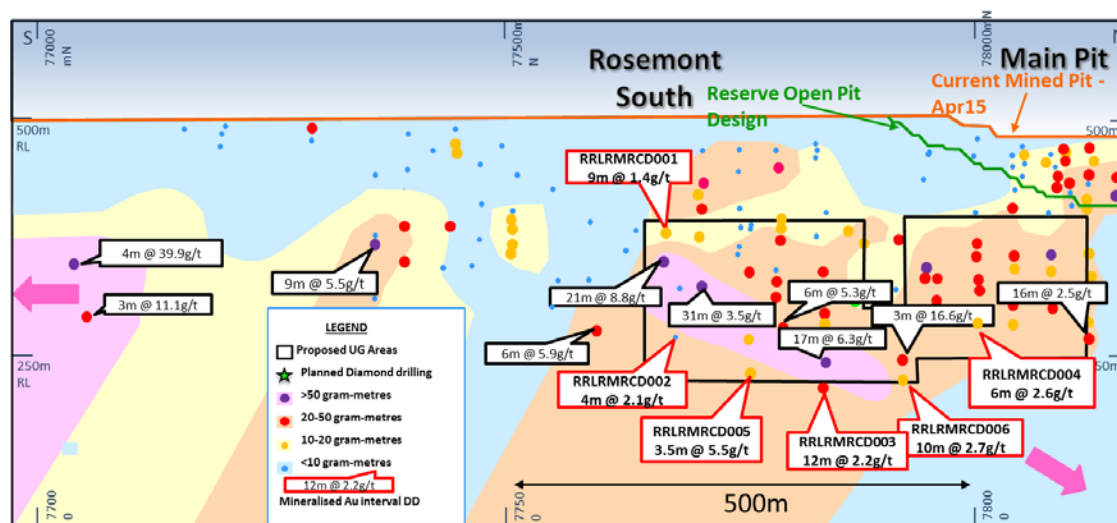
As a preliminary step towards advancing more detailed underground studies at Rosemont, a first pass, six hole diamond drilling programme RRLMRCD001-006 was completed in the southern area for 2,043m to test the geological model as well as geotechnical and hydrogeological conditions.

Significant gold assay results from the six hole diamond drilling programme are tabled below:

Hole ID	Northing mN	Easting mE	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
RRLMRCD001	6918807	429028	171	141	150	9.0	1.35
RRLMRCD002	6918826	429108	309	257	263.7	6.7	1.52
RRLMRCD002	6918826	429108	309	267.03	271	3.97	2.10
RRLMRCD003	6918988	429085	445	370.86	372	1.14	1.35
RRLMRCD003	6918988	429085	445	380.15	381	0.85	4.48
RRLMRCD003	6918988	429085	445	384.2	406.65	22.45	1.61
RRLMRCD003	6918988	429085	445	414.5	419	4.5	1.80
RRLMRCD004	6919136	429029	385	156.74	157.48	0.74	11.5
RRLMRCD004	6919136	429029	385	299.3	307.8	8.5	2.14
RRLMRCD004	6919136	429029	385	314.42	315.99	1.57	0.99
RRLMRCD004	6919136	429029	385	325.19	325.87	0.68	0.62
RRLMRCD004	6919136	429029	385	340.64	342.06	1.42	1.23
RRLMRCD005	6918906	429079	352	246	312.6	66.6	1.39
RRLMRCD005	6918906	429079	352	325.13	330.41	5.28	1.39
RRLMRCD006	6919057	429041	382	302	305	3.0	0.79
RRLMRCD006	6919057	429041	382	320.72	328	7.28	1.27
RRLMRCD006	6919057	429041	382	341	356	15.0	2.11
RRLMRCD006	6919057	429041	382	358.6	359	0.4	1.09

>1g/t Au 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

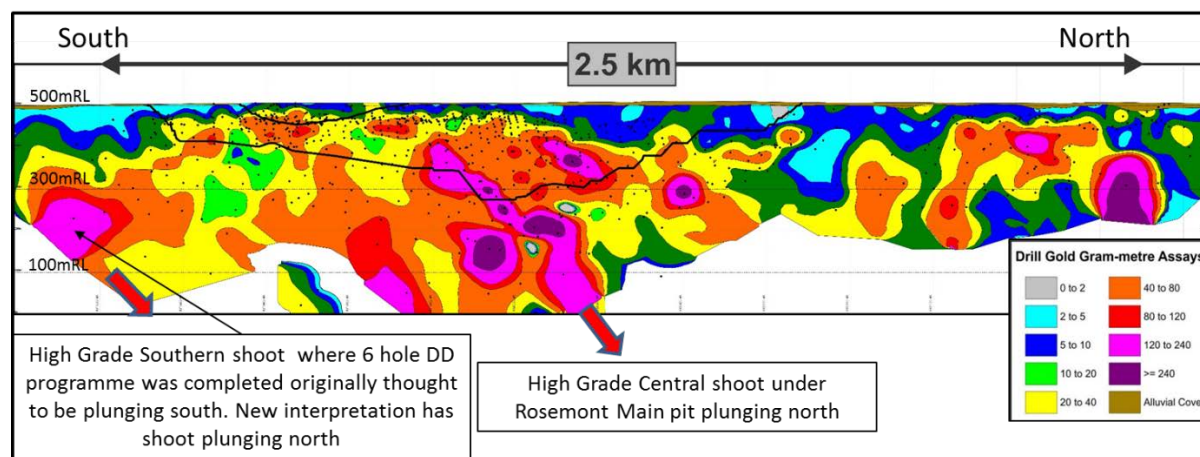
Location of the diamond drill hole intercepts is shown on the Rosemont South long section below:



Rosemont Long Section showing conceptual study panel and results of the six hole diamond drilling programme RRLMRCD001-006 shown in red.

## Interpretation of results

Gold analytical results from the six hole diamond drilling programme are encouraging as they show continuity of the gold mineralised structure. The gold grades are not as high as some of the surrounding intercepts, however it is now thought that the high grade shoot is plunging moderately north and not south as was earlier interpreted. This is shown in the long section below where other Rosemont high grade shoots are plunging north.



Rosemont contoured drill hole gold gram-metre assays Long Section showing final Main pit design and location of the 6 hole RRLMRCD001-006 diamond drilling programme at the Southern high grade gold shoot.

Early indications from this 6 hole diamond drilling programme are that geotechnical and hydrological conditions in the area drilled would be amenable to underground mining.

## Work Programme

Further assessment of the Southern and Central high grade shoot under Main pit is planned in the December quarter. This will allow the design of a diamond drilling programme to test the northerly plunge interpretation of the high grade Southern and Central shoots. Other high grade shoots will also be assessed. Further drilling will be prioritised between these targets.

## RC Drilling Commences at Gloster Gold Deposit

### Background

The Gloster gold deposit located 26km west of Moolart Well was acquired by Regis in the June 2015 quarter. Gloster was historically mined 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.

### Work Programme

Regis has commenced RC drilling at Gloster to infill the existing gold Resource and to test for extensions of gold mineralisation below the current historical level of drilling in the fresh rock zone. A total of 177 RC holes are planned for 20,000m of drilling in the December 2015 quarter. The drilling will enable an update of the Resource estimate and will form the basis of mining feasibility studies.

A Mining Lease application has been lodged over the Gloster gold deposit and is expected to be granted in the December 2015 quarter.



## Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation that has been compiled by Mr 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.

The Gloster deposit was previously reported under the 1996 JORC Code and is not considered a significant project under the 2012 JORC Code as it represents less than 5% of the total Resource base of the Company.

## 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.

## JORC 2012 Supporting Appendix – Refer Page 18

## 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
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<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> <hr/> <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><b>Baneygo:</b> The Baneygo gold deposit 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 140 holes for 12,634 m, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 254 degrees.</p> <p><b>Coopers:</b> 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 m which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 270 degrees.</p> <p><b>Tooheys Well:</b> 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><b>Rosemont:</b> 6 RC-precollar and diamond tails (DD - NQ3 or HQ3) were drilled to verify the continuity of high grade mineralisation at depth and to gain geotechnical information relevant for underground mining and infrastructure. The current study used the sampling from 6 holes for 2,043 m which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 270 degrees.</p> <p><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> 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 and DD holes. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole.</p> <p>Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.</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>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 (RC only) were inserted every 20th sample 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 an Archaean gold deposit.</p> <p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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><b>Rosemont:</b> Diamond drilling completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.2m) based on geological intervals, which are then 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><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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><b>Rosemont:</b> Surface diamond drilling carried out by using both NQ3 or HQ32 (triple tube) and NQ2 or HQ2 (standard tube) techniques. Core is routinely orientated by REFLEX ACT III tool.</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><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> RC recovery was visually assessed, with recovery being excellent except in some wet intervals which are recorded on logs. &lt;1% of the overall mineralised zones have been recorded as wet.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> DD core was measured and compared to the drilled intervals, and recorded as a percentage recovery.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> The target zones were highly competent fresh rock, so the DD method provides high recovery.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> The DD drill sample recovery is very high, and no significant bias is expected.</p>
<p><b>Logging</b></p>	<p><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></p> <hr/> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation 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 building at site for future reference.</p> <hr/> <p>All logging is qualitative except for magnetic susceptibility.</p> <hr/> <p>All drillholes are logged in full.</p>
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques</b></p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p><b>Rosemont:</b> Core was half cut with a diamond core saw with the same half always sampled and the surplus retained in the core trays.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and sample preparation</i>	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples.</p>
	<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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field duplicates (RC only) 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.
	<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>Field RC duplicates (RC only) 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>Field duplicates on core, i.e. other half of cut core, have not been routinely assayed.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> Sample sizes are considered appropriate.</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><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> All gold assaying was completed by commercial laboratories (Bureau Veritas, Min Analytical, Aurum and SGS) 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>
	<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><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> No geophysical measurements were routinely made.</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><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 25th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. Field duplicates (RC only) 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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> 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> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> Geotechnical consultants have assessed the core for competency and suitability to underground mining.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> No twinning of holes was completed at this stage.</p>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> 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>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> 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>
Location of data points	<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><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> 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. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth (-2 degrees) in the database. For Baneygo and Rosemont they are then converted to local grid (AMG +15.5 degrees), with local azimuth to be used in any future Resource estimation.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<p>The grid system is local for Baneygo and Rosemont, and AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for Coopers and Tooheys Well.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	An airborne photogrammetry surface was created by Fugro which has proven accurate by ground truthing by the site based surveyors.
<p data-bbox="163 292 320 435"><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p> <p data-bbox="365 292 1160 930"><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 data-bbox="365 962 1037 1002"><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p data-bbox="365 292 1059 323"><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p data-bbox="1261 292 2112 451"><b>Baneygo:</b> 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 data-bbox="1261 499 2112 579"><b>Coopers:</b> 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 data-bbox="1261 611 2112 691"><b>Tooheys Well:</b> The nominal drill hole spacing is 80m (northing) by 40m (easting), to a depth of 120 metres from surface.</p> <p data-bbox="1261 707 2112 762"><b>Rosemont:</b> The 6 hole program was designed as infill to an existing 80m by 80m pattern.</p> <p data-bbox="1261 786 2112 890"><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> 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 data-bbox="1261 962 2112 1018"><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.</p>
<p data-bbox="163 1042 320 1217"><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p data-bbox="365 1042 1205 1145"><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 data-bbox="1261 1042 2112 1153"><b>Baneygo:</b> 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 data-bbox="1261 1177 2112 1257"><b>Coopers:</b> 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 data-bbox="1261 1289 2112 1369"><b>Tooheys Well:</b> 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 data-bbox="1261 1401 1373 1422"><b>Rosemont:</b></p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The deposit is sub-vertical dipping to the west and east so drilling is predominantly orientated to best suit the mineralisation locally (mine grid east with a 60 degree dip when the mineralisation dips west, mine grid west with a 60 degree dip when the mineralisation dips east) 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. Structural logging of the orientated core indicates that the shear zone controlling mineralisation is approximately perpendicular to the drilling.</p>
	<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><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.</p>
<p><b>Sample security</b></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><b>Audits or reviews</b></p>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers, Tooheys Well and Rosemont:</b> 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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><b>Baneygo:</b> The Baneygo deposit comprises M38/344, an area of 9.8045 km<sup>2</sup> (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><b>Coopers:</b> The Coopers prospect comprises M38/302, an area of 9.86 km<sup>2</sup> (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><b>Tooheys Well:</b> The Tooheys Well prospect comprises M38/1251, an area of 9.109 km<sup>2</sup> (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><b>Rosemont:</b> The Rosemont gold mine comprises M38/237, M38/250 and M38/343, an area of 16.83 km<sup>2</sup> (1,683 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 (100% owned by Regis). There are no registered Native Title Claims.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p><b>Baneygo:</b> 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><b>Coopers:</b> All drilling intersecting mineralisation at Coopers has been drilled by Regis.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><b>Tooheys Well:</b> 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> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> The Rosemont gold deposit was discovered in the 1980s and was partially mined as a shallow oxide open pit by Aurora Gold Limited in the early 1990s. Reported production was 222kt at 2.65g/t for 18,600 ounces of gold. The ground was then acquired by Johnsons Well Mining who defined a resource at Rosemont in the late 1990's. The resource at Rosemont has been held outright by Regis since 2006. Regis has conducted further drilling at Rosemont and defined a maiden gold Reserve in November 2011.</p>
<p><b>Geology</b></p>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p><b>Baneygo:</b> 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><b>Coopers:</b> 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><b>Tooheys Well:</b> 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> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> Rosemont gold deposit is hosted in a quartz dolerite zone of a dolerite sill intruding ultramafic and argillaceous sedimentary units of the western limb of the Eristoun Syncline in the Duketon Greenstone Belt. Gold mineralisation is associated with moderately sheared quartz dolerite with carbonate-pyrite-chlorite alteration. Most gold occurs below the weathered profile in saprock and fresh rock with the upper saprolite being leached of gold. The mineralisation trends NNW over a strike length of 4.9km and dips steeply at 85° west.</p>
<p><b>Drill hole Information</b></p>	<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><b>Baneygo:</b> Refer to page 4 to 7 in the body of the announcement.</p> <p><b>Coopers:</b> Refer to page 12 in the body of the announcement.</p> <p><b>Tooheys Well:</b> Refer to page 11 in the body of the announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p><b>Rosemont:</b> Refer to page 15 in the body of the announcement.</p>
<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b></p>	<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>	<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.</p>
<p><b>Relationship between mineralization widths and</b></p>	<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><b>Baneygo:</b> 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><b>Coopers:</b> 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
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<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><b>Tooheys Well:</b> 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><b>Rosemont:</b> The Rosemont 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>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	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><b>Baneygo:</b> Refer to page 4 to 7 in the body of the announcement.</p> <p><b>Coopers:</b> Refer to page 12 in the body of the announcement.</p> <p><b>Tooheys Well:</b> Refer to page 11 in the body of the announcement.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> Refer to page 15 in the body of the announcement.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<p><b>Baneygo, Coopers and Tooheys Well:</b> No other material exploration data to report.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> The Rosemont drill holes were also utilised for bulk density measurements which conform with the values applied in the Rosemont gold mine. Geotechnical logging indicated favourable ground conditions for underground mining.</p>
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<p><b>Baneygo:</b> 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><b>Coopers:</b> 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><b>Tooheys Well:</b> Drilling will commence in the September 2015 quarter to determine the continuity of gold mineralisation in the eastern shear zone 750m to the south,</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>initially on 80m spaced East-West sections in the oxide zone and to target gold mineralisation in the fresh rock zone.</p> <p><b>Rosemont:</b> After assessment of the current drillholes is completed, further drilling will continue initially focussing on the shallower areas able to be drilled using RC.</p> <p><b>Baneygo:</b> 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><b>Coopers:</b> 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><b>Tooheys Well:</b> 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><b>Rosemont:</b> Further drilling is planned to fully define gold mineralisation along strike and up/down dip.</p>