

14 March 2016



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

FURTHER HIGH GRADE RESULTS EXTEND TOOHEYS WELL GOLD DEPOSIT AND POINT TO FRESH ROCK POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold results recently received at Tooheys Well, located 2.5km south of the Garden Well Gold Mine, have expanded the potential to host significant high grade gold mineralisation.
 - Significant new drilling results at Tooheys Well include:
 - 72m @ 2.73g/t Au from 131m* RRLTWRC079
 - 67m @ 2.18g/t Au from 126m* RRLTWRC065
 - 27m @ 1.78g/t Au from 58m RRLTWRC067
 - 32m @ 1.56g/t Au from 58m RRLTWRC068
 - 16m @ 3.35g/t Au from 118m RRLTWRC068
 - 31m @ 1.48g/t Au from 95m RRLTWRC069
 - 17m @ 1.92g/t Au from 155 RRLTWRC069
 - 31m @ 3.46g/t Au from 186m RRLTWRC070
 - 11m @ 3.34g/t Au from 50m RRLTWRC082
 - 14m @ 2.01g/t Au from 51m RRLTWRC083
- * hole ends in mineralisation
- Significant intersections such as the 72m @ 2.73g/t in hole RRLTWRC079 are within the fresh rock zone of this deposit. This is an exciting development as it potentially differentiates Tooheys Well from other recent satellite discoveries and has given the Company the confidence to initiate a diamond drilling programme to test Tooheys Well at depth. Success in this drilling would impact the magnitude of this discovery.

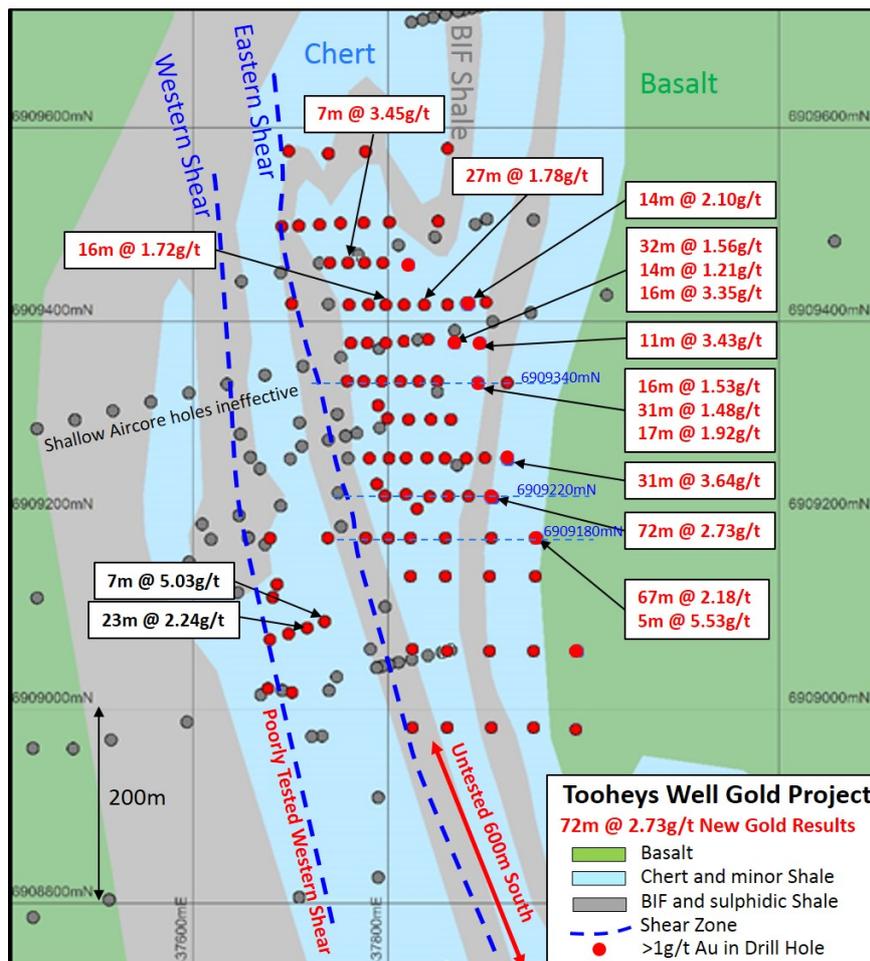
Regis Executive Chairman, Mark Clark commented:

“The continued high grade results being returned in drilling at Tooheys Well point to a potential significant new satellite project for the nearby Garden Well processing facility. It is exciting that the eastern shear zone already has a mineralised strike length of 450m and is open both at depth, where we have returned some very interesting fresh rock intersections, and for a further 600m along strike to the south. We look forward to continuing our intensive exploration effort in the Tooheys Well area.”

Tooheys Well Gold Deposit

Background

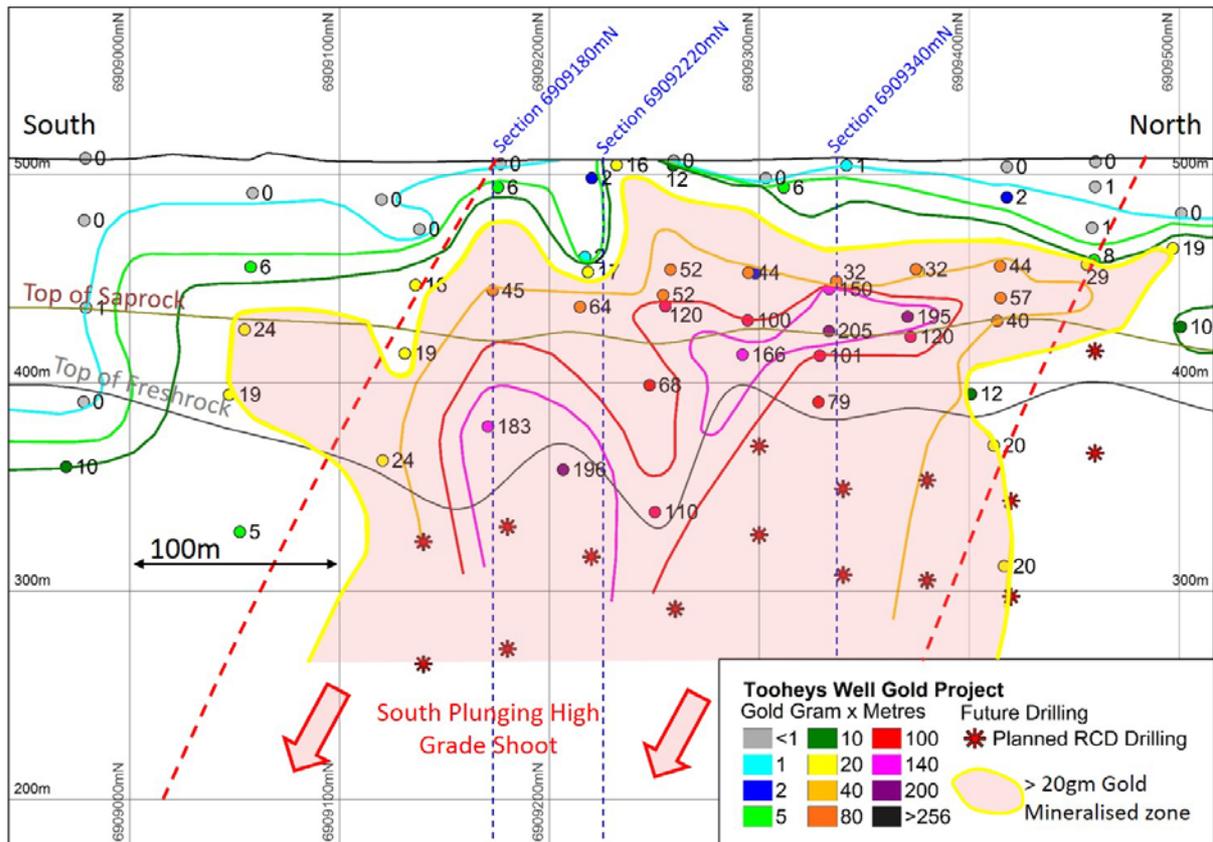
The Tooheys Well gold deposit is located on a granted Mining Lease, 2.5km south of the Garden Well Gold Mine. Gold mineralisation was previously defined in two north-south trending Western and Eastern Shear zones 100m apart. RC drilling in the September 2015 quarter defined high grade gold mineralisation along the Eastern Shear zone and this was followed-up with further RC drilling in the December 2015 quarter. Since the December 2015 quarter further RC drilling has continued to define significant gold mineralisation at Tooheys Well along the steeply east dipping Eastern Shear. Drilling to date and geology and recent results are shown below.



Recent Drilling

A further programme of 9 RC holes were drilled in January and February 2016 to follow-up anomalous gold mineralisation in the Eastern Shear zone. Gold analytical results were also received for a further 16 RC holes which were pending from the December 2015 quarter drilling programme.

A programme of diamond drilling commenced in January 2016 to characterise the style of gold mineralisation, define controlling structures and to test for deeper gold mineralisation. To date two diamond holes have been completed, one of which is to test the down dip extension of the hole which intersected 67m @ 2.18g/t Au, and assay results are pending.



Tooheys Well drilling long section showing drill hole intercepts and gold grade x thickness highlighting a south plunging high grade gold shoot.

The recent RC drilling has confirmed the continuation of new significant gold mineralisation in the Eastern Shear zone. Mineralisation continues down dip and over a strike length of 450m from 6909140mN to 6909500mN based on a 40m x 20m drilling pattern.

The Eastern shear zone is untested for 600m to the south and is open down dip and is poorly tested to the north. The western shear is also untested to the south and north and will be drilled later in 2016.

The diamond drilling has confirmed the gold mineralisation is associated with brecciated and sheared chert and BIF and is characterised by silica-carbonate-sulphide-chlorite alteration. Sulphide mineralisation is dominantly pyrrhotite and pyrite with trace chalcopyrite.

The Eastern shear zone appears to have a moderately steep dip of 60-70° to the east. Host rocks are dominantly chert and shale and minor BIF and weathering extends to 80 to 160m vertical depth. The deeper weathering is synchronous with the gold mineralised shear zone.

Significant gold results received for holes RRLTWRC060-084 greater than 8gram-metres are shown below:

Hole No	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RRLTWRC063	6909140	437940	203	79	87	8	1.27
RRLTWRC063	6909140	437940	203	154	167	13	0.97
RRLTWRC064	6909259	437895	115	92	100	8	1.26
RRLTWRC065	6909178	437899	193	93	109	16	0.57
RRLTWRC065	6909178	437899	193	118	123	5	5.34
RRLTWRC065	6909178	437899	193	126	193	67	2.18
RRLTWRC067	6909418	437839	173	58	85	27	1.78
RRLTWRC068	6909377	437840	163	50	55	5	3.94
RRLTWRC068	6909377	437840	163	58	90	32	1.56
RRLTWRC068	6909377	437840	163	101	115	14	1.21
RRLTWRC068	6909377	437840	163	118	134	16	3.35
RRLTWRC069	6909336	437879	203	53	69	16	1.53
RRLTWRC069	6909336	437879	203	95	126	31	1.48
RRLTWRC069	6909336	437879	203	155	172	17	1.92
RRLTWRC070	6909258	437918	218	59	74	15	0.97
RRLTWRC070	6909258	437918	218	186	217	31	3.46
RRLTWRC072	6909418	437797	123	58	63	5	3.91
RRLTWRC072	6909418	437797	123	66	82	16	1.72
RRLTWRC072	6909418	437797	123	90	94	4	2.11
RRLTWRC073	6909460	437738	88	45	55	10	1.20
RRLTWRC074	6909459	437756	133	53	60	7	3.45
RRLTWRC077	6909500	437770	188	46	53	7	2.66
RRLTWRC078	6909460	437777	148	88	95	7	2.84
RRLTWRC079	6909219	437900	203	131	203	72	2.73
RRLTWRC081	6909418	437881	224	53	58	5	3.81
RRLTWRC081	6909418	437881	224	63	69	6	1.76
RRLTWRC081	6909418	437881	224	213	224	11	1.15
RRLTWRC082	6909377	437860	113	50	61	11	3.43
RRLTWRC083	6909458	437796	88	51	65	14	2.10

>8gm intersections are highlighted

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

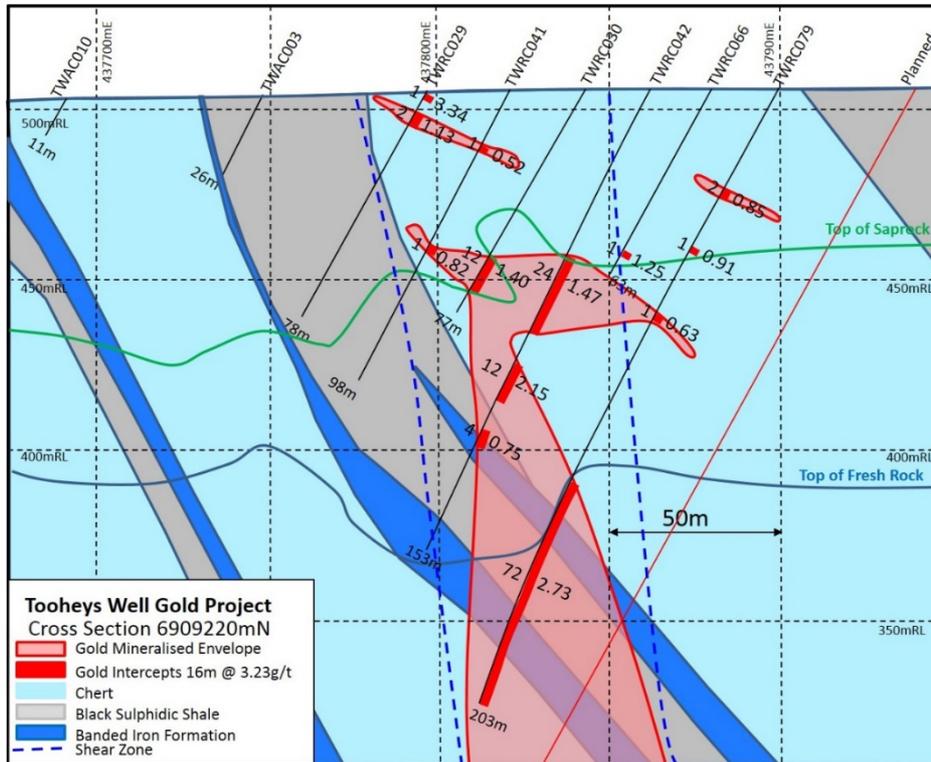
All Intercepts calculated using a 0.5g/t lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

All assays determined on 1m split samples by fire assay

Geology & Cross Sections

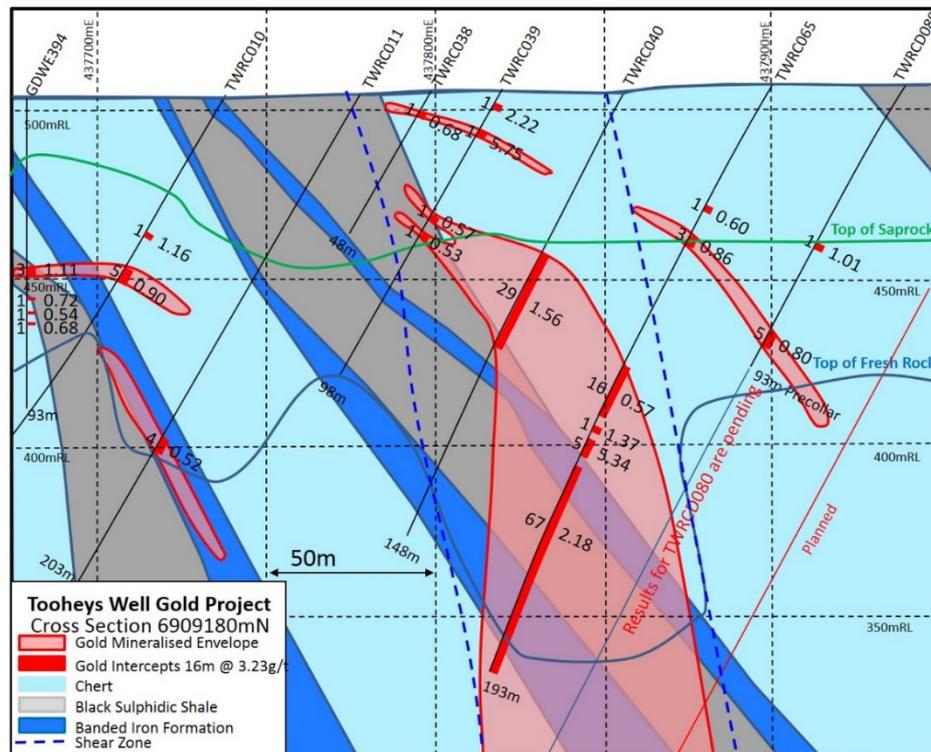
Two cross sections showing the nature of gold mineralisation at Tooheys Well in the oxidised and fresh rock zones are shown below. Section locations are shown on the Tooheys Well geology plan and long section.

Section 6909220mN shows hole RRLTWRC079 which intersected 72m @ 2.73g/t Au and illustrates that large scale intervals of high grade gold are seen in the fresh rock zone that are similar with assay results received to date from the oxidised zone. This hole ended in gold mineralisation and did not test the full width of the Eastern Shear. Gold mineralisation has also been defined within the BIF, which increases the potential targets to be tested. Gold grades are consistent through the 72m intercept ranging from 0.5 to 5.6g/t with three samples greater than 5.5g/t at 7.25, 9.46 and 35.3g/t Au.



Tooheys Well drilling cross section 6909220mN showing the Eastern gold mineralised shear zone and new significant drill results in holes RRLTWRC079.

Section 6909180mN shows hole RRLTWRC065 which intersected 67m @ 2.18g/t Au indicates a wide zone of gold mineralisation above the top of fresh rock within the saprock zone extending into fresh rock. This hole ended in gold mineralisation and did not test the full width of the Eastern Shear. Gold mineralisation has also been defined within BIF and gold grades are consistent through the 67m intercept ranging from 0.5 to 7.7g/t Au.

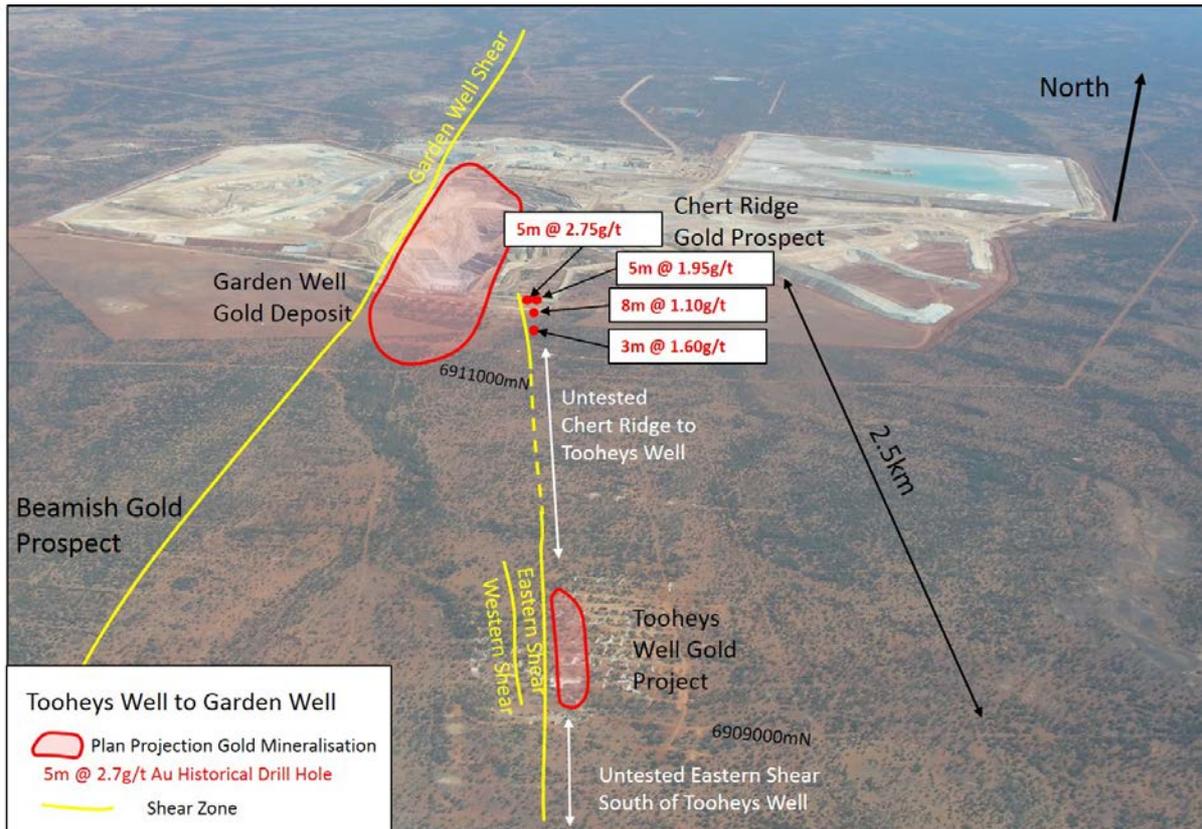


Tooheys Well drilling cross section 6909180mN showing the Eastern gold mineralised shear zone and new significant drill results in holes RRLTWRC065.

Work Programme

Further RC and diamond drilling is planned in the March and June 2016 quarters to continue to define the extent of gold mineralisation along strike and down plunge of the high grade shoot in the Eastern Shear. Further RC drilling is also planned in the Western Shear.

Drill testing is also planned along strike from Tooheys Well to the north where the Eastern Shear is interpreted to join with the gold mineralised shear zones at Chert Ridge approximately 2.5 km away. Chert Ridge is located on the hanging-wall side of the Garden Well Shear, see figure below. Gold mineralisation at Chert Ridge is hosted in steep east dipping shear and fracture zones in chert, shale and BIF.



Tooheys Well to Garden Well topographical setting showing drill targets north and south of Tooheys Well.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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>The Tooheys Well gold prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), drill holes on a nominal 20m east spaced holes on 40m north and 80m north initial grid spacing. The current study used the sampling from 30 holes for 3,908m, 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>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 (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><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</i></p>	<p>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 (SGS, Bureau Veritas, Min Analytical and Aurum).</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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>	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 130.3m for Tooheys Well.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<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>	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.
<i>Logging</i>	<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>	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 and geotechnical measurements. Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drillholes are logged in full.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	

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>	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 (industry standard practice is assumed 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>	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 and sampling technique. Field duplicates are taken every 20th sample. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed roughly every 15th sample. Field duplicates on core, i.e. other half of cut core, have not been routinely assayed.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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. 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (SGS, 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.

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>No geophysical measurements were routinely made.</p> <p>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>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>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><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p>No twinning of holes was completed at this stage.</p>
	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>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>
	<p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	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). 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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is and AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for surveying pickups.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The initial nominal drill hole spacing is 80m (northing) by 40m (easting), to a depth of 120 metres from surface. The drilling completed this period reduced the effective spacing to 20 metres (east) by 40 metres (north) to a depth of 130 metres from surface.
	<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>	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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	The Tooheys Well drill holes were drilled at -60° to 270° and the mineralised zones are currently interpreted to be a moderate to almost vertical dip. The mineralised intercepts reported vary from being close to true width when the mineralisation is interpreted to be moderately east dipping and almost parallel to down dip when vertical. See cross section diagrams above for visual explanation
	<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>	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>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>No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.</p>