ASX Announcement

REGIS RESOURCES LTD

20 May 2025

MINERAL RESOURCE, ORE RESERVE AND EXPLORATION UPDATE

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVES HIGHLIGHTS

- Group Mineral Resources of 7.5Moz and Ore Reserves of 1.7Moz, underpinned by ongoing growth across Duketon and Tropicana.
- Duketon open pit Ore Reserves grew to 640koz across several open pits and stockpiles.
- Fifth consecutive year of underground Ore Reserves growth at Duketon.
  - Since 2019, Duketon has delivered underground Ore Reserve growth of ~550%, including cumulative mining depletion.
- Since 2018, Tropicana has delivered underground Ore Reserve growth of ~202% net of depletion.
- As released previously[1], due to the Section 10 declaration at McPhillamys, Regis withdrew the previously reported Ore Reserves associated with the Project.

EXPLORATION UPDATE HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued underground growth at Garden Well and Rosemont, with both expanding in scale and delivering high-grade intersections outside current mining areas.
- Ben Hur drilling will continue to test its underground potential, aligned with Regis' strategic goal to operate at least four underground mines within Duketon.
- Drilling at Tropicana continues to deliver strong results, including high-grade extensions at Boston Shaker and new mineralisation at the Cobbler underground target.

Regis Resources (**ASX:RRL, "Regis"**) is pleased to release its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update for the 12 months ended 31 December 2024.

Jim Beyer, Regis' Managing Director and CEO said: "We're proud of the consistent value growth we've delivered across our business. This year's update reflects the strength of our disciplined and systematic investment in exploration and mine-planning. At Duketon, we've grown open pit Ore Reserves and achieved a fifth consecutive year of underground Reserve growth, a direct outcome of the team's deep geological insight and focus on converting Resources into Reserves.

Our exploration programs continue to enhance the Mineral Resource base, and we remain confident in the ongoing potential for further growth and life extension across our portfolio.

At Tropicana, we've seen strong Reserve growth in the underground areas, further reinforcing the long-term value from that operation.

These outcomes continue to support our long-term strategy to expand our underground portfolio while delivering ongoing Reserve conversion and mine life extension across our existing operations."

1. ASX release titled "Impacts of the Section 10 Declaration over McPhillamys" dated 21 August 2024.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE UPDATE

As of 31 December 2024, Group Mineral Resources are estimated at 192Mt @1.2g/t Au for 7.5Moz (Table 1) with a summary of the year-on-year changes illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: Group Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2024 (Regis attributable, including Ore Reserves)

	MEASURED			***INDICATED***			***INFERRED***			***TOTAL RESOURCES***		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)
Regis Total	**21**	**1.0**	**700**	**134**	**1.2**	**5,180**	**37**	**1.4**	**1,660**	**192**	**1.2**	**7,540**

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

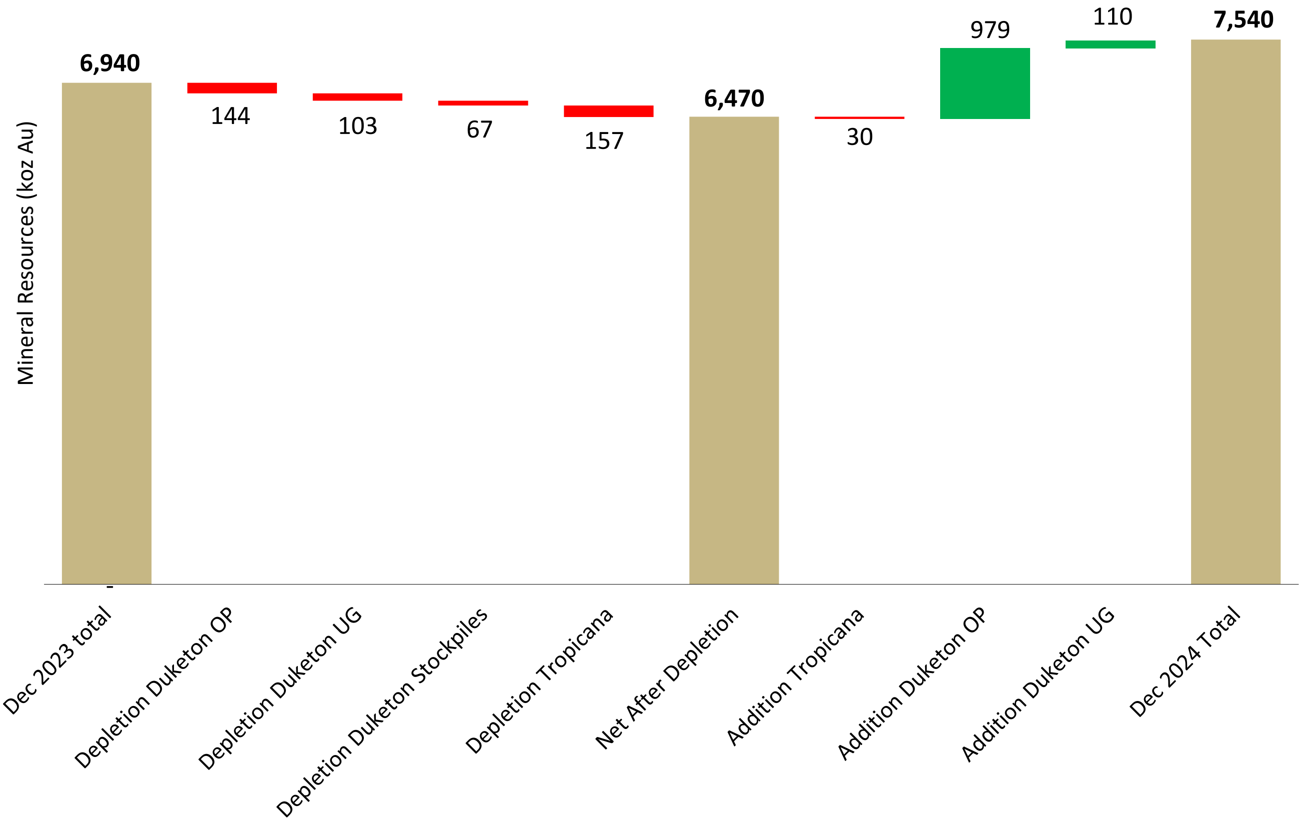

Figure 1: Mineral Resource changes from December 2023 to December 2024

As at 31 December 2024, Group Ore Reserves are estimated at 42Mt @1.2 g/t Au for 1.7Moz (Table 2), with a summary of the year-on-year changes illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 2: Group Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2024 (Regis attributable)

	PROVED			***PROBABLE***			***TOTAL RESERVES***		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)
Regis Total	**15**	**0.8**	**402**	**27**	**1.5**	**1,259**	**42**	**1.2**	**1,661**

Note: Data has been rounded, and summation errors may occur due to rounding.

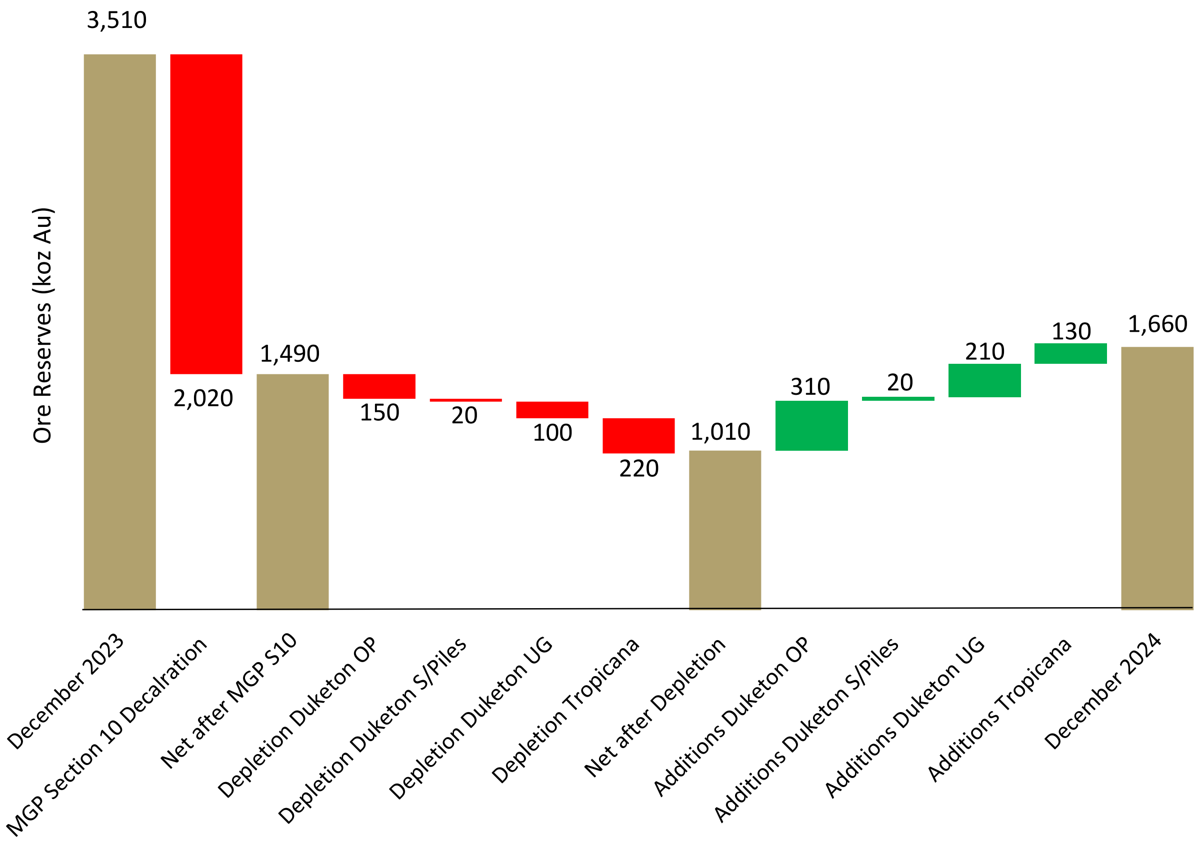

Figure 2: Ore Reserves changes from December 2023 to December 2024

Open Pit Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Growth

Following significant geological reinterpretation, the incorporation of recent drilling results and with the application of stronger gold prices, Regis has increased its Duketon open pit Ore Reserve to 640koz, including incremental ounces related to stockpiles and open pit projects across Duketon.

Underground Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Growth

For a fifth consecutive year, Regis has delivered underground Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves growth that exceeds mining depletion across Duketon.

At Tropicana, underground Ore Reserves growth was 178koz (100%) after Ore Reserve depletion of 198koz (100%), 90% replacement following on from the record 260% replacement in prior year.

This ongoing outcome supports Regis' view that, while there may be short-term variability in the quantum, the longer-term trend continues to demonstrate the growth of underground Ore Reserves should at least match depletion.

At 31 December 2024, Duketon underground Ore Reserves grew by 210koz, after depletion of 103 koz. Since declaring an initial underground Ore Reserve at Duketon in 2019 and up to 31 December 2024, Regis has increased the Duketon total underground Ore Reserves by ~550% (Figure 3).

Regis continues to progress with its strategic target of operating at least four underground mining areas within Duketon, which are expected to produce, in aggregate, in-line with our previously stated strategic targeted production of 200koz to 250koz per annum into the future. In parallel to this underground value growth strategy, Regis continues to explore surface targets, seeking additional high-value large open pit growth.

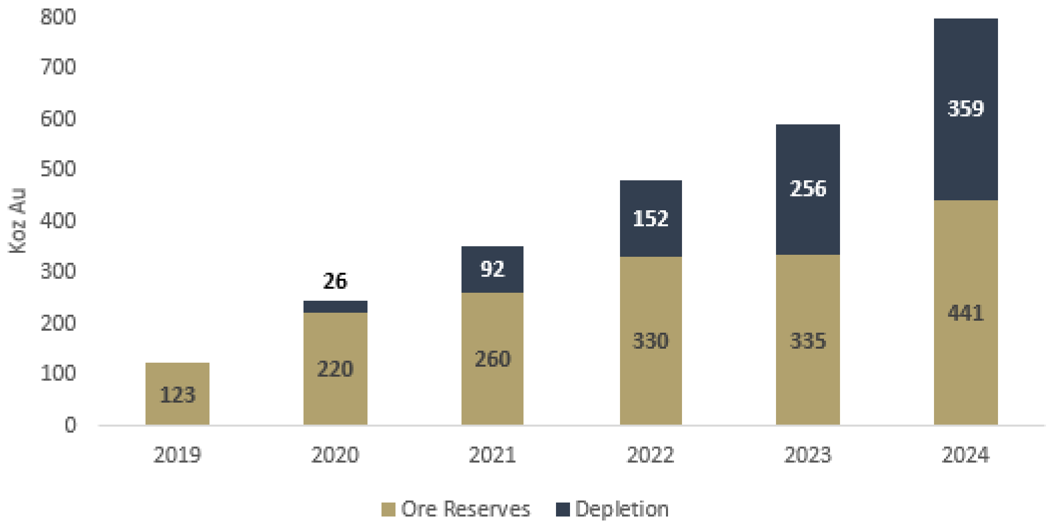

Figure 3: Duketon Combined Underground Ore Reserves since the Declaration of an Initial Reserve in 2019

Tropicana demonstrates a similar trend of underground Ore Reserve growth exceeding mining depletion. Since the declaration of its initial Boston Shaker underground Ore Reserve in 2018, Tropicana's total underground Ore Reserves[2] have increased 202%, excluding depletion (Figure 4).

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

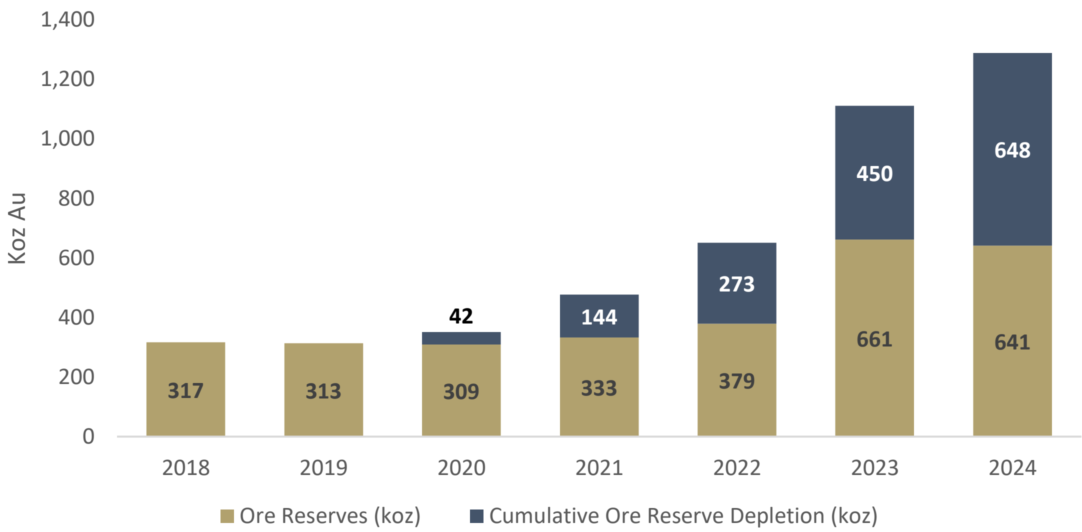

Figure 4: Tropicana (100%) Total Underground Ore Reserves since the Declaration of an Initial Reserve in 2018

As announced[3], following the Section 10 declaration over McPhillamys, Regis withdrew the Ore Reserves previously associated with the Project. There were no changes to the Mineral Resource Estimate.

2 On 100% basis.

3 ASX release titled "Impacts of the Section 10 Declaration over McPhillamys" dated 21 August 2024.

GROUP EXPLORATION UPDATE

DUKETON

The regional setting of Regis' Duketon gold mine is shown below in Figure 5.

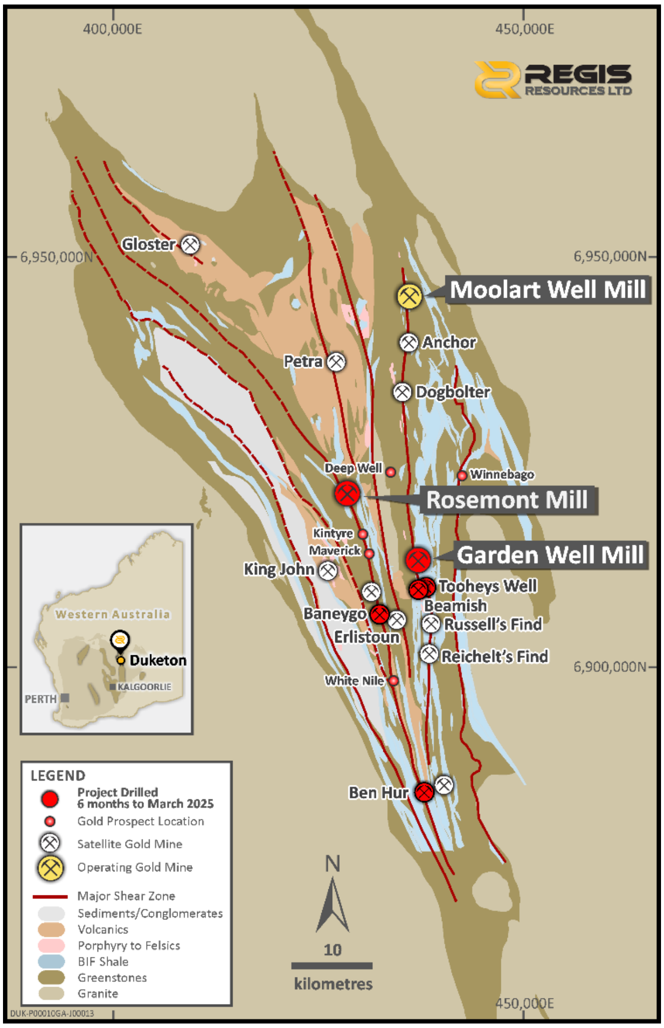

Figure 5: Duketon regional setting

Garden Well Underground Exploration Target delivering Reserves Growth

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

Table 3: Garden Well Underground Exploration Target

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

Regis continued to progress its understanding of the stratigraphy and structural setting of mineralisation at Garden Well, one of the most productive orebodies in the Duketon Belt.

Figure 6 outlines the initial Garden Well Underground Exploration Target area and location of proposed decline when the expenditure to test the Exploration Target was approved in June 2023. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate how our understanding of the geology and the Mineral Resource expansion progression has developed within the Exploration Target area since it was first announced.

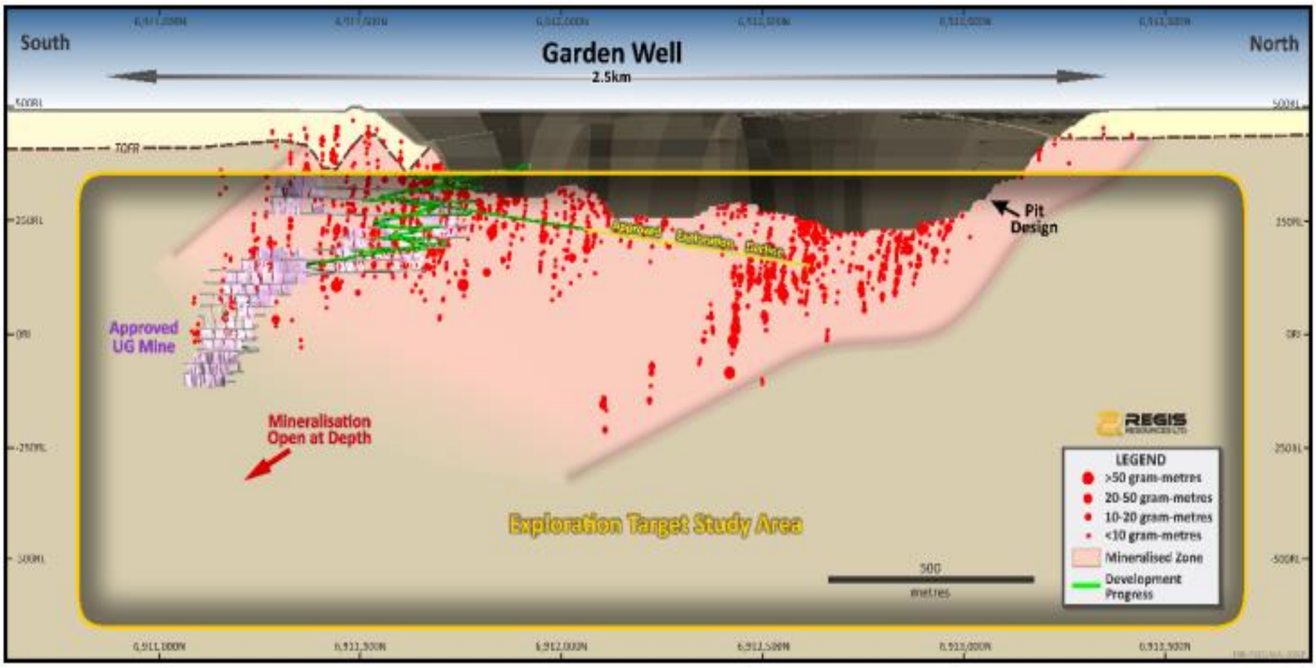

Figure 6: Original Garden Well long section looking west showing the Exploration Target Area at the time expenditure to explore the area to the North was approved.

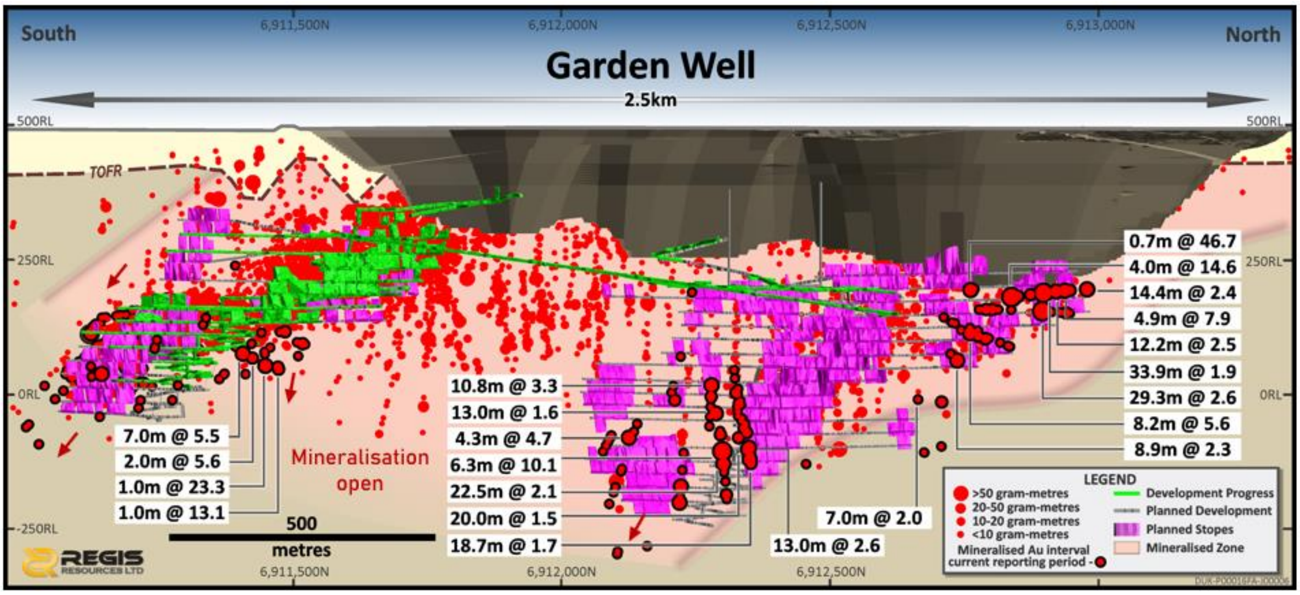

Figure 7: Garden Well long section looking west showing high-grade intersections outside the existing and planned underground mine at Garden Well South & Main plus planned drilling.

Drilling beneath the Garden Well open pit continues to demonstrate the potential for a large mineralised system. This continued exploration and improving local geological knowledge has grown the down-plunge and along strike areas of mineralisation and ultimately the Mineral Resource, which is increasing mine life and enhancing value.

The 1km-long exploration decline extending from Garden Well South to the Garden Well Main Zone continues to provide ideal access to test and realise the potential of other areas within the Exploration Target area.

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

Illustrating Mineral Resource growth potential are numerous intersections outside the planned stope shapes which will continue to contribute to Ore Reserve growth in time. Highlighted results in Figure 7, include:

- 4.0m @ 14.6 g/t Au from 269m RRLGWUG0135
- 6.3m @ 10.1 g/t Au from 334m RRLGWUG0208
- 4.9m @ 7.9 g/t Au from 400m RRLGWUG0135
- 8.2m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 207m RRLGWUG0131
- 29.3m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 336m RRLGWUG0134
- 22.5m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 351m RRLGWUG0208
- 10.8m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 264m RRLGWUG0212
- 7.0m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 145m RRLGWUG0195
- 33.9m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 179m RRLGWUG0135
- 13.0m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 335m RRLGWUG0202

With the completion of infrastructure and portal to access Garden Well Main the company is in a position to continue to utilise the exploration decline for infill and extensional drilling and convert Inferred Mineral Resources into Indicated Mineral Resources.

The same will continue at Garden Well South where down plunge extension will be drilled.

Rosemont Underground

Rosemont mineralisation is hosted in a steeply dipping north-trending quartz-dolerite unit intruding into a mafic-ultramafic sequence. Drilling activities have continued to explore multiple high-grade shoots close to existing underground infrastructure and along strike to the south.

Rosemont underground mining areas are presented in Figure 8 and include (from the north to the south) Rosemont Main, Rosemont Central, Rosemont South and now Rosemont Stage 3.

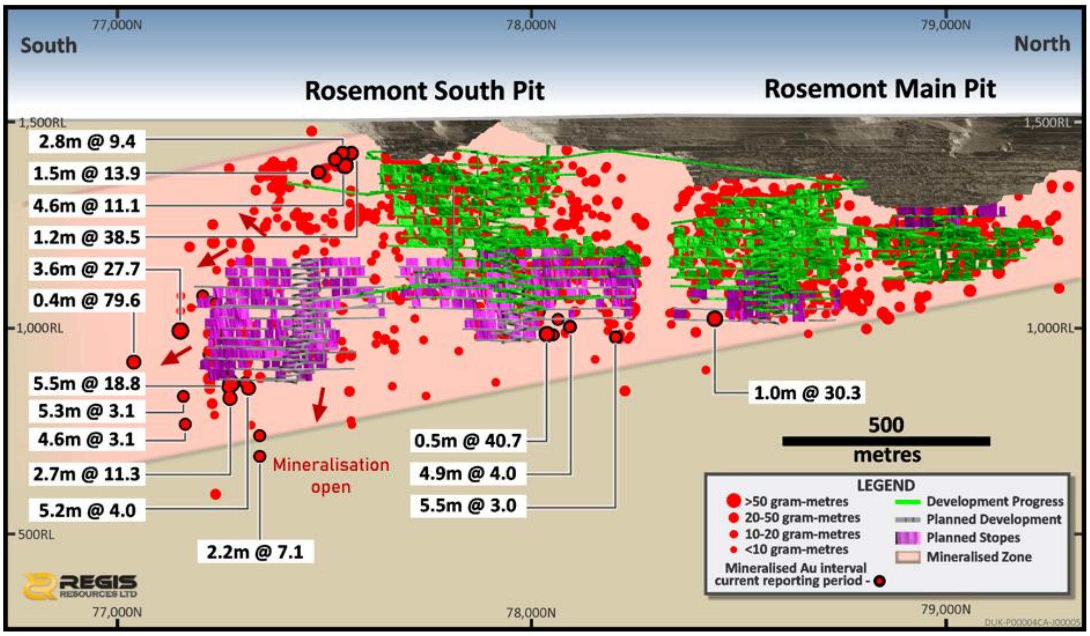

Figure 8: Rosemont long section showing the location of Rosemont Stage 3

Rosemont Stage 3

Rosemont Stage 3 is an extension of the current Rosemont South underground mining area, located 100m south of existing underground operations and extends at least 300m to a total depth of 700m below ground level (Figure 8). Rosemont Stage 3 extends the Rosemont South production area and with the installation of associated infrastructure will enable further exploration activities by providing well positioned underground drilling platforms. This activity, along with the drilling from surface, is delivering Ore Reserve growth and further life extensions.

Ongoing drilling at Rosemont Stage 3 continues to intersect strong mineralisation in the favourable Rosemont quartz-dolerite which continues beyond the planned stoping areas.

All holes have intersected mineralised quartz dolerite with fine disseminated sulphides, quartz veining and quartz-albite-sericite alteration occurring in multiple metre-scale zones, a common feature of Rosemont's gold-bearing geology.

Drilling during the period continues to demonstrate the potential for Rosemont Stage 3 to grow with strong intersections demonstrating the continuity of mineralisation as follows:

- 4.6m @ 11.1 g/t Au from 65m RUGDD2275
- 3.6m @ 27.7 g/t Au from 649m RRLRMDD139W3
- 5.5m @ 18.8 g/t Au from 767m RRLRMDD141W1
- 1.0m @ 30.3 g/t Au from 148m RUGDD2198
- 4.9m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 113m RUGDD2220
- 0.4m @ 79.6 g/t Au from 705m RRLRMDD144W3
- 2.7m @ 11.3 g/t Au from 806m RRLRMDD141

Infill drilling of Rosemont Stage 3 and Rosemont South, Central and Main continues to be completed from both surface and underground locations.

Surface diamond drilling is also continuing to test potential down-dip and down-plunge extensions to the mineralisation, further expanding the potential underground production south of Rosemont Stage 3 (Figure 9).

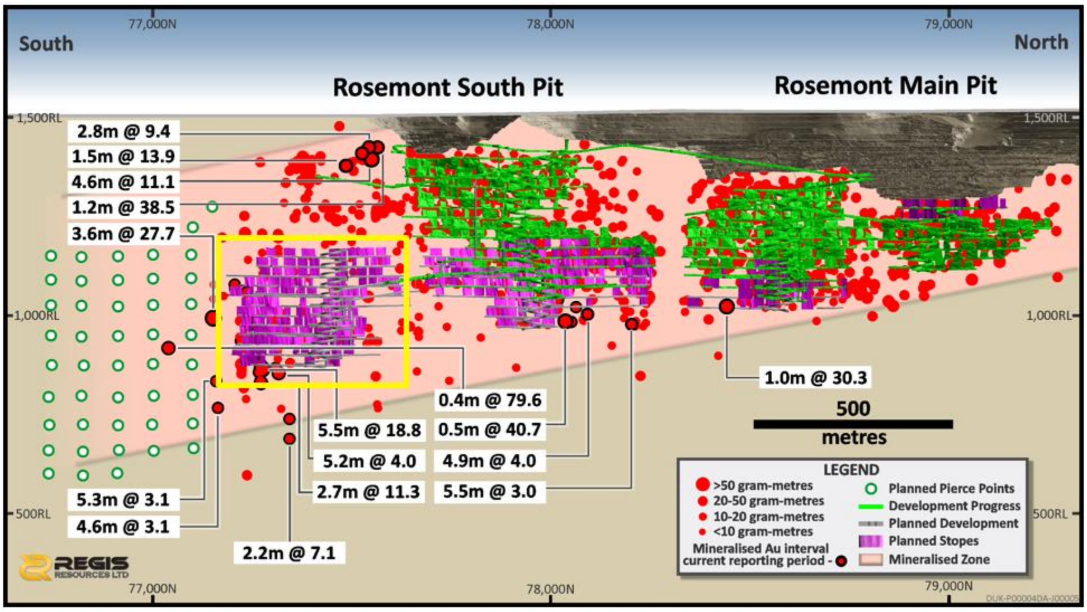

Figure 9: Rosemont long section showing new drill intersections outside the Stage 3 (yellow box) planned stopes and the planned pierce points down plunge.

Ben Hur Underground Exploration Target

The Ben Hur deposit is defined by mineralisation over a strike length of nearly 2km located 40km south of Rosemont and hosted in the same sub-vertical east dipping quartz dolerite. Drilling beneath the open pits has demonstrated the potential for mineralisation to continue down plunge which, if economic, could support the establishment of a fourth underground production source.

An Exploration Target has been estimated to contain between 4.0Mt and 6.0Mt at a grade ranging between 2.2 g/t Au and 2.8 g/t Au (Table 4) across the deposit and includes potential down plunge extensions of the current open pit mineralisation with a 500m vertical extent from 400m RL to -100m RL.

Table 4: Ben Hur Underground Exploration Target

Exploration Target	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Ben Hur	4.0 - 6.0	2.2 - 2.8	300 - 550

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target, as set out in Table 4 and presented in Figure 10, is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate an extension of the current Mineral Resource into the Exploration Target area, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

The Exploration Target area (Table 4) was defined by the extension of high-grade mineralisation within the Ben Hur open pits and considering Regis' experience at similar deposits within the Duketon operation (namely Rosemont and Banyego).

This Exploration Target area has been reasonably defined based on a review of the Ben Hur deposit drill hole databases, geology, geophysical data sets and the 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) data.

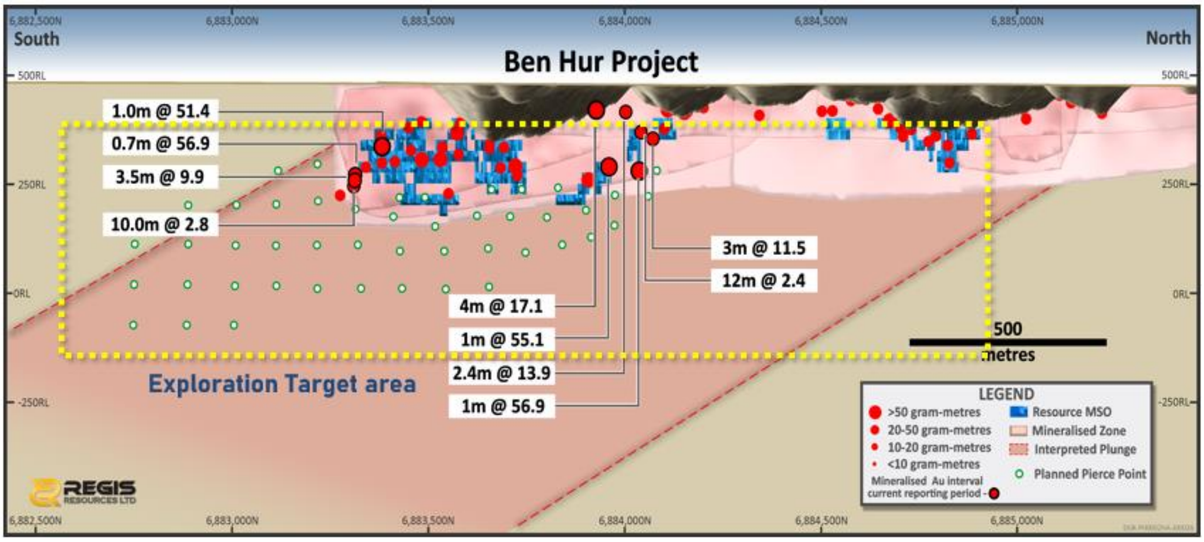

Figure 10: Exploration Target area, including Mining Stope Optimiser (MSO) shapes and potential, interpreted mineralised envelopes (pink) beneath the Ben Hur open pits (long section)

Drilling beneath Ben Hur has identified high-grade mineralisation with visible gold consistently seen on a sheared contact of the quartz-dolerite. Figure 10 shows recent drilling intersections and the follow-up drill plan to test the down-dip and down-plunge continuity of high-grade mineralisation. The results to date continue to support the Exploration Target defined in November 2024.

Better intersections of recent drilling include:

- 10.0m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 277m RRLBENRC367
- 3.5m @ 9.9 g/t Au from 257m RRLBENRCD345
- 2.4m @ 13.9 g/t Au from 76m RRLBENDD016
- 12.0m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 122m RRLBENRC326
- 4.0m @ 17.1 g/t Au from 60m RRLBENRCD325A
- 1.0m @ 56.9 g/t Au from 218m RRLBENRC335

TROPICANA

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

This corridor is comprised of four known mineralised zones named, from north to south, Boston Shaker, Tropicana, Havana, and Havana South (Figure 11).

The gold mineralised zones are laterally extensive along strike and down-dip and range from a few metres to 50m true thickness.

Drilling continues to work towards the conversion of Inferred Mineral Resources into Indicated Mineral Resources, growing the Inferred Mineral Resource base, extending mineralisation down-plunge, exploring for faulted extensions of mineralised lodes and testing conceptual targets.

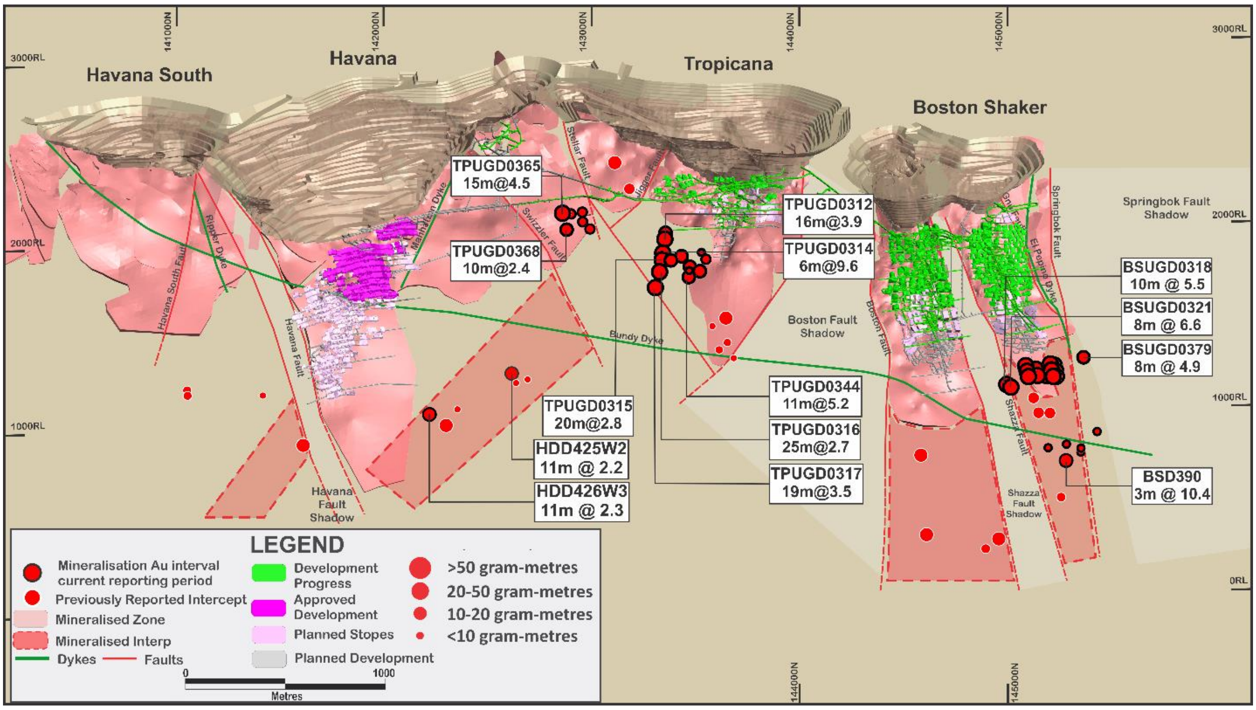

Figure 11: Tropicana oblique view of the mineralised corridor showing actual and conceptual open pit and underground production areas and the 0.3 g/t Au mineralised zones (pink)

Boston Shaker Underground Resource Drilling Continues to Deliver Spectacular Results

As part of the overall drilling work and scheduling of drilling activities, there was no additional drilling undertaken at BS03. Drilling in BS03 will recommence during 2025.

At BS04, diamond core drilling was completed from an underground platform to convert Inferred Mineral Resources into Indicated Mineral Resources and from the surface to define Inferred Mineral Resources (Figure 12).

Drilling is being completed between the Shazza shear to the south and the Springbok shear to the north while remaining open down-dip.

Drilling in BS04 continues to demonstrate the robustness on mineralisation in the Boston Shaker underground.

Selected better results from underground drilling include:

- 13m @ 32.8 g/t Au from 186m BSUGD0330
- 3m @ 10.4 g/t Au from 1,068m BSD390
- 22m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 212m BSUGD0337
- 22m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 65m BSUGD0340
- 16m @ 6.3 g/t Au from 93m BSUGD0333
- 29m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 185m BSUGD0351
- 24m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 151m BSUGD0346
- 20m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 225m BSUGD0297
- 22m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 156m BSUGD0289
- 16m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 136m BSUGD0329

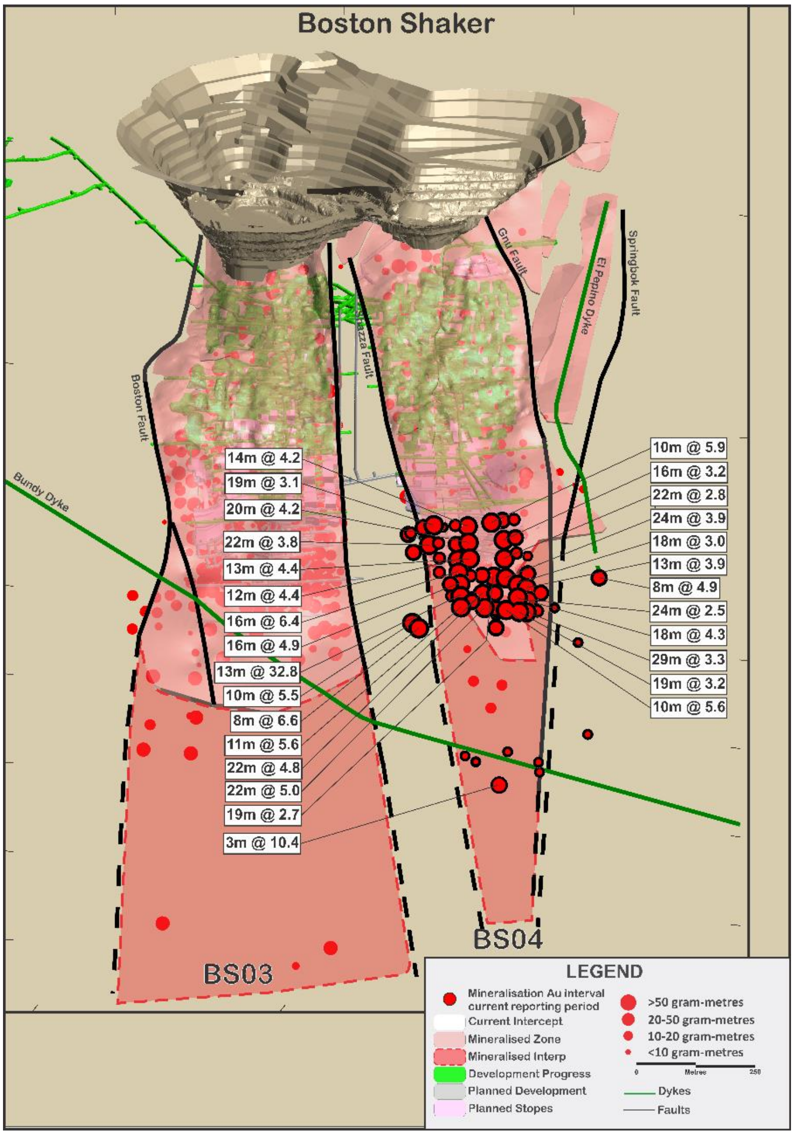

Figure 12: Boston Shaker long-section displaying gram metre pierce points and 0.3g/t Au mineralisation zone and recent high-grade intersections.

Tropicana Resource Drilling

Diamond core drilling was completed from an underground platform to convert Inferred Mineral Resources into Indicated Mineral Resources and to define new areas of potential Inferred Mineral Resource.

The mineralised region targeted by drilling is spatially constrained by the Stellar fault to the south and the Jigger fault to the north (Figure 13).

This drilling has defined new areas of mineralisation which are expected to contribute to future Mineral Resource growth in the Tropicana underground. Multiple highlights from the program include:

• 16m @ 3.9 g/t Au	from	162m	TPUGD0312
• 6m @ 9.6 g/t Au	from	161m	TPUGD0314
• 20m @ 2.8 g/t Au	from	164m	TPUGD0315
• 25m @ 2.7 g/t Au	from	211m	TPUGD0316
• 19m @ 3.5 g/t Au	from	286m	TPUGD0317
• 11m @ 5.2 g/t Au	from	255m	TPUGD0344
• 15m @ 4.5 g/t Au	from	300m	TPUGD0365
• 12m @ 4.6 g/t Au	from	133m	TPUGD0382
• 17m @ 3.5 g/t Au	from	96m	TPUGD0388
• 10m @ 2.4 g/t Au	from	305m	TPUGD0368

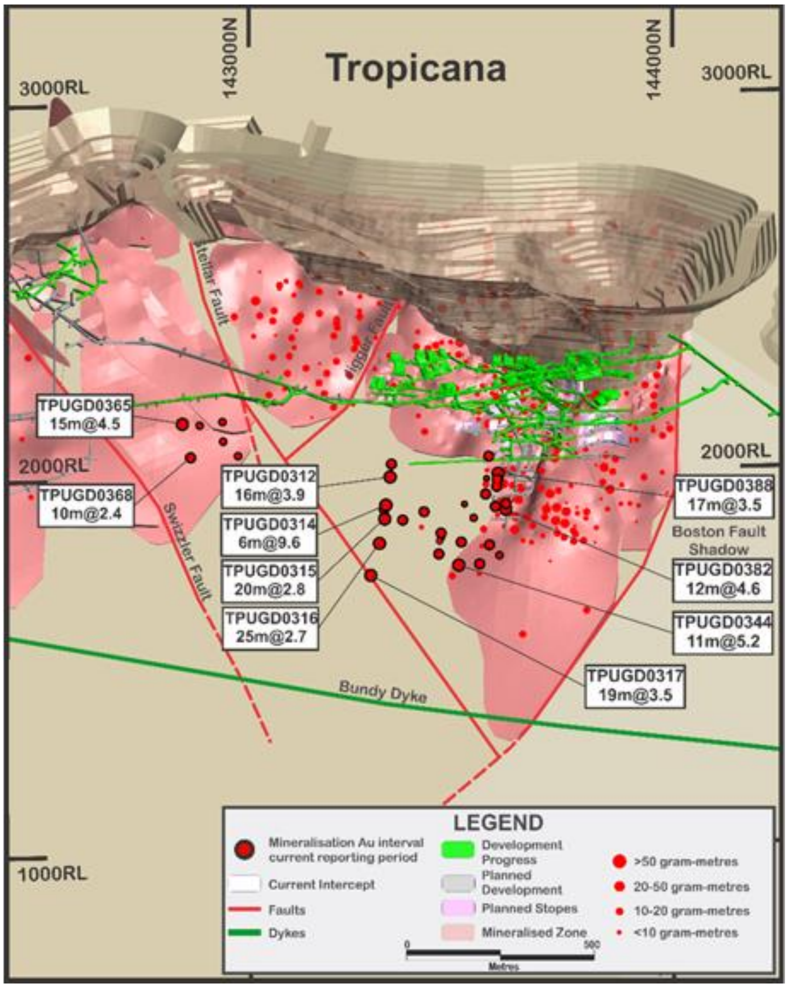

Figure 13: West facing long-section of the Tropicana deposit showing drilling locations of recent intersections.

Cobbler Underground Target

The Cobbler underground conceptual target is a blind, northern repeat of the Havana high-grade shoot beneath the Swizzler fault.

It was initially tested by holes HDD425 and HDD426 which defined the down-dip continuation of mineralisation and will serve as parent holes for a series of systematic wedge holes to test across plunge for the conceptual Cobbler shoot.

The most recent daughter hole HDD426W3 (Figure 14) intersected weakly biotite-sericite altered fine grained syenitic host rock with minor crackle breccia textures and returned very encouraging intersections:

- 11m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 1,251m HDD426W3
- 11m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 1,131m HDD426W2

The result of drilling continues to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at Tropicana.

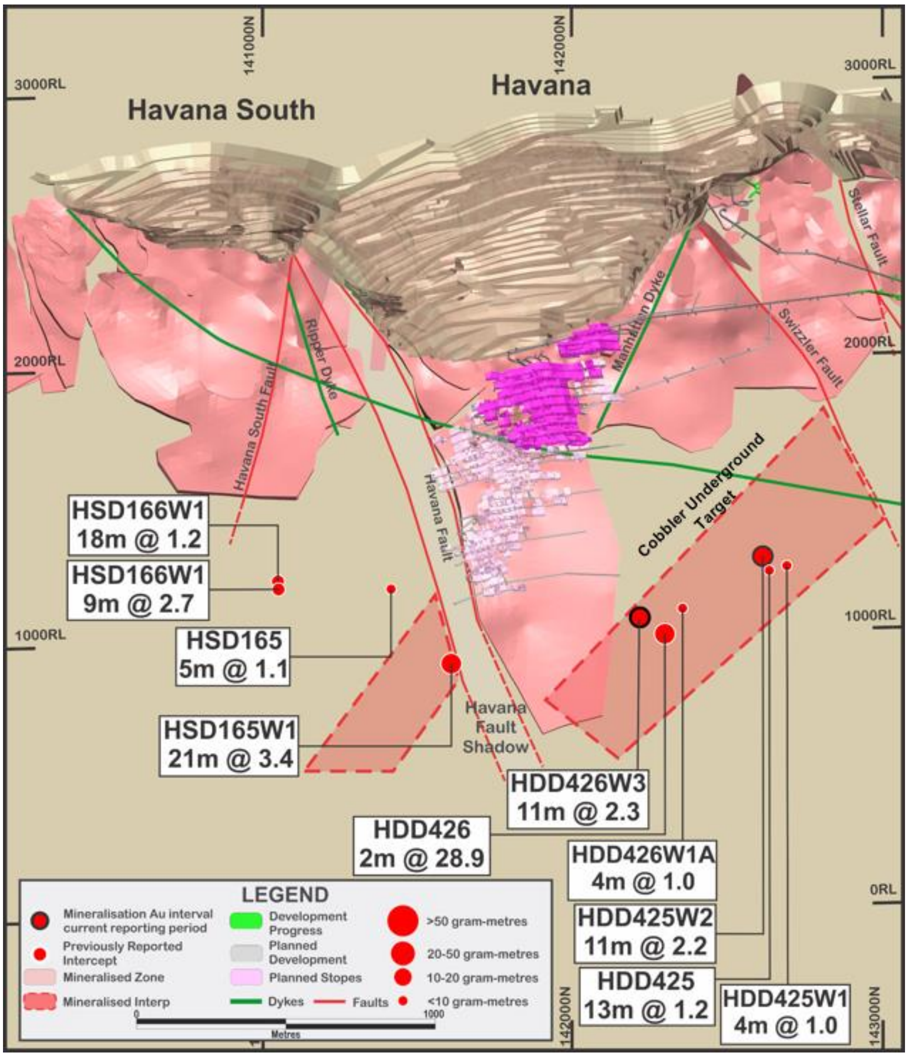

Figure 14: West facing long-section of the Cobbler Underground Target showing drilling locations of recent intersections.

Resource and Reserve Commodity Price Assumptions

Resources

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

Regis Resources open pit Mineral Resource Estimates are constrained by optimised open pit shells developed with reasonable operating costs and a long-term gold price assumption of $3,300/oz (100% Regis owned open pits). A reporting cut-off of 0.4g/t is applied in all the 100% Regis-owned open pits.

Resource Stockpiles are reported where the breakeven price calculated during Reserve analysis is lower than the long-term gold price assumption ($3,300/oz).

Duketon underground Mineral Resources are reported within volumes created through a Mineable Shape Optimiser (MSO) process. The MSO volumes undergo a filtering process to remove stranded optimised volumes, which have no reasonable prospect of being mined. The underground Mineral Resource is reported externally to the open pit Mineral Resource pit designs/optimisation shells and takes account of mining depletion and sterilisation. At Rosemont and Garden Well underground, the MSO shapes represent a mining cut-off of 1.8g/t, and at Toohey’s Well and Ben Hur, the MSO shapes represent a mining cut-off of 1.5g/t. Differences in mining cut-off are related to differing mining conditions and mining techniques conceptually applied to the deposits.

In NSW, the Section 10 declaration at McPhillamys has not affected the Mineral Resource and, in the view of the Competent Person, Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) still exist. The Regis Resources portion of the Tropicana Mineral Resource Estimate was reported to the market in a release on 20 February 2025 titled “Tropicana Underground Ore Reserve Growth Continues”.

Reserves

Ore Reserves were estimated at the long-term gold price of $2,301/oz (weighted average) using the gold price assumptions, Table 5 below.

Table 5: Gold price assumptions

Location	Gold (koz.)	Gold Price ($/oz)
DNO	293	2,763
DSO	789	2,400
TJV[4]	579	2,090
Weighted Average	**1,661**	**2,301**

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

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

Competent Persons:

The table below is a listing of the names of the Competent Persons who are taking responsibility for reporting Regis’ results and estimates. This Competent Person listing includes details of professional memberships, professional roles, and the reporting activities for which each person is accepting responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of Regis’ results and estimates.

Each Competent Person in Table 6 below has provided Regis with a sign-off for the relevant information provided by each contributor in this report.

4 TJV represents Regis attributable 30% ownership and the gold price used represents the Ore Reserve price.

Table 6: Relevant Competent Persons Information

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

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX announcement may contain forward-looking statements subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable. Still, they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions, which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, Reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Regis Resources Limited. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. No representation or warranty is made regarding the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast.

Assessment of Material Projects:

Projects considered to be considered as "Material" to Regis are included below in Table 7.

Table 7: Material Projects

Material Project	Announcement link	Released
Duketon South	*Development Approval for Two Underground Mines and Underground Reserves Increase*	6 May 2024
Garden Well Underground	*Approval of Garden Well South Underground Mine*	14 Dec 2020
Rosemont Underground	*Rosemont Underground Update*	15 Apr 2019
McPhillamys	*Impacts of S10 Declaration over McPhillamys* *Maiden Ore Reserve of 2.03Moz at McPhillamys Gold Project* *Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement*	21 Aug 2024 8 Sept 2017 20 June 2023
Tropicana	*Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update at Tropicana*	20 Feb 2025

\- ENDS -

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

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE TABLES

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

Project[1]	Equity	Type	Cut-Off (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource			Competent Person[2]
				Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	
Duketon North[3]	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	37	0.9	1,140	8	0.9	240	45	0.9	1,380	A
Duketon North	100%	Stockpiles	-	1	0.5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	20	A
Duketon North	**100%**	**Sub Total**		**1**	**0.6**	**20**	**37**	**1.1**	**290**	**5**	**1.0**	**180**	**46**	**0.9**	**1,400**	
Duketon South[4/5]	100%[5]	Open-Pit	0.4	1	0.8	20	18	1.2	720	4	1.1	150	23	1.2	890	A
Duketon South[6]	100%	Underground	1.8	1	3.2	110	5	2.7	460	4	2.5	290	10	2.7	850	A
Duketon South	100%	Stockpiles	-	8	0.5	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.5	120	A
Duketon South	**100%**	**Sub Total**		**9**	**0.8**	**250**	**24**	**1.6**	**1,180**	**8**	**1.7**	**440**	**41**	**1.4**	**1,860**	
Duketon Deposits	**100%[7]**	**Total**		**10**	**0.8**	**270**	**61**	**1.2**	**2,320**	**16**	**1.3**	**680**	**87**	**1.2**	**3,260**	
Tropicana[7]	30%	Open-Pit	0.3/0.4	1	1.5	50	5	1.8	280	-	-	-	6	1.8	330	F
Tropicana[7]	30%	Underground	1.6	3	2.7	280	4	2.7	380	7	2.2	520	15	2.5	1180	F
Tropicana[7]	30%	Stockpiles	-	6	0.5	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.5	110	F
Tropicana	**30%**	**Total**		**11**	**1.3**	**440**	**9**	**2.2**	**650**	**7**	**2.2**	**520**	**27**	**1.9**	**1,610**	
McPhillamys	100%	Open-Pit	0.35	-	-	-	61	1.0	2,070	8	0.7	190	70	1.0	2,260	A
Discovery Ridge	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	2	1.8	140	6	1.4	260	8	1.5	400	A
NSW Deposits	**100%**	**Total**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**64**	**1.1**	**2,210**	**14**	**1.0**	**460**	**78**	**1.1**	**2,660**	
Regis Total		**Total**		**21**	**1.0**	**700**	**134**	**1.2**	**5,180**	**37**	**1.4**	**1,660**	**192**	**1.2**	**7,540**	

Notes

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

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

Group Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2024 (Regis attributable)

Project[1]	Equity	Type	Cut-Off (g/t)[2]	Proved			Probable			Total Ore Reserve			Competent Person[3]
				Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	
Duketon North	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	9	0.9	266	9	0.9	266	B
Duketon North	100%	Stockpiles	0.2	2	0.4	27	-	-	-	2	0.4	27	B
Duketon North	100%	Sub Total	-	2	0.4	27	9	0.9	266	11	0.8	293	
Duketon South	100%[4]	Open-Pit	0.35	-	-	-	6	1.0	194	6	1.0	194	B
Duketon South	100%	Underground	1.8	0.2	1.9	10	6	2.1	431	6	2.1	441	C
Duketon South	100%	Stockpiles	0.3	7	0.7	154	-	-	-	7	0.7	154	B
Duketon South	100%	Sub Total	-	7	0.7	164	12	1.6	625	19	1.3	789	
Duketon Total	**100%**	**Total**	**-**	**9**	**0.7**	**191**	**21**	**1.3**	**891**	**30**	**1.1**	**1,082**	
Tropicana	30%	Open-Pit	0.5	0.8	1.4	36	4.4	1.9	270	5.2	1.8	306	D
Tropicana	30%	Underground	2.7	1	3.0	93	1.0	3.0	99	2.0	3.0	192	E
Tropicana	30%	Stockpiles	0.5	4.1	0.6	81	-	-	-	4.1	0.6	81	D
Tropicana Total[5]	**30%**	**Total**	**-**	**5.9**	**1.1**	**210**	**5.4**	**2.1**	**369**	**11.3**	**1.6**	**579**	
Regis Total		**Grand Total**	**-**	**15**	**0.8**	**402**	**27**	**1.5**	**1,259**	**42**	**1.2**	**1,661**	**-**

Notes

The above data has been rounded, and errors of summation may occur due to rounding.
1. Ore Reserves are reported separately for open pits, underground and stockpiles.
2. Cut-off grades vary according to oxidation and lithology domains. Listed cut-offs are the weighted average of these various cut-off grades for that project classification.
3. Refer to Group Competent Person Notes.
4. Regis owns 70% of the King John project - part of the DSO operations. Only 70% of Regis share has been included in the above table.
5. Tropicana reported Reserves and Resources in ASX Release "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update at Tropicana" dated 26 February 2024, reported as nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 1,000,000 ounces.

APPENDIX 1: MOOLART WELL JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 – MOOLART WELL Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The Moolart Well gold prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Diamond (DD) drill holes producing mainly 1m samples on a nominal 25m east spaced holes on 25m north grid spacing, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 270 degrees. • Infill Reverse Circulation grade control drilling has been completed on a 10mN/5mE spacing in the mined area and has been used to validate the interpretation and resource estimate but was not directly utilised in the estimation process.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• 1m AC samples were obtained by riffle splitter (1.5kg – 2.0kg) and half metre samples via cone splitter for the laterite AC grade control (2kg – 2.5kg) and 1m RC samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg), with all being utilised for lithology logging and assaying. • Diamond core was used for geotechnical and density measurements as well as lithology logging and assaying. The core has predominantly been sampled at 1m intervals, with some sampling on geological intervals. Diamond core was consistently sampled on the same side of the orientation line. • RC sampling prior to 2005 (256 drill holes) involved taking a speared 4m field composite, with the 1m cone split samples only assayed if the 4m field composites returning a gold value above 0.1g/t. AC sampling prior to 2005 (1,086 drill holes) involved taking a speared 4m field composite, with any 4m field composites returning a gold value above 0.1g/t being re-sampled by spearing the 1m samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done; this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• For the Regis managed drilling 1m RC samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg) and were utilised for lithology logging and assaying. Diamond core was used for geotechnical and density measurements as well as lithology logging and assaying. • Diamond core was used for bulk density and geotechnical measurements as well as assaying. Half of the core was sampled with half of the core being kept in storage. The core has predominantly been sampled at 1m intervals, with some sampling on geological intervals (0.2m – 1.0m). • The Regis managed drilling samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and were predominantly Fire Assayed using a 50g charge (ALS and SGS).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• AC drilling was completed with an 89mm diameter AC blade bit • RC drilling was completed with a 140mm (5.5 inch) diameter face sampling hammer. • Surface diamond drilling carried out by using either NQ, NQ2 or HQ3 (triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC recovery was visually assessed, with recovery being excellent except in some wet intervals which are recorded on logs. <1% of the overall mineralised zones have been recorded as wet. • DD core was measured and compared to the drilled intervals and recorded as a percentage recovery. Recovery in the oxidised rock was poor, and excellent in transitional, fresh and mineralised zones.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and splitter to provide a uniform sample size, and these were cleaned routinely (cleaned at the end of each rod and more frequently in wet conditions). • A booster was also used in conjunction with the RC drill rig to ensure dry samples are achieved. • The target zones for DD were predominantly highly competent fresh rock, where the DD method provided high recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample recoveries for RC and drilling are visually estimated to be medium to high. No significant bias is expected although no recovery and grade correlation study has been completed. • The DD drill sample recovery in the fresh rock is very high (99%), and somewhat lower in the transitional (95%) and fresh (94%). No significant bias or correlation between grade and recovery has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. For exploration and resource development drilling chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated facility at Duketon. • Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, density and geotechnical information were logged from the DD core and saved in the database. Half core from every interval is also retained in the core trays and stored in a designated facility for future reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All logging is qualitative except for magnetic susceptibility and geotechnical measurements. Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	• Core was half cut with a diamond core saw with the same half relative to the orientation line consistently sampled and the surplus retained in the core trays. Non-competent clay zones are sampled as whole-core where necessary due to difficulty in cutting.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 1.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples. Sample weights and consistency of weights down hole are regularly reviewed and issues rectified.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Samples are dried, crushed, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (80% passing 75µm for the historical drilling). • This is considered industry standard for a gold deposit.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For the Regis managed resource drilling field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Laboratory pulp duplicates were also completed roughly every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Historical drill hole sampling had field duplicates inserted every 20th sample for all samples that returned >1g/t Au to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • ALS and SGS tested standards and blanks as well as assay duplicates to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Field composite values were compared to the single metre re-split values. Screen fire assay and fire assay results were compared. Some mineralised core samples were also sent to other laboratories for umpire assaying. • Results of all the historical QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• Field RC duplicates were taken at the rig from a second chute on the cone splitter allowing for the duplicate and main sample to be the same size and sampling method. Field duplicates are taken every 20th sample. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed roughly every 15th sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) at Moolart Well are considered to be of 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 gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. • Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (Ultratrace, Amdel, Kalassay, Aurum and MinAnalytical) and crushed to 10mm, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. The laterite grade control samples were assayed via a 40g charge Aqua Regia Digest with AAS finish, with the remainder of the assaying using either a 40g or 50g charge for Fire Assay analysis with AAS finish. • Fire Assay is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. Aqua Regia has been used for the laterite grade control assaying, and extensive review of the quality control data shows this assaying method has consistently achieved acceptable levels of accuracy and precision at Moolart Well. As such, the competent person considers the Aqua Regia suitable for Resource estimation studies.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for some RC samples and is recorded in the logging spread sheets. The results were not used in the delineation of mineralised zones or lithologies.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Pre 2009 Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up using a Sokkia DGPS localised to onsite datum (expected accuracy 300mm). 2009 onwards Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorised surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • Downhole surveying (magnetic azimuth and dip of the drill hole) was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using Eastman Single Shot Camera for DD holes. Pathfinder survey instrument, Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument, North Seeking Gyro based tool or Eastman Single Shot Camera was used for RC holes. Eastman Single Shot Camera was used for AC holes. The surveys were completed every 30m down each DD and RC drill hole. Some AC holes did not have downhole surveys completed with the unsurveyed holes having a surface compass measurement applied (average depth of resource AC holes is 33m). GC holes are not surveyed as they are only shallow, although strict protocols are followed at the rig to ensure accurate set-up. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth in the database, with AMG azimuth being used in the Resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The Mineral Resource Estimate grid system is AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for well as any modelling and resource estimation and pickups within the mining operation. Exploration data was picked up in MGA Zone 51 and converted in the Datashed™ database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of site surveys (generally drone based photogrammetry) for mining, the primary drill hole pickups, pit pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Resource drill spacing on nominal 25m x 25m grid with localised infill within the resource area. The laterite portion of the deposit is drilled to 12.5 metres (east) by 12.5 metres (north).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• RC sampling prior to 2005 (256 drill holes) involved taking a speared 4m field composite, with the four 1m cone split samples only assayed for any field composites returning a gold value above 0.1g/t. AC sampling prior to 2005 (1,086 drill holes) involved taking a speared 4m field composite, with any 4m field composites returning a gold value above 0.1g/t being re-sampled via spearing the 1m samples. From 2005 no further field compositing has taken place..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The drilling is predominantly orientated west (grid 270°) with a 60 degree dip, which is roughly perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the primary mineralisation, therefore ensuring intercepts are close to true-width. Oxide hosted supergene mineralisation is approximately horizontal and the drilling orientation is reasonable compared to these structures. The AC laterite grade control drilling is all vertical and therefore perpendicular to the sub-horizontal laterite mineralisation. Project to date mining confirms this is the case..
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth via contract freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – MOOLART WELL Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area*	• The Moolart Well gold mine comprises M38/498, M38/499, M38/500 and M38/943, an area of 31.23km2 (3,122.9 hectares). Moolart Well has been operating as a gold mine since August 2010. • Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further 2% NSR royalty exists to a third party • Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% Regis owned subsidiary). There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Moolart Well was discovered in 2001 by Normandy and Newmont. Newmont drilled the deposit until 2005. From 2006 Regis conducted all further Resource definition work.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Moolart Well is a blind gold deposit with several styles of gold occurring within the regolith profile. In transported regolith extending to 20m depth, a Laterite Ore Zone is defined by a coherent sub-horizontal gold blanket consisting of colluvial ironstone and pisolites in a clayey iron rich matrix. The Laterite Zone has an average thickness of 4m, extends over 5km N-S and 1km E-W and in some areas extends within 2m of the surface. Below the Laterite Zone in the residual regolith is the Oxide Zone extending from 20 to 70m vertical depth with a similar lateral extent to the Laterite Zone. Oxide mineralisation consists of numerous primary moderate to steep 60° east dipping gold bearing structures preserved in the clay rich residual profile and sub-horizontal supergene gold developed in the lower part of the profile. Host rocks for the Oxide Zone are a sequence of moderate to steep east dipping Archaean mafic rocks, including basalt and dolerite sills, and ultramafic flow sequence, intruded by late stage high level diorite and quartz-diorite sills and dykes. Primary hypogene gold mineralisation exists below the Oxide Zone but has been poorly drilled to date.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate with no exploration results being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate with no exploration results being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill holes were drilled at -60º towards grid west, and the mineralised zone is nominally east dipping at -60°.The intercepts reported are close to true width in some cases, and are not true width where the mineralisation is steepest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate, with no exploration results being reported, therefore no diagrams have been produced.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other material exploration data to report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further infill drilling is planned throughout the oxide/fresh portion of the deposit to delineate further shallow mineable zones.

Section 3 – MOOLART WELL Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using DataShed Software. • Regis Resources Ltd ("RRL") employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. • All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefTM or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the RRL geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the RRL database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • The database was reviewed at cut-off date and a list of holes produced that excluded some drillholes from the Mineral Resource estimation due to lack of evidence or unreliability. • Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologist and database administrator. Additionally, the resource geology team validate hole collar location, downhole surveys and assays visually and numerically prior to the resource estimation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		process. Key checks are hole deviation between surveys, collar pickups and locations relative to topography, duplicates and standards review as well as assay validation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person has made site visits to Moolart Well. No issues have been noted and all procedures were considered to be of industry standard. • In addition to the above site visit, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior Regis technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. Locally at Moolart Well the geology consists of a series of dolerite and diorite intrusions, minor sedimentary packages and ultramafic volcanics all overlaid by a moderately thick transported unit. The area has undergone deep weathering which has propagated deeper in shear zones. The basement geology dips moderately to the east. Quartz-sulphide veining hosts the hypogene gold mineralisation. The transported cover (laterite) contains the laterite supergene ore which is a 4m thick horizontal zone of high goethite/hematite content. Mining to date supports the geological constraints and this model has been updated with the knowledge gained during the mining at Moolart Well.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, in pit wall mapping, geophysical surveys and logging of Aircore, RC and diamond core drilling.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• The relationship between geology and gold mineralisation of the deposit is reasonably clear, and the interpretation is considered robust. There is no apparent alternative to the interpretation in the company's opinion.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure in both the laterite and the oxide/fresh mineralisation. For the oxide/fresh mineralisation the weathered zones, redox fronts and base of alluvium also become important factors in mineralisation controls and have been used to guide the mineralisation zone interpretation.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• A broad zone of shearing and quartz-sulphide veining localises and controls the gold mineralisation in the more hypogene-controlled transitional and fresh horizons. In the oxide horizon, the gold mineralisation is also influenced by the redox fronts, where it is sometimes spread in a more flat-lying manner in a westerly direction. In the overlying laterite horizon, the gold mineralisation is restricted to a 4m to 6m thick pisolitic ore zone.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the deposit are 5,000m along strike (N-S), 700m across (E-W) for both laterite and oxide/fresh. The laterite mineralisation extends 25m maximum from surface, and the oxide/fresh mineralisation has been drilled up to 430m below surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK) with no change of support. The OK estimation was constrained within Surpac generated Au mineralisation domains defined from the resource and GC drill hole datasets, and guided by a geological model created in Leapfrog™. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Moolart Well mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Surpac™ each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is a multiple of the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre), and is also an appropriate choice for the kriging of gold into the model blocks as open pit mining at Moolart Well occurs on 2.5 metre benches. • Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on each ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• No check estimate has been completed as part of the current study, although mine production records and site-based Grade Control estimate were used as the main validation tool to ensure an accurate Mineral Resource estimate.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No by-products are present or modelled.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics\planning at Moolart Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Block dimensions are 5m (east) by 10m (north) by 2.5m (elevation) and was chosen as it approximates GC drill hole spacing, and a quarter to half the drill hole spacing of the resource-only-drilled areas. The 2.5m elevation equals the mining bench height. • The interpolation utilised 2 estimation passes, with pass 1 using only RC and DD samples, and a second pass also including air core samples where there was not sufficient drilling with RC or DD to inform the estimate. Anisotropic searches were optimised for each domain, with maximum searches of between 50 and 210m, a minimum number of samples from 5 to 12, a maximum of 4 samples per hole and a maximum of between 8 and 29 samples. No octant restrictions were used. . •
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a lithological and weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off grade (0.4g/t Au lower cut-off grade for the laterite domains). The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. Statistical investigations have been completed to test the change in statistical and spatial characteristics of the domains grouped by weathering showing there to be little variation between profiles, hence they have been estimated inclusively.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade capping. This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high grade data clusters or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation appropriate high grade cuts were applied to all estimation domains.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots. Production data was seen as the most meaningful form of validation, which the model was compared to throughout the estimation process to ensure an accurate estimation was created.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from standardised parameters used to generate the open pit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		shell that the Mineral Resource Estimate is quoted above, and reflects potential mining practices.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Resource model assumes typical Western Australian open cut mining techniques and a moderate to high level of mining selectivity is achieved in mining. It has been assumed that high quality grade control will continue to be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, at a nominal spacing of 10m (north – along strike) and 5m (east – across strike) for oxide/fresh and 12.5m (north – along strike) and 12.5m (east – across strike) for laterite, and applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 92% was used to generate the open pit shell above which the Mineral Resource has been quoted. This has been based on, production data and ongoing metallurgical test work to determine cyanidable gold recoveries..
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors at Moolart Well continue for the duration of the project life
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk density values were derived from 294 measurements taken on the core via water immersion method with wax coating. • There is little variation of bulk density values within each oxidation profile, therefore mean values have been applied to each horizon. Transported/laterite is 2.20t/m3, oxide is 1.80t/m3, saprock (transitional) is 2.30t/m3, and fresh is 2.60t/m3. Bulk density measurements taken during production have confirmed the values chosen are accurate and representative..
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Oxide horizon and porous transitional horizon samples have all been measured by external laboratories using wax coating to account for void spaces, whereas competent samples have been completed both by the external laboratory and onsite. The independent laboratory measurements confirm that the onsite measurements are accurate and representative, therefore the applied density values are considered reasonable and representative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density values were assigned by regolith code to the model, there is little variation within the fresh mineralisation.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • The indicated resource was coded with a wireframe delineating the higher confidence parts of the resource. It was generated including mineralized zone domains and adjacent zones from the background domain with sufficient drill spacing (<=40m, kriging efficiency >= 0.1 and slope of regression >=0.5). Zones informed by RC-DD drilling as per the estimation passes flagging were included in the Indicated resource wireframe. Areas informed by the unfiltered dataset have been left as inferred regardless of other parameters. • The inferred resource was coded in mineralized zone domains and adjacent zones from the background domain with sufficient drill spacing (<=110m average distance to nearest three holes) and the remaining estimate was unclassified. • .
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An audit of the Mineral Resource Estimate was completed by Mr Scott Dunham of SD2 Pty Ltd and no material issues were identified. • Comparisons were completed with previous Mineral Resource Estimates and Grade Control data and the current MRE was observed to be an improvement on the previous MRE and aligned with Grade Control data and interpretation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• Confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate is high. The Resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for Resource classification, and is backed up by comparisons to production data. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The reported Mineral Resources for Moolart Well are within a pit shell created from an open pit optimisation using a $3,300 gold price and appropriate wall angles and costs for the location of the deposit. • .
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Reconciliation comparisons against production were performed as part of the Resource update process. The competent person is of the opinion that the global Resource will continue to perform in line with industry standard tolerances for Indicated and Inferred Resources

Section 4 – MOOLART WELL Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserves.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Mineral Resource model for Moolart Well Open Pit has been developed in house by Regis Resources employees as part of the Prefeasibility Study [PFS] for Moolart Well Open Pit which is a cut back on the original open pit • The stated Mineral Resource is inclusive of the Ore Reserves
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Moolart Well Open Pit has been an ongoing operation since 2009 with extensive knowledge base on which the Prefeasibility Study is based including multiple site visits by the Regis Competent Person as a Regis Resources employee
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• NA
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• This report is part of a Prefeasibility Study [PFS] that has been completed in Dec 2024. The information used for estimation and reporting of this Ore Reserves is based upon a Prefeasibility Study [PFS]
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off grade of 0.39 g/t used for reporting
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserves (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods*	• Mining will be undertaken by conventional open pit bulk mining methods utilising hydraulic excavators, dump trucks and drill and blast. • Moolart Well Open Pit is comprised of two stages. • The mining block model includes an allowance for likely mining dilution based on a regularisation of the geological model. The regularisation has added approximately 10% tonnage and reduced the grade by 5%. The Ore Reserves are reported within a detailed staged pit design which is based on a Whittle open pit optimisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?.*	• The process comprises primary jaw crushing, single stage SAG milling circuit, gravity recovery circuit and carbon in leach circuit with 6 leach/adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL-type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into an in-pit storage facility consisting multiple spigot locations and decant return pumping system. The flowsheet is consistent with treating Moolart Well ore. • The technology associated with processing of Moolart Well ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices. • Mine production is based on a metallurgical recovery of 89%, which is consistent with previous performance.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Moolart Well Open Pit has an approved Mining Proposal with Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety under Mining Act 1978 (WA)
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed..*	• The infrastructure is already in place form current operations including Tails Storage Facility capacity
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Costs include allowances for mining, royalties, processing, surface haulage, administration, process sustaining capital, waste dump rehabilitation, royalties both state and private and allowance for Tails Storage Facility future construction • The costs are based upon current operations and budget models
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products*	• This Ore Reserves is derived using a gold price of A$3,150 which provides a robust economic outcome

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• All gold produced at the Garden Well or Rosemont processing plants is transported to the Perth Mint for refining and on sales.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• Costs include allowances for mining, royalties, processing, surface haulage, administration, process sustaining capital, waste dump rehabilitation, royalties both state and private and allowance for Tails Storage Facility future construction • Sensitivities were undertaken during the Whittle Optimisation process in guiding the mine design • The costs are based upon current operations and budget models
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Agreements are in place with stakeholders including traditional landowners, pastoralists and the local Shires for current operations to support reserve projects.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The Ore Reserves is most sensitive to resource grade prediction.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• Ore Reserves have been classified according to Resource classification as Probable. • Probable reserves have been derived from indicated resources. • They reflect the Competent Person's view.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Mineral Resource was audited by an external consultant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserves estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserves viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Ore Reserves estimate has been prepared following the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The estimates fall within the criteria for Proved and Probable Ore Reserves, backed by significant operating history that supports the applied modifying factors. • The Ore Reserves has been estimated using the Regis Resources Ore Reserves process and has undergone internal and external peer review. The Competent Person is confident that this is an accurate estimation of the current Ore Reserves.

APPENDIX 2: GLOSTER JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 – GLOSTER Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The Gloster gold prospect was sampled using of Reverse Circulation (RC – 1,160 holes for 125,410m), Aircore (AC – 26 holes for 1,716m) and Diamond (DD – 88 holes for 21,036m) drill holes producing mainly 1m samples on a nominal 25m east spaced holes on 25m north grid spacing, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 245 degrees.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• 1m AC samples were obtained by riffle splitter (1.5kg – 2.0kg) and half metre samples via cone splitter for the laterite AC grade control (2kg – 2.5kg) and 1m RC samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg), with all being utilised for lithology logging and assaying. • Diamond core was used for geotechnical and density measurements as well as lithology logging and assaying. The core has predominantly been sampled at 1m intervals, with some sampling on geological intervals. Diamond core was consistently sampled on the same side of the orientation line. • RC sampling prior to 2005 involved taking a speared 4m field composite, with the 1m cone split samples only assayed if the 4m field composites returning a gold value above 0.1g/t. AC sampling prior to 2005 (1,086 drill holes) involved taking a speared 4m field composite, with any 4m field composites returning a gold value above 0.1g/t being re-sampled by spearing the 1m samples.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• For the Regis managed drilling 1m RC samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg) and were utilised for lithology logging and assaying. Diamond core was used for geotechnical and density measurements as well as lithology logging and assaying. • Diamond core was used for bulk density and geotechnical measurements as well as assaying. For older programs half of the core was sampled with half of the core being kept in storage. The most recent program was full core sampled due to the strong nugget effect observed from test work. The core has predominantly been sampled at 1m intervals, with some sampling on geological intervals (0.2m – 1.0m). • The Regis managed drilling samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and were predominantly Fire Assayed using a 50g charge (ALS and SGS).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• AC drilling was completed with an 89mm diameter AC blade bit • RC drilling was completed with a 140mm (5.5 inch) diameter face sampling hammer. • Surface diamond drilling carried out by using either NQ, NQ2 or HQ3 (triple tube).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC recovery was visually assessed, with recovery being excellent except in some wet intervals which are recorded on logs. <1% of the overall mineralised zones have been recorded as wet. • Historical recovery is not recorded. • DD core was measured and compared to the drilled intervals, and recorded as a percentage recovery. Overall recovery is recorded as 94%, with the low number a result of the fact that the weathering profile is relatively deep meaning the bulk of the core is through oxide zones. The breakdown of the recovery within mineralised zones is 94% in oxide, 95% in transitional and 99% in fresh.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• RC and AC recovery were visually assessed. Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole. No information is available relating to historical drilling recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample recoveries for RC and drilling are visually estimated to be medium to high. No significant bias is expected although no recovery and grade correlation study was completed. • The DD drill sample recovery in the fresh rock is very high (99%), and somewhat lower in the transitional (95%) and fresh (94%). No significant bias or correlation between grade and recovery has been identified.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. For exploration and resource development drilling chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated facility at Duketon. • Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, density and geotechnical information were logged from the DD core and saved in the database..
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All logging is qualitative except for density and magnetic susceptibility. Both wet and dry core photography was completed prior to sampling.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was half cut with a diamond core saw with the same half relative to the orientation line consistently sampled and the surplus retained in the core trays. Non-competent clay zones are sampled as whole-core where necessary due to difficulty in cutting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples. Sampling for the majority of the resource AC drilling utilised a cyclone and single tier riffle splitter to consistently produce 1.5kg to 2.0kg dry samples. In some rare cases when the sample was wet, a spear sample of the sample interval was used.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Samples are dried, crushed, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (80% passing 75µm for the historical drilling). • This is considered industry standard for a gold deposit.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• For the Regis managed resource drilling field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Laboratory duplicates were also completed roughly every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Historical drill hole sampling had field duplicates inserted every 20th sample for all samples that returned >1g/t Au to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • ALS and SGS tested standards and blanks as well as assay duplicates to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Field composite values were compared to the single metre re-split values. Screen fire assay and fire assay results were compared. Some mineralised core samples were also sent to other laboratories for umpire assaying. • Results of all the historical QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• Field RC duplicates were taken at the rig from a second chute on the cone splitter allowing for the duplicate and main sample to be the same size and sampling method. Field duplicates are taken every 20th sample. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed roughly every 15th sample..
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) at Gloster are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (hypogene associated with shearing and supergene enrichment), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. • Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (Ultratrace, Kalassay, SGS, Aurum, Bureau Veritas and MinAnalytical), crushed and pulverised to at least 85% passing 75µm and assayed using either a 30g, 40g or 50g charge for fire assay analysis with AAS finish. • On some historical programs a 40g charge Aqua Regia Digest with AAS finish was used. These techniques are industry standard for gold and considered appropriate.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for some RC samples, and is recorded in the logging spread sheets. The results were not used in the delineation of mineralised zones or lithologies.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 25th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. Field duplicates were completed every 20th sample for resource drilling to assess the repeatability from the field and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of assaying. • Evaluation of both the Regis submitted standards, and the internal laboratory quality control data, indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift for significant time periods. • Excluding obvious errors, the vast majority of the CRM assaying report shows no consistent positive or negative overall mean bias. Duplicate assaying show high levels of correlation and no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs. Field duplicate samples show marginally acceptable levels of correlation and no relative bias. • Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. Substantial focus has been given to ensuring sampling procedures met industry best practise to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were achieved in a coarse gold environment.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration and production positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips and core.
	The use of twinned holes.	• The spatial location and assaying accuracy of historical drilling was confirmed with RC and DD twin holes. The Regis RC drilling spatial location and assaying accuracy was also twinned by Regis DD holes. GC holes consistently verify the spatial location, width and tenor of the resource drilling intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All geological and field data is entered into LogChiefT™ or Excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01ppm Au) have been flagged and converted to 0.005ppm (half detection limit) in the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Pre 2009 Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up using a Sokkia DGPS localised to onsite datum (expected accuracy 300mm). 2009 onwards Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorised surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • Downhole surveying (magnetic azimuth and dip of the drill hole) was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using Eastman Single Shot Camera for DD holes. Pathfinder survey instrument, Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument, North Seeking Gyro based tool or Eastman Single Shot Camera was used for RC holes. Eastman Single Shot Camera was used for AC holes. The surveys were completed every 30m down each DD and RC drill hole. Some AC holes did not have downhole surveys completed with the unsurveyed holes having a surface compass measurement applied (average depth of resource AC holes is 33m). GC holes are not surveyed as they are only shallow, although strict protocols are followed at the rig to ensure accurate set-up. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth in the database, with AMG azimuth being used in the Resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The Mineral Resource Estimate grid system is AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for well as any modelling and resource estimation and pickups within the mining operation. Exploration data was picked up in MGA Zone 51 and converted in the Datashed™ database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of site surveys (generally drone based photogrammetry) for mining, the primary drill hole pickups, pit pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drilling has an effective spacing of 5 metres (east) by 10 metres (north) in the grade control drilled areas (up to 20m below current mined surface), and 25 metres (east) by 25 metres (north) for the remainder of the deposit.

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

Section 2 – GLOSTER Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gloster deposit is located on the recently granted tenement M38/1268, an area of 905.29ha. • Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further royalty of between A$10-$100/troy ounce dependant on the gold price (A$) is payable to a third party on a quarterly basis. • Current registered holder of the tenement is Regis Resources Limited. There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gloster was discovered in 1902, with no modern exploration work completed until Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd and Aurotech NL conducted mapping, RC drilling, DD and RAB in the mid 1980's, culminating in Resource Estimates and feasibility studies. Leader Resources NL conducted some RC and DD drilling in 1991 before Maiden Gold NL purchase the project in 1994, completing more RC, DD and RAB drilling. In 1995 Johnsons Well Mining (JWM) acquired the tenements and completed more RC, DD and RAB drilling to infill and extend the area of known gold mineralisation. A Resource Estimate was completed in 1997 by JWM.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation at Gloster is within a NW-SE trending, NE dipping shear zone and associated with flat to moderately NE dipping quartz veins hosted in intermediate intrusives. 5m transported cover sequence conceals the gold mineralisation and weathering extends up to 100m depth. Intensive gold leaching has occurred in the uppermost 15m of the weathering profile..
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported, therefore no diagrams have been produced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported
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.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• No further drilling planned until the next stage has been mined. Potential expansion at depth.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.

Section 3 – GLOSTER Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Resource Development and Exploration Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using DataShed Software. Regis Resources Ltd ("RRL") employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. All geological and field data is entered into LogChief™ or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the RRL geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the RRL database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • Grade Control metadata is stored in a Microsoft Access database. • The data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologists and database administrator. Additionally, the resource geology team validate hole collar location, downhole surveys and assays visually and numerically prior to the resource estimation process. Key checks are hole deviation between surveys, collar pickups and locations relative to topography, and assay validation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person has made site visits to Gloster. No issues have been noted and all procedures were considered to be of industry standard. In addition to the above site visits, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior Regis technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. Locally at Gloster the mineralisation is within a NW-SE trending, NE dipping shear zone and associated with flat to moderately NE dipping quartz veins hosted in intermediate intrusives. A 5m transported cover sequence conceals the gold mineralisation and weathering extends up to 100m depth. Intensive gold leaching has occurred in the uppermost 15m of the weathering profile..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, logging of RC/diamond core drilling, information from historical reports, and to a lesser degree multi-element assaying.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• The geology of the deposit is relatively simple, and the interpretation is considered robust. There is no material alternative to the interpretation in the competent persons opinion.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing, assisted by dedicated lithology shapes developed by the Exploration department. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure where it is associated with shearing and quartz veining. In weathered zones the redox fronts also become important factors in mineralisation control and have been applied to guide the mineralisation zone interpretation.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Steep and moderately dipping shears and quartz-carbonate veins localise and control the gold mineralisation in the more hypogene-controlled transitional and fresh horizons. In the oxide horizon, the gold mineralisation is also influenced by the redox fronts, where it is sometimes spread in a more sub-horizontal manner. There is a direct correlation between gold and quartz-carbonate veins
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the deposit are 1,200m along strike (NNW-SSE), 400m across (ENE-WSW), and 500m below surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK) with no change of support. The OK estimation was constrained within Leapfrog GeoTM generated 0.4g/t Au mineralisation domains defined from the resource drill hole dataset, and guided by a geological model. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Gloster mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Leapfrog GeoTM each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is a multiple of the most common l sampling interval (1.0 metre), and is also an appropriate choice for the kriging of gold into the model blocks assuming open pit mining will continue to occur on approximately 2.5 metre benches. • Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on each domain composites. This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden SupervisorTM. These investigations have been completed on each ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden SupervisorTM in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• No check estimate has been completed as part of the current study, although mine production records and site-based Grade Control estimate were used as the main validation tool to ensure an accurate Mineral Resource estimate.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No by-products are present or modelled.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No deleterious elements have been estimated or have been identified as important to the project economics\planning at Gloster.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Block dimensions are 2.5m (east) by 2.5m (north) by 2.5m (elevation) (no sub-blocking) and was chosen as it approximates GC drill hole spacing (with the expectation engineering will reblock to a dedicated lower resolution (larger blocks) of model in line with best practices. The 2.5m elevation equals the mining bench height. The interpolation utilised a single estimation pass of larger search ellipse, in conjunction with a minimum of 8 informing samples and 16 informing samples and maximum 4 samples per drillhole.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate. But in particular, the base parent blocks were kept small to allow for several SMU to be tested by engineering
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a lithological and weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.4g/t Au lower cut-off grade. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. Statistical investigations have been completed to test the change in statistical and spatial characteristics of the domain grouped by weathering showing there to be little variation between profiles
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high-grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high-grade data clusters or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation, separate and appropriate high-grade cuts were applied to each domain population.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots. Production data was seen as the most meaningful form of validation, which the model was compared to throughout the estimation process to ensure an accurate estimation was created.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content. Bulk density was assigned by lithology. • Bulk density was determined by immersion method on dried samples. .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from standardised cost assumptions for mining and processing to ensure break even is achieved.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Resource model assumes open cut mining is completed and a moderate to high level of mining selectivity is achieved in mining. It has been assumed that high quality grade control will continue to be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar, at a nominal spacing of 10m (north – along strike) and 5m (east – across strike), and applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 92% for oxide and transitional material and 90% for fresh material was used to generate the open pit shell above which the Mineral Resource has been quoted. This has been based on historic recoveries from Gloster and ongoing metallurgical testwork, to determine cyanidable gold recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors at Duketon continue for the duration of the project life.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk density values have been estimated based on experience at Regis' current operating mines in the near vicinity that have similar geology, mainly Moolart Well, and from testing during metallurgical evaluation of diamond core. The bulk density values were derived from 155 measurements from across the deposit, taken on the core by an independent laboratory (ALS) via water immersion method with wax coating on oxide and transitional samples (50 measurements) and onsite via water immersion method on fresh rock and competent samples (105 measurements). • There is little variation of bulk density values within each oxidation profile, therefore mean values have been applied to each horizon. Oxide is 1.80t/m3, saprock (transitional) is 2.30t/m3, and fresh is 2.75t/m3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• Fifty (50) of the bulk density samples have all been measured by external laboratories using wax coating to account for void spaces. • 105 measurements were taken onsite via water immersion method on fresh rock and competent transitional samples, and line up closely with the independently measured samples.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Little spatial variation is noted for the bulk density data within lithological and weathering boundaries and therefore an average bulk density has been assigned for tonnage reporting based on weathering coding.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • The strategy adopted in the current study informed Inferred and Indicated material using Kriging efficiency and Slope of Regression as well as Average anisotropic distance, ID-squared drill spacing and geologic continuity
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the comparison to production, the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An audit of the Mineral Resource Estimate was completed by Mr Scott Dunham of SD2 Pty Ltd and no material issues were identified. • Comparisons were completed with previous Mineral Resource Estimates and Grade Control data and the current MRE was observed to be an improvement on the previous MRE and aligned with Grade Control data and interpretation
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for resource classification. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The reported Mineral Resources for Gloster are within a pit shell created from an open pit optimisation using a $3,300 gold price and appropriate wall angles and costs for the location of the deposit.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Reconciliation comparisons against production were performed as part of the Resource update process. The competent person is of the opinion that the global Resource will continue to perform in line with industry standard tolerances for Indicated Resources.

Section 4 – GLOSTER OPEN PIT Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserves.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Mineral Resource model for Gloster Open Pit has been developed in house by Regis Resources employees as part of the Prefeasibility Study [PFS] for Gloster Open Pit Stage 5 which is a cut back on the original open pit • The stated Mineral Resource is inclusive of the Ore Reserves
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Gloster Open Pit has been an ongoing operation since 2016 with extensive knowledge base on which the Prefeasibility Study is based including multiple site visits by a Regis Resources employee
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• NA
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• This report is part of a Prefeasibility Study [PFS] that has been completed, Nov 2024. The information used for estimation and reporting of this Ore Reserves is based upon the Prefeasibility Study [PFS]
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t used for reporting
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserves (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods*	• Mining will be undertaken by conventional open pit bulk mining methods utilising hydraulic excavators, dump trucks and drill and blast. • Gloster open pit comprises three stages • The mining block model includes an allowance for likely mining dilution based on a regularisation of the geological model. The regularisation has added approximately 10% tonnage and reduced the grade by 5%. The Ore Reserves are reported within a detailed staged pit design which is based on Whittle open pit optimisations. • The optimisation was carried out including Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories • The overall pit slopes used for the design and optimisation are based on assessments by in-house geotechnical subject matter experts, drawing on mining experience and data collected since 2016

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?.*	• The process comprises primary jaw crushing, single stage SAG milling circuit, gravity recovery circuit and carbon in leach circuit with 6 leach/adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL-type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into an in-pit storage facility consisting multiple spigot locations and decant return pumping system. The flowsheet is consistent with treating Gloster ore. • The technology associated with processing of Gloster Open Pit ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices. • Mine production is based on a metallurgical recovery of 91%, which is consistent with previous performance and testwork conducted in 2024.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Gloster Open Pit has an approved Mining Proposal with Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety under Mining Act 1978 (WA)
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed..*	• The infrastructure is already in place form current operations including Tails Storage Facility capacity
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Costs include allowances for mining, royalties, processing, surface haulage, administration, process sustaining capital, waste dump rehabilitation, royalties both state and private and allowance for Tails Storage Facility future construction • The costs are based upon current operations
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products*	• This Ore Reserves is derived using a gold price of A$3,150 which provides a robust economic outcome

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• All gold produced at the Garden Well or Rosemont processing plants is transported to the Perth Mint for refining and on sales.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• Costs include allowances for mining, royalties, processing, surface haulage, administration, process sustaining capital, waste dump rehabilitation, royalties both state and private and allowance for Tails Storage Facility future construction • Sensitivities were undertaken during the Whittle Optimisation process in guiding the mine design • The costs are based upon current operations and budget models
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Agreements are in place with stakeholders including traditional landowners, pastoralists and the local Shires for current operations to support reserve projects.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The Ore Reserves is most sensitive to resource grade prediction.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• Ore Reserves have been classified according to Resource classification as Probable. • Probable reserves are derived from indicated resources • They reflect the Competent Person's view.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Mineral Resource was audited by an external consultant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserves estimate using an approach or The Ore Reserves estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The relative confidence of the estimates contained fall with the criteria of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Significant operating history supports the modifying factors applied.* *The Ore Reserves has been estimated in line with the Regis Resources Ore Reserves process. The Ore Reserves has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimation of the current Underground reserve. procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserves viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Ore Reserves estimate has been prepared following the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The estimates fall within the criteria for Proved and Probable Ore Reserves, backed by significant operating history that supports the applied modifying factors. • The Ore Reserves has been estimated using the Regis Resources Ore Reserves process, and has undergone internal and external peer review. The Competent Person is confident that this is an accurate estimation of the current Ore Reserves.

APPENDIX 3: GARDEN WELL UNDERGROUND JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 - GARDEN WELL UNDERGROUND Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').* *In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Resource definition drilling consists of Reverse Circulation (RC – 1,468 holes for 196,796m), and Diamond (Surface DD – 273 holes for 117,339m and underground DD – 196 holes for 53,927m) drill holes producing mainly 1m samples on a nominal 40m east spaced holes on 40m north grid spacing, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 270 degrees. Further drilling was completed between 2020 and 2024 to reduce spacing to 40m by 20m in the primary area of the converted resource. • RC samples were collected through a cyclone and split to 3-4kg through an in-line cone splitter into calico sample bags at 1m intervals. The remainder of each sample was collected from the bottom of the splitter into green bags. • For the Regis RC and AC drilling 1m samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg) and were utilised for lithology logging and assaying. The drilling samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and were all Fire Assayed using a 50g charge (Aurum, Bureau Veritas and Kalassay).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling completed with a 5.5 inch (139mm) diameter face sampling hammer. • Surface diamond drilling carried out at either HQ or NQ2 diameter. • Underground Diamond Drilling is NQ2 diameter. • Core is routinely orientated by REFLEX ACT III tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and splitter to provide uniform sample size, and these were cleaned routinely (cleaned at the end of each rod and more frequently in wet conditions). A booster was also used in conjunction with the RC drill rig to ensure dry samples are achieved. • RC and AC recovery were visually assessed. Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole. No information is available relating to historical drilling recovery. • Sample recoveries for RC and drilling are visually estimated to be medium to high. • Diamond core recoveries were recorded and referenced to the core blocks and recorded drill runs. Recoveries were generally excellent except in the vug zones where coreloss associated with the vugs was experienced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No significant bias is expected although no sample recovery and grade correlation study was completed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. Chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated building at site for future reference. • All logging is qualitative except for density and magnetic susceptibility. Both wet and dry core photography was completed prior to sampling. All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The majority of the Exploration and Resource Development core was cut in half onsite with an automated core saw (generally Almonte, some with a Corewise saw), with the half core samples for analysis collected from the same side in all cases. Core containing lithology chert proved to be very difficult to cut by core saw therefore whole core sampling was utilised for the chert to quicken the process. Whole core sampling as opposed to interval sampling was chosen to eliminate any interval sampling bias. • Underground Grade Control drilling is whole-core sampled. • The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples. • Samples are oven dried, crushed , and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. This is considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. • Field duplicates were completed every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. 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. • Laboratory duplicates were also completed nominally every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the assaying process. QAQC results are reviewed on a monthly basis. • Twinned holes were not planned in the program; however some later holes were twinned with historic drilling. These had mixed results and resulted in the exclusion of some drill programs from the resource estimation process. • Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (hypogene associated with shearing and supergene enrichment), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration and production positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips and core. • Areas of close spaced drilling supports the location (width) and grade of the mineralised zone. • For Exploration and Resource Definition Drilling all geological and field data is entered into LogChief™ or excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. • Grade Control data and logging is collated in Excel™ and uploaded to an Access database. • Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01ppm Au) have been flagged and converted to 0.005ppm (half detection limit) in the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors, or using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using either a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument or North Seeking Gyro based tool where magnetic host rock would affect azimuth readings. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG and local underground grid in the database, and the local underground azimuth is used in the Mineral Resource Estimate and during mining underground. AMG84 is used for surface mining. • A local grid system is used for underground surveying pickups, as well as any modelling. On the surface AMG84 coordinates are used for mining and MGA94 for exploration surveys. The coordinates are flagged with their native gridset in the Datashed™ database and conversions are completed automatically. • The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of site surveys (generally drone based photogrammetry) for mining, the primary drill hole pickups, pit pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drill hole spacing throughout the project is approximately 20m along strike with some 10m infill drilling in the underground area. Drill spacing down dip is approximately 20 to 30m. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • Early exploration samples were composited to 4m with anomalous composites reassayed using the primary 1m sample. For the Mineral Resource Estimate drillholes have been composited to 1m length, reflecting the most common sample length within the data set.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Surface drilling is orientated to best suit the mineralisation to be closely perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. • Underground drilling may be compromised due to the availability of drilling sites. • It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth via contract freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – GARDEN WELL UNDERGROUND Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Garden Well surface and underground gold mine comprises M38/1250, M38/352, M38/1249, M38/1257, M38/283 and M38/1251, an area of 46km2 (4,632 hectares). Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd. The Garden Well Open Pit and Underground mines are currently operating. • Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and a further 2% NSR royalty exists to a third party. • Regis Resources Ltd has 100% interest in all tenements listed above. There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Garden Well is a blind virgin discovery made by Regis in 2009, further drilling was completed in the South of the Garden Well mineralisation to delineate a potential underground Resource. Drilling in the North followed, extending the underground resource into the main lode area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Garden Well is located on the eastern limb of the Erlistoun syncline of the Duketon Greenstone Belt. The gold of the Garden Well Deposit occurs as supergene mineralisation within upper Archaean regolith and as hypogene mineralisation in fresh rock. No significant gold occurred in the transported Quaternary clay sequence. The gold is associated with intensely sheared and folded ultramafic and shale units that have been hydrothermally altered to a silica-carbonate-fuchsite-chlorite-pyrite-arsenopyrite assemblage, and underlying chert units. The gold mineralisation envelope trends roughly north-south over a distance of 2,100m and dips 50º to 60º east which is sub-parallel to the ultramafic-sediment contact.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
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.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill drilling will occur where appropriate to improve the classification of the Mineral Resource, and extensional drilling will be conducted along strike and at depth where gold mineralisation may be of sufficient grade and thickness for resource extension or conversion. • This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.

Section 3 – GARDEN WELL UNDERGROUND Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Resource Development and Exploration Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using DataShed Software. Regis Resources Ltd ("RRL") employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. All geological and field data is entered into LogChief™ or excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the RRL geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the RRL database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • Grade Control metadata is stored in a Microsoft Access database. • The data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologists and database administrator. Additionally, the resource geology team validate hole collar location, downhole surveys and assays visually and numerically prior to the resource estimation process. Key checks are hole deviation between surveys, collar pickups and locations relative to topography, and assay validation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has made site visits to Garden Well. No issues have been noted and all procedures were considered to be of industry standard. In addition to the above site visits, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior Regis technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present. • Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. Locally at Garden Well the shear zone is located on the footwall side of an east dipping sedimentary package underlain by an ultramafic unit. The shear zone is several hundred metres wide and dips moderately to steeply east and is sub-parallel to the sedimentary contact. The intense shearing along the sedimentary contact is contained within a mixed ultramafic-sedimentary package with en-echelon structures that are the host units for the gold mineralisation. In the southern extension the mineralisation takes a slight jog to the east and is predominantly within a thin shale horizon along the hanging wall of the sedimentary package, and also within a chert unit that overlies the sedimentary package. Mining to date supports

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the original geological constraints and this model has been updated with the knowledge gained during the mining at Garden Well.. • The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, in pit wall mapping, and logging of RC/diamond core drilling, and to a lesser degree multi-element assaying, has been applied in generating the mineralisation constraints incorporating the geological controls. A nominal 0.8g/t Au lower cut-off grade was applied to the mineralisation model generation. Broad mineralisation zones have been defined that represent a combination of lithology and structural zones above the selected lower cut-off grade. • The relationship between geology and gold mineralisation of the deposit is relatively clear, and the interpretation is considered robust. There is no apparent alternative to the interpretation in the company's opinion. • A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing enabling it to be used as a guide. The mineralisation geometry has a strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure. • A broad zone of shearing localises and controls the gold mineralisation in the hypogene-controlled fresh horizons
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the underground deposit are 1,600m along strike (N-S), 100m across (E-W), and 565m depth from 2500mRL to 1935m RL Local (500m to -65m RL)
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate has been generated by Ordinary Kriging (OK). The OK estimation was constrained within Leapfrog-generated mineralisation domains (nominally at a 0.8g/t cutoff but guided by geology and interpreted structure) defined from the resource and grade control drillhole datasets, and Intervals selected in Leapfrog. The surrounding envelope was domained and estimated with a 0.1g/t shell generated in Surpac. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Garden Well mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m downhole composites of the resource dataset flagged in Leapfrog Geo™ and calculated in Datamine Studio RM™ each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is a multiple of the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre). High grade cuts have been applied to composites to limit the influence of outlier data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploration data analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on each ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor on all domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance, within geological reason. • Comparisons to previous estimates and production data have been completed for Garden Well South and the model performs well, with differences to previous estimates related to additional drilling information between updates. • No byproducts are present or modelled. • No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics\planning at Garden Well. • Block dimensions are 5m (east) by 10m (north) by 5m (elevation) (with sub-blocking of 0.625m by 1.25m by 2.5m) and was chosen as it approximates approximately half/a third of the drill hole density. The 5m elevation is a factor of the expected stope height (20m). The interpolation used one estimation pass with the search ellipsoid matching the variography of the final experimental variogram structure for each domain. • Min and max samples were mostly 8-12, with some deviating where KNA suggested a low KE and Slope was to be expected. Those domains estimated with min max samples as high as 8-16. • The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a lithological and weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.8g/t Au lower cut-off grade. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain • Review of the spatial distribution of high-grade composites indicated clustering, particularly in the underground drilling. Outliers were also present in the northern Garden Well beneath the pit. Topcuts on a domain by domain were reviewed and applied. • The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots. Production data was seen as the most meaningful form of validation, which the model was compared to throughout the estimation process to ensure an accurate estimation was created. Back-reconciliation of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the underground stopes and ore development for the past years were used to validate the update.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content. Bulk density was assigned by lithology. • Bulk density was determined by immersion method on dried samples.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 1.8g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from standardised parameters used to generate the preliminary underground stope shapes that the Mineral Resource is quoted within and reflects potential underground mining practices (longhole open stoping). • Dewik™ Mining stope optimiser was utilised to ensure that the reported Mineral Resource Estimate achieves a Reasonable Expectation of Eventual Economic Analysis, with isolated stope shapes excluded.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Underground mining commenced late 2022 with this model update being back-reconciled well against the material extracted. The mining factors assume existing mining practices are followed. .
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 90% is accepted based on potential recoveries indicated in feasibility metallurgical testwork, production data and ongoing testwork to determine cyanidable gold recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* *While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors at Garden Well continue for the duration of the project life.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk density values were derived from 1,908 measurements taken on the core, primarily drilled from the surface. The measurements were taken almost exclusively onsite using the immersion method without wax coating. A density evaluation was undertaken with 166 samples and were sent to independent laboratory SGS in 2022, the results of which aligned with the assigned densities used in the model. • Oxidised material was assigned densities in between the updated profile surfaces. Densities measured from fresh material as assigned to lithologies in fresh material. • Oxide horizon and porous transitional horizon samples have all been measured by external laboratories using wax coating to account for void spaces, whereas competent samples have been completed both by the external laboratory and onsite. The independent laboratory measurements confirm that the onsite measurements are accurate and representative, therefore the applied density values are considered reasonable and representative.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated, & Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed • The Mineral Resource was classified on the basis of estimation reliability, Kriging efficiency, slope of regression, anisotropic continuity of the interpreted zones, and proximity to mined material. The deposit shows reasonable continuity of mineralisation within well-defined geological constraints. The drill hole spacing throughout the project is approximately 20m along strike with some 10m infill drilling in the underground area. Drill spacing down dip is approximately 20 to 30m. The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the grade intersections to be modelled into coherent wireframes for the main mineralisation domains. Reasonable consistency is evident in the thickness and grade of the domains and internal waste delineated where appropriate. • The geological and mineralisation continuity has been demonstrated with sufficient confidence to allow the GWU deposit to be classified as Measured Mineral Resource where the drill spacing is at a minimum of 10m along strike and 10m across strike, as well as where Kriging efficiency is mostly above 0.5 and slope is approaching 0.8. Where continuity could be established and were statistically informed composites occurred, but spacing was greater, the Resource was classified as Indicated. Where the drill spacing is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		greater, or there are insufficient informing composites to allow for confident grade estimation, the Resource is classified as Inferred. The extrapolation of the lodes along strike and 'down dip' has been limited to a distance equal to half the previous section drill spacing. • The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. • The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An audit of the Mineral Resource Estimate was completed by Mr Scott Dunham of SD2 Pty Ltd and no material issues were identified. • Comparisons were completed with previous Mineral Resource Estimates and Grade Control data and the current MRE was observed to be an improvement on the previous MRE and aligned with Grade Control data and interpretation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation.* *Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for resource classification. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied. • The reported Mineral Resources for Garden Well Underground are estimated Mining Stope Optimisation shapes generated using 1.8g/t cut-off, min mining width of 2.0m, dilution of 1.0m on hanging wall and 0.5m on footwall, min strike length of 5m with max of 20m, and pillar length to stope width ratio of 1.1. • Back-reconciliation comparisons against production were performed as part of the Resource update process and confirmed the material was in line with recently extracted material..

Section 4 – GARDEN WELL UNDERGROUND Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate for converting to an Ore Reserves.* *Clear statement on whether the mineral resources are reported in addition to the ore reserves.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for conversion to an Ore Reserves is described in Section 3 of Table 1. • The Mineral Resource includes the Ore Reserves. • Indicated mineral resources include those that are modified to produce ore reserves. There are no Measured Mineral Resources.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is a full-time employee of Regis Resources and has conducted a monthly site visit.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study at least at the Feasibility Study level be undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.* *Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The study work undertaken for the proposed underground mine is of Feasibility level. The site has years of surface mining operating experience regarding mineral resource reconciliation and metallurgical recovery performance. Actual costs for ore processing and G&A are known. • Regis Resources engaged third parties to conduct geotechnical, hydrogeological and metallurgical test work to a level of detail. • The study includes appropriate Modifying Factors and indicates a technically achievable and economically viable project. • The mining component of the Study produced stope optimisations, designs, and cost models for two scenarios: a paste filling and an open stoping scenario. The past fill stoping scenario was the most viable and was the case used to declare ore reserves. This scenario had two cases: a base case comprising the inclusion of Induced mineral resources and an indicated-only case for the reporting of Ore Reserves. Both cases are considered technically feasible and economically viable under the assumptions used in the study.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Economic evaluation is undertaken using a financial model that includes: - Revenue - Operating and capital costs - Metal prices - Metallurgical recovery - Treatment and refining costs - General and administrative costs - Royalty payments • Mining costs were taken from the mining contractor cost schedule, which Barminco provided, using the Study schedule quantities and reviewed against most recent achieved mining costs. • Processing, transport and general and administrative costs are based on historical actual costs.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>A 1.8 g/t Au cut-off grade was applied for the purpose of estimating the Ore Reserves. This cut-off incorporates capital and operating development and production costs, grade control, haulage, milling, G&A and royalties.
A development cut-off grade (0.5 g/t Au) was included in the Ore Reserves estimate, which covers rehandling, processing and administration costs while not displacing higher-grade open pit material.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>The method and assumptions used, as reported in the Feasibility or Feasibility Study, to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserves (i.e., either by applying appropriate factors by optimization or by preliminary or detailed design).

The choice, nature, and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters, as well as associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.

The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g., pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control, and pre-production drilling.

The major assumptions made and the Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).

The mining dilution factors used.

The mining recovery factors used.

Any minimum mining widths used.

The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.

The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</td><td>A Mining Study completed in 2024 identified Longhole open stoping with past fill as the preferred mining method. A trade-off was conducted comparing paste fill and stoping with pillars. LHOS with past fill was identified as the recommended mining method and preferred in the Ore Reserves.
Detailed development and stoping plans and schedules have been prepared for the entirety of the Ore Reserves estimate.
Entech Pty Ltd. undertook a geotechnical study to determine appropriate stable stope spans and ground support requirements. A maximum stable HR of 10m was recommended, which was used in the Ore Reserves design.
The stope design shapes have been incorporated with the planned dilution of 0.5 m footwall and 1.0m hanging wall.
Mining recovery and dilution factors used for ore and waste development and stoping are summarised in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>Activity</th><th>Tonnage Recovery</th><th>Metal Recovery</th></tr>
<tr><td>Lateral Development - Capital</td><td>110%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lateral Development – Ore Development</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vertical Development - Capital</td><td>110%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stopes</td><td>95%</td><td>90%</td></tr>
</table>
Lateral and vertical waste development assumes a 10% over break. Development dilution is set at zero to prevent the generation of metal.
Stope tonnage recovery factors consider the difficulties associated with recovering all the ore from a stope, particularly under remote control operations and the shallow dipping of ore in some areas. Additionally, they allow for the potential loss of metal due to unplanned dilution, burying ore, and not recovering all of the ore and metal.
The minimum mining width is 2.0 m, exclusive of the 1.5 m planned dilution (3.5 m total minimum mining width with planned dilution).
Inferred material has not been included in this Ore Reserves.
Internal and planned dilution within the stope shapes has an average grade of 0.5</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		g/t, a block model evaluated grade. • All underground material will be trucked to the surface to the ROM pad or waste dump. The underground study has not considered the interaction between the underground and open-pit mobile fleet. • As an established mine site, all major infrastructure is already in place (i.e. processing plant, accommodation, power, water, magazine, etc.).
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is a well-tested technology or is novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the metallurgical domaining applied, and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals defined by a specification, has the Ore Reserves estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The existing Garden Well processing facility will be utilised to treat the Ore Reserves. • Metallurgical test work has been completed on the Garden Well Underground Resource, the results of which have been used to determine a recovery factor of: - 92.6% for chert-hosted mineralisation, and - 92.8% for chert/shale-hosted mineralisation - 92% for Garden Well Main area • Results from the metallurgical test work show that deleterious elements such as Arsenic (As), antimony (Sb) and tellurium (Te) are present in all samples but at low levels and should not present any recovery issues.
Environmental	*Status of studies on the potential environmental impacts of mining and processing operations. Details of waste rock characterisation and consideration of potential sites, the status of design options considered, and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Environmental studies have been completed for Garden Well's existing surface mining operation. A clearing permit has been issued for the necessary areas, and potential heritage issues have been considered. • Underground mining approvals are in place.. • Waste rock and tailings characterisation studies have been completed, and no issues have been noted.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: the availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation, or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• The Garden Well surface operations are already in commercial production, and infrastructure to support the Garden Well open pit and Garden Well South underground operations includes: - Ore processing and tailings storage facilities - Workshops - Accommodation facility - Power, water and other services distribution - Explosives storage - Site access roads - Airstrip facilities • Costs to extend this infrastructure for the commencement of underground operations have been included in the cost estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Upgrade the Primary Ventilation from 280m3/s to 600 m3/s
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The derivation of assumptions made about metal or commodity price(s) for the principal minerals and co-products.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specifications, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Mining costs were taken from the underground mining contract provided by an experienced mining contractor based on the study mine schedule quantities. Since mining operations commenced, cost assumptions have been validated against actuals and no material differences noted. • Actual costs (processing, G&A, transport, power, fuel) have been used where available. • No deleterious elements have been identified, so no costs have been allowed. • Revenue was based on a gold price of AUD $3,000/oz • All financial analyses and gold prices have been expressed in Australian dollars; no direct exchange rates have been applied. • Ore will be delivered directly from the underground mine to the ROM beside the existing plant. Gold transportation costs to the Mint are included in the processing costs used in the study. • Processing costs applied in the Ore Reserves analysis are based on historical costs from processing ore at Garden Well. • Royalties payable to both the Western Australian State Government and a third party have been considered in the analysis of the Ore Reserves: - Western Australian State royalty: 2.5% - Third party royalty: 2%
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors, including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions about metal or commodity price(s) for the principal metals, minerals, and co-products.*	• Revenue was based on a gold price of AUD $3,000/oz • Processing costs applied in the Ore Reserves analysis are based on historical costs from processing open pit ore, comminution, and metallurgical test work.
Market assessmen t	*The demand, supply, and stock situation for the particular commodity, as well as consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand in the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis and identifying likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals, the customer specification, testing, and acceptance requirements must be met prior to a supply contract.*	• It is assumed all gold is sold directly to market at the gold price of AUS $3,000/oz • There is a well-established market for gold dorè.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis that produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, including the source and confidence of these economic inputs, estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserves have been evaluated using a standard financial model, level by level. The model included all operating and capital costs as well as revenue factors. This process has demonstrated that the estimated Ore Reserves have a positive economic value. • A discount rate of 5% has been applied. • A sensitivity analysis was conducted independently on the gold price, capital, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		operating costs (all ± 20%) in the cost model. This process has demonstrated that the estimated Ore Reserves have a positive economic value.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• The Garden Well operation is on leasehold pastoral land in Central Western Australia. A compensation agreement has been made with the local pastoralist for the mine's operation, and the relevant local Aboriginal community has been engaged during the project's licensing for operation. • There are no current Registered Native Title claims in the project area. • The entire project and the mine is covered by Mining tenure.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the project's viability, such as mineral tenement status and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Feasibility or Feasibility study.* *Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter dependent on a third party on which reserves extraction is contingent.*	• The Garden Well operation holds the permits, certificates, licenses, and agreements required to conduct its operations.
Classification	*The basis for classifying the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The Garden Well Underground Ore Reserves classification has been carried out per the recommendations of the JORC code 2012. • The Ore Reserves classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Indicated Resources only, and Proven Ore Reserves from the stockpile have been declared. • No Measured Resource metal is included in the Ore Reserves estimate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserves estimates.*	• Regis Resources has reviewed the Ore Reserves estimate in their peer review process but has not been subjected to an independent external audit.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserves estimate should be made using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserves within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• It is the opinion of the Competent Person that the Ore Reserves estimate is supported by appropriate design, scheduling and costing work reported to a Feasibility Study level of detail. As such, there is a reasonable expectation of achieving the reported Ore Reserves commensurate with the Probable classification. • No statistical procedures were carried out to quantify the accuracy of the Ore Reserves estimate. • The Ore Reserves estimate is best described as global.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserves viability or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. Where available, these statements of relative accuracy and confidence in the estimate should be compared with production data.*	• The Competent Person believes that the Modifying Factors used in this study are accurate to a feasibility-level study of detail. Once production commences, the modifying factors can be calibrated to actual mine performance.

APPENDIX 4: ROSEMONT UNDERGROUND JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 – ROSEMONT UNDERGROUND Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Rosemont prospect was sampled form the surface using mostly Reverse Circulation (RC – 6,003 holes for 512,587) and Diamond (DD – 2,256 holes for 382,579m) drill holes producing mainly 1m samples on a nominal 20m east spaced holes on 20m north grid spacing, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to mine grid 270 degrees in Main Pit and mine grid 090 degrees in North Pit. • Underground diamond drilling (1,568 holes for 219,799m) were sampled to geology as low as 0.2m interval.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling completed with a 5.5 inch (139mm) diameter face sampling hammer. • Surface diamond drilling carried out at either HQ or NQ2 diameter. • Underground Diamond Drilling is NQ2 diameter. • Core is routinely orientated by REFLEX ACT III tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and splitter to provide uniform sample size, and these were cleaned routinely (cleaned at the end of each rod and more frequently in wet conditions). A booster was also used in conjunction with the RC drill rig to ensure dry samples are achieved. • RC and AC recovery were visually assessed. Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole. No information is available relating to historical drilling recovery. • Sample recoveries for RC and drilling are visually estimated to be medium to high. • Diamond core recoveries were recorded and referenced to the core blocks and recorded drill runs. Recoveries were generally excellent. • No significant bias is expected although no sample recovery and grade correlation study was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and, on some holes, magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. Chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated building at site for future reference. • All logging is qualitative except for density and magnetic susceptibility. Both wet and dry core photography was completed prior to sampling. • All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The majority of the Exploration and Resource Development core was cut in half onsite with an automated core saw (generally Almonte, some with a Corewise saw), with the half core samples for analysis collected from the same side in all cases. Core containing lithology chert proved to be very difficult to cut by core saw therefore whole core sampling was utilised for the chert to quicken the process. Whole core sampling as opposed to interval sampling was chosen to eliminate any interval sampling bias. • Underground Grade Control drilling is whole-core sampled. • The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples. • Samples are oven dried, crushed , and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. This is considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit. • Field duplicates were completed every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. 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. • Laboratory duplicates were also completed nominally every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the assaying process. QAQC results are reviewed on a monthly basis. • Twinned holes were not planned in the program; however some later holes were twinned with historic drilling. These had mixed results and resulted in the exclusion of some drill programs from the resource estimation process. • Sample sizes (1.5kg to 3kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (hypogene associated with shearing and supergene enrichment), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent personnel have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips. Numerous highly qualified and experienced company personnel from exploration and production positions have visually inspected the significant intersections in RC chips and core. • Areas of close spaced drilling supports the location (width) and grade of the mineralised zone. • For Exploration and Resource Definition Drilling all geological and field data is entered into LogChief™ or excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed. • Grade Control data and logging is collated in Excel™ and uploaded to an Access database. • Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01ppm Au) have been flagged and converted to 0.005ppm (half detection limit) in the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors, or using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using either a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument or North Seeking Gyro based tool where magnetic host rock would affect azimuth readings. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to local underground grid in the database, and the local underground azimuth is used in the Mineral Resource Estimate and during mining underground. A local grid (ROSL1) is used for surface mining. • A local grid system is used for underground surveying pickups, as well as any modelling. On the surface a local coordinate system (ROSL1) is used for mining and MGA94 for exploration surveys. The coordinates are flagged with their native gridset in the Datashed™ database and conversions are completed automatically. • The topographic surface has been derived from a combination of site surveys (generally drone based photogrammetry) for mining, the primary drill hole pickups, pit pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling has an effective spacing of 20 metres (north) by 20 metres (elevation) for the majority of the remainder of the deposit. Underground drilling decreases this to 20 metres (north) by 10 metres (elevation). • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • Early exploration samples were composited to 4m with anomalous composites re-assayed using the primary 1m sample. For the Mineral Resource Estimate drillholes have been composited to 1m length, reflecting the most common sample length within the data set.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The deposit is sub-vertical dipping to the west and east so surface drilling is predominantly orientated to best suit the mineralisation locally (mine grid east with a 50 to 60-degree dip when the mineralisation dips west, mine grid west with a 50 to 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. • Underground drilling may be compromised due to the availability of drilling sites. • It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth via contract freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – ROSEMONT UNDERGROUND Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Rosemont gold mine comprises M38/237, M38/250 and M38/343, an area of 16.83km2 (1,683 hectares). • Western Australian state royalties apply and a further 2% NSR royalty exists to a third party. • Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned by Regis). There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 Reserves in November 2011.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 Erlistoun Syncline in the Duketon Greenstone Belt. Gold mineralisation is associated with brittle fracturing and quartz albite sericite carbonate sulphide alteration within the quartz dolerite. Most gold occurs below the weathered profile in saprock and fresh rock with the upper saprolite leached of gold. The mineralisation trends NNW over a strike length of 4.9km and mostly dips steeply to the west, with some zones dipping steeply to the east. The Dolerite is open at depth but some attenuation has been noted in the deeper drilling towards the south of the deposit, the extent of which is currently unknown.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported
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.*	• This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves with no exploration results being reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill drilling will occur where appropriate to improve the classification of the resource, and extensional drilling will be conducted along strike to the south where gold mineralisation may be of sufficient grade and thickness for resource extension or conversion. • This release is in relation to a Mineral Resource estimate with no exploration results being reported.

Section 3 – ROSEMONT UNDERGROUND Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. Locally at Rosemont the mineralisation is almost exclusively contained within the brittle sub-vertical quartz dolerite phase of the Rosemont Dolerite. • Mining to date supports the original geological constraints and this model has been updated with the knowledge gained during the open-cut and underground mining at Rosemont. The geological data used to construct the geological model includes regional and detailed surface mapping, in pit wall mapping, and logging of RC/diamond core drilling. A nominal 0.8g/t Au lower cut-off grade was applied to the mineralisation model generation. The mineralisation zones are narrow (usually 0.3m-2m) and frequently deviate along a north/south trend. • The relationship between geology and gold mineralisation of the deposit is relatively clear, and the interpretation is considered robust. There is no apparent alternative to the interpretation in the company's opinion. • A model of the lithology and weathering was generated prior to the mineralisation domain interpretation commencing. The mineralisation geometry has a very strong relationship with the lithological interpretation and structure, especially in transitional and fresh material. In weathered zones the redox fronts and base of alluvium also become important factors in mineralisation controls and have been applied to guide the mineralisation zone interpretation. • A brittle sub-vertical quartz dolerite localises and controls the gold mineralisation in the more hypogene-controlled transitional and fresh horizons. In the oxide horizon, the gold mineralisation is also influenced by the redox fronts, where it is sometimes spread in a more flat-lying manner. There is also a direct correlation between gold and veining, particularly with laminated and cloudy quartz carbonate veins. • A major regional flexure in the Baneygo Shear offsets the mineralisation and separates it into a main and north zone.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The approximate dimensions of the deposit are 3,800m along strike (N-S) 60m across (E-W), and 600m vertical (open at depth).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been generated via Ordinary Kriging (OK) using a high-grade restriction, with no change of support. The OK estimation was constrained within Leapfrog generated 0.8g/t Au mineralisation domains defined from interval selection of the resource drill hole dataset, and guided by a geological model created in Leapfrog. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for Rosemont mineralisation given current drilling density and mineralisation style, which has allowed the development of robust and high confidence estimation constraints and parameters. • The grade estimate is based on 1m down-the-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Leapfrog™ commencing at the surface of the mineralisation. Each composite is located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of 1m was chosen because it is a multiple of the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre). • Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on each ore domain separately. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the domains to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. No check estimate has been completed as part of the current study, although mine production records and site-based Grade Control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		estimate were used as the main validation tool to ensure an accurate Mineral Resource estimate. • No by-products are present or modelled. • No deleterious elements have been estimated or are important to the project economics\planning at Rosemont. • Three models were released for the four mining areas; one for Central/Main, one South, and one Stage 3. Block dimensions were 2m (east) by 10m (north) by 10m (elevation) (with sub-blocking to 0.5m (east) by 2.5m (north) and by 1.25 (elevation). The parent block size was chosen due to the narrow nature of the orebody and frequent change in dip trend along the strike of the lodes. The interpolation used one estimation pass with a different number of min max samples (ranging between min 6 - max 20) estimating within each domain. Where a min sample of 6 was used, the max samples per hole was lowered to 3 to encourage maintaining of between-hole variability. A high-grade threshold was applied to some of the estimated domains where the negative weights of a regular OK estimate were deemed inappropriate. • Kriging Neighbourhood analysis supported larger search ellipsoids with lower min max samples with the aim to increase local representivity. • No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate. • No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated. • The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a lithological and weathering interpretation, and a nominal 0.8g/t Au lower cut-off grade. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. • A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high-grade data were clusters or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation it was decided to utilise appropriate high-grade cuts, applied to all estimation domains informed by Global Topcut Analysis in Snowden Supervisor. • The grade estimate was checked against the input drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan, and statistically on swath plots. Production data was seen as the most meaningful form of validation, which the model was compared to throughout the estimation process to ensure an accurate estimation was created. The model reconciled well with the Actual mined and Grade-Control models.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content. Bulk density was assigned by lithology. • Bulk density was determined by immersion method on dried samples
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 1.8g/t for the stated Mineral Resource estimate is determined from standardised parameters used to generate the preliminary underground designs that the Mineral Resource is quoted above, and reflects potential underground mining practices. • Dewik™ Mining stope optimiser was utilised to ensure that the reported Mineral Resource Estimate achieves a Reasonable Expectation of Eventual Economic Analysis, with isolated stope shapes excluded
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Underground mining commenced in 2020 with this model update being back-reconciled well against the material extracted. The mining factors assume existing mining practices are followed. .
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A gold recovery of 93% is accepted based on potential recoveries indicated in feasibility metallurgical testwork, production data and ongoing testwork to determine cyanidable gold recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors at Garden Well continue for the duration of the project life.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The bulk density values were derived from 929 measurements taken on the RRL core. There is little variation of bulk density values within each oxidation profile, therefore mean values have been applied to each horizon. Transported and oxide is 1.75t/m3, saprock (transitional) is 2.35t/m3, and fresh is 2.76t/m3. Fresh within the Quartz Dolerite was slightly less dense, and was assigned a 2.73/m3. • Oxide horizon and porous transitional horizon samples have all been measured by external laboratories using wax coating to account for void spaces, whereas competent samples have been completed both by the external laboratory and onsite. The independent laboratory measurements confirm that the onsite measurements are accurate and representative, therefore the applied density values are considered reasonable and representative. • Measurements in the quartz dolerite were sufficient to identify an assigned bulk density, however the surrounding lithologies were inconclusive. A background density was applied
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed. • The Rosemont Underground Resource was classified on the basis of estimation reliability, Kriging efficiency, slope of regression, anisotropic continuity of the interpreted zones, and proximity to mined material. The deposit showed reasonable continuity of mineralisation within well-defined geological constraints. The drill hole spacing throughout the project is approximately 20m along strike with some 10m infill drilling in the underground area. Drill spacing down-dip is approximately 20 to 30m. The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the grade intersections to be modelled into coherent wireframes for the main mineralisation domains. Reasonable consistency is evident in the thickness and grade of the domains and internal waste delineated where appropriate. • The geological and mineralisation continuity has been demonstrated with sufficient confidence to allow the deposit to be classified as Measured Mineral Resource where the drill spacing is at a minimum of 10m along strike and 10m across strike, as well as where Kriging efficiency is mostly above 0.5 and slope is approaching 0.8. Where continuity could be established and were statistically informed composites occurred, but spacing was greater, the Resource was classified as Indicated. Where the drill spacing was greater, or there were insufficient informing composites to allow for confident grade estimation, the Resource is classified as Inferred. The extrapolation of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the lodes along strike and down-dip was limited to a distance equal to half the previous section drill spacing. • The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the comparison to production, the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. • The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audit completed. • Comparisons were completed with previous Mineral Resource Estimates and Grade Control data and the current MRE was observed to be an improvement on the previous MRE and aligned with Grade Control data and interpretation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate is high. The Resource has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for Resource classification, and is backed up by comparisons to production data. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied. • The reported Mineral Resources for Rosemont Underground are estimated Mining Stope Optimisation shapes generated using 1.5g/t cut-off, min mining width of 2.0m, dilution of 0.5m on hanging wall and 0.2m on footwall, min strike length of 5m with max of 40m, and pillar length to stope width ratio of 1.1. • Back-reconciliation comparisons against production were performed as part of the Resource update process and confirmed the material was in line with recently extracted material.

Section 4 – ROSEMONT UNDERGROUND Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate for converting to an Ore Reserves.* *A clear statement on whether the mineral resources are reported in addition to the ore reserves.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for conversion to an Ore Reserves is described in Section 3 of Table 1. • The Mineral Resource includes the Ore Reserves. • Indicated mineral resources include those that are modified to produce ore reserves. There are no Measured Mineral Resources.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person is a full-time employee of Regis Resources, and he has conducted a monthly site visit.
Study Status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study at least at the Feasibility Study level be undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The study work undertaken for the proposed underground mine is at the Feasibility level. Rosemont Underground has ~6 years of underground mining operating experience regarding mineral resource reconciliation and metallurgical recovery performance. Actual costs for ore processing and G&A are known. • Regis Resources engaged third parties to conduct geotechnical, hydrogeological and metallurgical test work to a level of detail. • The study includes appropriate Modifying Factors and indicates a technically achievable and economically viable project. • The mining component of the Study produced stope optimisations, designs, and cost models for two scenarios: a paste filling and an open stoping scenario. The open stoping scenario was the most viable and was the case used to declare ore reserves. This scenario had two cases: a base case comprising the inclusion of Induced mineral resources and an indicated-only case for the reporting of Ore Reserves. Both cases are considered technically feasible and economically viable under the assumptions used in the study.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Economic Level-by-level evaluation is undertaken using a financial model that includes: - Revenue - Operating and capital costs - Metal prices - Metallurgical recovery - Treatment and refining costs - General and administrative costs - Royalty payments • Mining costs were taken from the mining contractor cost schedule, which Barminco provided, using the Study schedule quantities. • Processing, transport and general and administrative costs are based on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historical actual costs. • A 1.8 g/t Au cut-off grade was applied to estimate the Ore Reserves. This cut-off incorporates capital and operating development and production costs, grade control, haulage, milling, G&A and royalties. • A development cut-off grade (0.5 g/t Au) was included in the Ore Reserves estimate, which covers rehandling, processing and administration costs while not displacing higher-grade open pit material.
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used, as reported in the Feasibility or Feasibility Study, to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserves (i.e., either by applying appropriate factors by optimization or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature, and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters, as well as associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g., pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control, and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made and the Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• A Mining Study completed in 2024 identified Longhole open stoping with no past fill as the preferred mining method. A trade-off was conducted comparing paste fill and stoping with pillars. LHOS with no past fill was identified as the recommended mining method and preferred in the Ore Reserves. • Detailed development and stoping plans and schedules have been prepared for the entirety of the Ore Reserves estimate. • Entech Pty Ltd. undertook a geotechnical study to determine appropriate stable stope spans and ground support requirements. A maximum stable HR of 10m was recommended, which was used in the Ore Reserves design. • The stope design shapes have been incorporated with the planned dilution of 0.5 m footwall and 1.0m hanging wall. • Mining recovery and dilution factors used for ore and waste development and stoping are summarised in the table below: Activity | Tonnage Recovery | Metal Recovery Lateral Development - Capital | 110% | 100% Lateral Development – Ore Development | 100% | 100% Vertical Development - Capital | 110% | 100% Stopes | 90% | 90% • Lateral and vertical waste development assumes a 10% over break. Development dilution is set at zero to prevent the generation of metal. • Stope tonnage recovery factors consider the difficulties associated with recovering all the ore from a stope, particularly under remote control operations and the shallow dipping of ore in some areas. Additionally, they allow for the potential loss of metal due to unplanned dilution, burying ore, and not recovering all of the ore and metal. • The minimum mining width is 2.0 m, exclusive of the 1.5 m planned dilution (3.5 m total minimum mining width with planned dilution).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Inferred material has not been included in this Ore Reserves. • Internal and planned dilution within the stope shapes has an average grade of 0.5 g/t, a block model evaluated grade. • All underground material will be trucked to the surface to the ROM pad or waste dump. The underground study has not considered the interaction between the underground and open-pit mobile fleet. • As an established mine site, all major infrastructure is already in place (i.e. processing plant, accommodation, power, water, magazine, etc.).
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is a well-tested technology or is novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the metallurgical domaining applied, and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals defined by a specification, has the Ore Reserves estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The existing Rosemont processing facility will be utilised to treat the Ore Reserves. • Metallurgical test work has been completed on the Rosemont Underground Resource, the results of which have been used to determine a recovery factor of: ○ BIF: 93.5% ○ Shale: 84.0% ○ Chert: 92.0% ○ Chert/Shale: 84.0% ○ Ultramafic: 90% • Results from the metallurgical test work show that deleterious elements such as Arsenic (As), antimony (Sb) and tellurium (Te) are present in all samples but at low levels and should not present any recovery issues.
Environmental	*Status of studies on the potential environmental impacts of mining and processing operations. Details of waste rock characterisation and consideration of potential sites, the status of design options considered, and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Environmental studies have been completed for Rosemont's existing surface mining operation. A clearing permit for the necessary areas has been issued, and potential heritage issues have been considered. • Underground mining approvals are in place. • Waste rock and tailings characterisation studies have been completed, and no issues have been noted.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: the availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation, or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• The Rosemont underground operations are already in commercial production, and infrastructure to support the Rosemont underground operations includes: - Ore processing and tailings storage facilities - Workshops - Accommodation facility - Power, water and other services distribution - Explosives storage - Site access roads - Airstrip facilities • Costs to extend this infrastructure for the commencement of underground

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		operations have been included in the cost estimate. • Upgrade the Primary Ventilation from 360m3/s to 600 m3/s
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The derivation of assumptions made about metal or commodity price(s) for the principal minerals and co-products.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specifications, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Mining costs were taken from the underground mining contract provided by an experienced mining contractor based on the study mine schedule quantities. • Actual costs (processing, G&A, transport, power, fuel) have been used where available. • No deleterious elements have been identified, so no costs have been allowed. • Revenue was based on a gold price of AUD $3,000/oz • All financial analyses and gold prices have been expressed in Australian dollars; no direct exchange rates have been applied. • Ore will be delivered directly from the underground mine to the ROM beside the existing plant. Gold transportation costs to the Mint are included in the processing costs used in the study. • Processing costs applied in the Ore Reserves analysis are based on historical costs from processing ore at Rosemont. • Royalties payable to both the Western Australian State Government and a third party have been considered in the analysis of the Ore Reserves: - Western Australian State royalty: 2.5% - Third-party royalty: 2%
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors, including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions about metal or commodity price(s) for the principal metals, minerals, and co-products.*	• Revenue was based on a gold price of AUD $3,000/oz • Processing costs applied in the Ore Reserves analysis are based on historical costs from processing open pit ore, comminution, and metallurgical test work.
Market assessmen t	*The demand, supply, and stock situation for the particular commodity, as well as consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand in the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis and identifying likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals, the customer specification, testing, and acceptance requirements must be met prior to a supply contract.*	• It is assumed all gold is sold directly to the market at the gold price of AUD 3,000/oz • There is a well-established market for gold dorè.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis that produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, including the source and confidence of these economic inputs, estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The Ore Reserves have been evaluated using a standard financial model, level by level. The model included all operating and capital costs as well as revenue factors. This process has demonstrated that the estimated Ore Reserves have a positive economic value. • A discount rate of 5% has been applied. • A sensitivity analysis was conducted independently on the gold price,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		capital, and operating costs (all ± 20%) in the cost model. This process has demonstrated that the estimated Ore Reserves have a positive economic value.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• The Rosemont operation is on leasehold pastoral land in Central Western Australia. A compensation agreement has been made with the local pastoralist for the mine's operation, and the relevant local Aboriginal community has been engaged during the project's licensing for operation. • There are no current Registered Native Title claims in the project area. • A Mining tenure covers the entire project and the mine.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the project's viability, such as mineral tenement status and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Feasibility or Feasibility study.* • *Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter dependent on a third party on which reserves extraction is contingent.*	• The Rosemont operation holds the permits, certificates, licenses, and agreements required to conduct its operations.
Classification	*The basis for classifying the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The Rosemont Underground Ore Reserves classification has been carried out per the recommendations of the JORC code 2012. • The Ore Reserves classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Indicated Resources only, and Proven Ore Reserves from the stockpile have been declared. • No Measured Resource metal is included in the Ore Reserves estimate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserves estimates.*	• Regis Resources has reviewed the Ore Reserves estimate in their peer review process, but has not been subjected to an independent external audit.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserves estimate should be made using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserves within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• It is the opinion of the Competent Person that the Ore Reserves estimate is supported by appropriate design, scheduling and costing work reported to a Feasibility Study level of detail. As such, there is a reasonable expectation of achieving the reported Ore Reserves commensurate with the Probable classification. • No statistical procedures were carried out to quantify the accuracy of the Ore Reserves estimate. • The Ore Reserves estimate is best described as global. • The Competent Person believes that the Modifying Factors used in this study are accurate to a feasibility-level study of detail. Once production

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserves viability or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. Where available, these statements of relative accuracy and confidence in the estimate should be compared with production data.*	commences, the modifying factors can be calibrated to actual mine performance.

APPENDIX 5: DUKETON EXPLORATION RESULTS JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 – DUKETON EXPLORATION RESULTS Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">SECTION 1 – DUKETON – SAMPLING AND DATA</th></tr>
<tr><th>JORC Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>Results for Air core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) undertaken at the Duketon Gold Project.
AC Drilling
• Air core (AC) holes were routinely scoop sampled as 4m composited intervals to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample.
• Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 25th sample in the sample sequence.
RC Drilling
• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole.
• Samples were collected at the drill rig using a rig-mounted Metzke^{TM} rotary or cone splitter to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample.
• Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 25th sample in the sample sequence.
Diamond Drilling
• Nominal <2.5kg sub samples were collected from half sawn NQ and HQ sized diamond drill core and quarter sawn PQ sized core.
• DD holes were sampled at variable geological intervals down the hole.
• Routine standard reference material and blanks were inserted/collected at least every 20th sample in the sample sequence.

Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory (Perth) for preparation and analysis for gold by 50g Fire Assay (AAS finish). or Intertek Laboratories for preparation and analysis for gold by 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay (ICPOES finish).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• AC drilling was typically completed using an 89mm diameter AC blade bit.
• RC drilling was completed using a 139mm to 143mm diameter face sampling hammer.
• DD was completed using PQ, HQ, or NQ diameter drill sizes (standard tube). Drill core was routinely orientated using a REFLEX ACT III tool.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>AC and RC Drilling
• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample collected from the drill rig.
• A qualitative estimate of sample weight was done to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries.
• Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when excessive water was encountered in the hole.
• All material was typically dry when sampled.
• Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Diamond Drilling
• A quantitative measure of sample recovery was done for each run of drill core.
• Drill sample recovery approximates 100% in mineralised zones. Sample quality is considered to be good.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>AC and RC Drilling
• All drill intervals were geologically logged.
• Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system.
• A small sample of drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging.
• Chip trays are photographed during the logging process.
Diamond Drilling
• All drill core intervals were geologically logged.
• Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system.
• Half core is retained in the core trays and stored for future reference. Wet and dry photographs were collected for each core tray.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>AC Drilling
• All composite samples were scoop sampled at the drill rig.
• Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative.
• Additional sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas laboratory.
RC Drilling
• All 1m samples were cone/rotary split at the drill rig.
• Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate sample variability.
• Additional sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas laboratory.
Diamond Drilling
• Drill core was sawn in half along its long axis. One half of the drill core was taken for geochemical analysis. Samples were collected at variable geological intervals down the hole (sample length ranged from 0.2m to 1.28m) based on variations in geological features.
• Additional sample preparation was undertaken by the respective analytical laboratories.
At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. The crushed sample was subsequently bulk-pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um.

Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for the stage of evaluation and the commodity being targeted.</td></tr>
</table>

SECTION 1 – DUKETON – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Analysis for gold only was undertaken at Bureau Veritas by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • Analysis for gold only was undertaken at Intertek Laboratories by 50g Fire Assay with ICPOES finish to a lower detection limit of 0.005 ppm gold. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by geologists at the drill rig or the site core processing facility. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes are occasionally utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intersections are compiled by the Company's database manager and reviewed by Company personnel. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	• Drill holes are reported in MGA94_51 coordinates. • Drill hole collars were set out in local mine grids and MGA94_51 coordinates. • For AC and some RC, drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. • For RC and DD, drill hole collars were typically positioned and picked up using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • RC and DD drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole using North Seeking Gyro downhole tools. • The topographic surface for all projects is derived from a combination of the primary drill hole pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for the stage of evaluation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Depending on the location and target, holes were drilled on variably spaced sections and hole spacings, as follows. • Resource diamond drilling is nominally 80m x 40m to 40m x 40m spaced footwall pierce points. • Resource RC drilling is nominally 80m x 40m, 40m x 40m and down to 20m x 20m spaced holes. • RC and AC drilling at regional prospects occurred on sections nominally spaced between 200m to 800m apart, with hole spacing varying between 40m to 200m on sections. • Sample compositing was not applied to the reported intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	**AC Drilling** At regional prospects, exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed, however the reported drill hole orientations are considered appropriate for the geological setting and similar style deposits within the region. **RC and Diamond Drilling** The orientation of mineralisation has generally been confirmed by earlier drilling, and the reported drilling is believed to have intersected the targeted mineralisation at an angle which does not introduce significant sampling bias.
Sample security	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, before delivery to the accredited laboratories via contract freight transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to track sample batches.
Audits or reviews	There has been no external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data.

Section 2 – DUKETON EXPLORATION RESULTS Reporting of Exploration Results

SECTION 2 – DUKETON – EXPLORATION RESULTS	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	**Garden Well** The Garden Well gold deposit is located on M38/1249, M38/1250, M38/283. Current registered holders of the tenements are: M38/1249 Regis Resources Ltd; M38/1250 and M38/283 Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Regis Resources Ltd); 2% Royalty to Franco Nevada. Normal Western Australian state royalties apply. **Rosemont** The Rosemont gold project is located on M38/237, M38/250 & M38/343. Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd & Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Regis Resources Ltd). Normal Western Australian state royalties apply plus there is a 2% Royalty to Franco Nevada. **Regional** Regis maintains strong exploration budgets in the order of five times the minimum expenditure commitment for its tenement package. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to mining and on-going exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. Substantial resource drilling and detailed mining studies have been undertaken on a number of deposits.
Geology	Reported drilling is located within the Duketon Gold Project and covers part of the Duketon Greenstone Belt, within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Duketon Greenstone Belt is comprised of mafic and ultramafic rocks, felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and associated sedimentary rocks. Cainozoic regolith covers much of the Duketon greenstone belt, comprising colluvium, sheet wash and sand plain deposits. Relevant geological characteristics of selected deposits and prospects are discussed where relevant in the body of the announcement.
Drill hole Information	Drill hole information including collar location and drill direction are documented in Appendix C and in the body of the announcement,
Data aggregation methods	The reported intersections are length-weighted average grade intervals calculated using the following parameters: **AC Drilling -** Minimum 0.25 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 4m consecutive internal waste within the interval. **Regional RC Drilling -** Minimum 0.4 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste within the interval. No upper gold cut off has been applied **Diamond Drilling (except GWUG) -** Minimum 2.0 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste within the interval. No upper gold cut off has been applied. No metal equivalents are reported. **GWUG Diamond drilling** - Minimum 1.0 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal waste within the interval. No upper gold cut off has been applied. No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Drilling generally intersects the mineralisation at a high angle and as such approximates true thicknesses in most cases.
Diagrams	Refer to the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Results have not been comprehensively reported. Appropriate plans and long sections show the distribution of drilling (mineralised and unmineralised) relative to the reported intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
Further work	RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement. Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.

APPENDIX 6: TROPICANA JV EXPLORATION RESULTS JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 – TROPICANA JV EXPLORATION RESULTS Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">SECTION 1 – TROPICANA JV – SAMPLING AND DATA</th></tr>
<tr><th>JORC Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>Resource development reverse circulation drilling has been carried out using industry standard drilling and sampling equipment to collect a 3-4kg subsample from a 1m sample. Sub-sampling has been conducted using a cone splitter for sample reduction.
Regional exploration reverse circulation drilling has been carried out using industry standard drilling equipment. Where drilling is reconnaissance in nature, 4m composite samples are collected. For each 1m drill interval two approximately 2.5kg samples are collected by sub sampling the lot utilizing a stationary cone splitter. One sample is contained within a calico bag and retained, the second is captured in a plastic bag and is spear sampled to generate the composite sample. Should anomalous gold be reported from the composite sample or potentially favorable geology intercepted, the 1m sample contained within the calico bag is dispatched to the laboratory for analysis.
Drill core has been sampled from both full and half core of NQ2 diameter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling using face-sampling bits (5¼ inch or 133mm diameter) have been used to collect samples from the shallower (up-dip) part of the deposits with a nominal maximum RC depth of ~150m.
• Diamond core drilling (DD) has been used for deeper holes, with diamond tails drilled from RC pre-collars. To control the deviation of deep DD holes drilled since 2011, many of these holes were drilled from short ~60m RC pre-collars or using 63.5mm (HQ) diameter core from surface.
• Diamond core drilling for MRE definition is predominantly 47.6mm (NQ) diameter core, with a lesser number of holes drilled for collection of metallurgical and/or geotechnical data using 63.5mm (HQ2, HQ3) or 85mm (PQ) core diameters.
• In fresh rock, cores are oriented wherever possible for collection of structural data. Prior to 2009, core orientations are made using the EzyMark tool with the Reflex Ace Tool replacing the system in later drilling programs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>RC recovery:
• Prior to 2008 semi-quantitative assessment was made regarding RC sample recovery with recovery visually estimated as 25%, 50%, 75% or 100% of the expected volume of a 1m drilling interval.
• Since 2008, AGAA has implemented quantitative measure on every 25th interval where the masses of the sample splits are recorded and compared to the theoretical mass of the sampling interval for the rock type being drilled.
• AGAA found that overall RC recovery in the regolith was >80% and total recovery in fresh rock.
DD recovery:
• DD recovery has been measured as a percentage of the total length of core recovered compared to the drill interval.
• Core recovery is consistently high in fresh rock with minor losses occurring in heavily fractured ground or for DD in the regolith.
The main methods to maximise recovery have been recovery monitoring as described above and DD below a ~150m depth.
No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and the Competent Person considers that grade and sample biases that may have occurred due to the preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material are unlikely.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>RC cuttings and DD cores have been logged geologically and geotechnically with reference to AGAA's logging standard library, to levels of detail that support MRE work, Ore Reserve estimation (ORE) and metallurgical studies.
Qualitative logging includes codes for lithology, regolith, and mineralisation for both RC and DD samples, with sample quality data recorded for RC such as moisture, recovery, and sub-sampling methods.
DD cores are photographed, qualitatively and structurally logged with reference to orientation measurements where available.
Geotechnical quantitative logging includes QSI, RQD, matrix and fracture characterisation.
The majority of holes are logged fully along the entire length. Selective logging of geotechnical data capture is completed on infill holes to restrict data collection to the key area of interest.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>RC – Primary splitting:
• Prior to 2007, RC samples were collected from the RC cyclone stream using a tiered riffle splitter. From 2007, a static cone splitter was introduced and replaced the use of riffles splitting on all rigs.
• The RC sampling interval is generally 1m but from 2016, 2m intervals were introduced for RC pre-collar holes.
• The splitters collected a ~12% split from the primary lot with two 12% splits collected – the first for laboratory submission and second as a reference or duplicate.
• Most samples were collected dry with <2% of samples recorded as being split in moist or wet state.
The main protocol to ensure the RC samples were representative of the material being collected was monitoring of sample recovery and collection and assay of replicate samples.
• From April 2024 composite RC samples have been collected in certain situations where drilling is reconnaissance in nature. For each 1m drill interval two approximately 2.5kg samples are collected by sub sampling the lot utilizing a stationary cone splitter. One sample is contained within a calico bag and retained, the second is captured in a plastic bag and is spear sampled to generate the composite sample. Should anomalous</td></tr>
</table>

SECTION 1 – TROPICANA JV – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
	gold be reported from the composite sample or potentially favorable geology intercepted, the 1m sample contained within the calico bag is dispatched to the laboratory for analysis. DD – Primary sample: • DD cores are predominantly collected of 1m intervals with sampling determined by geological assessment of potential mineralisation • Prior to 2022 all NQ cores have been half-core sampled with the core cut longitudinally with a wet diamond blade. From 2022 onwards selected infill NQ cores have been whole sampled following a process of crushing and splitting through a 50/50 riffle splitter prior to submission to the laboratory. • A few of the DD whole cores have been sampled from HQ3 cores drilled to twin RC holes in the regolith or for geotechnical or metallurgical testing. • In 2005, some 1,150m of cores drilled in the oxide zone were chisel split rather than wet-cut, but this poorer sub-sampling represents <0.01% of the core drilled. Laboratory preparation: • Sample preparation has taken place at a number of laboratories since commencement of MRE definition drilling including SGS Perth (pre- 2006), Genalysis Perth (2006 to April 2016) and SGS (Tropicana Gold Mine) TGM onsite laboratory (2015 Boston Shaker samples and post-April 2016 to December 2017 samples), SGS Perth and SGS TGM from January 2018, SGS TGM, Kalgoorlie and Perth in addition to Intertek Perth from 2021 onwards • RC samples are oven dried then pulped in a mixer mill to a particle size distribution (PSD) of 90% passing 75 mm before subsampling for fire assay. • SGS prepared DD half-core samples by jaw-crushing then pulverisation of the whole crushed lot to a PSD of 90% passing 75 mm. A 50g subsample of the pulp was then collected for fire assay. • Genalysis prepared the samples in a 'Boyd' crusher rotary splitter combo with nominally 2.5kg half-core lots crushed to <3mm then rotary split to ~1 kg before pulverisation and sub-sampling for fire assay. • At SGS Tropicana laboratory samples were processed in automated sample preparation system from 2013 - 2021, where samples are crushed in a Boyd crusher to a PSD of 90% passing 2mm then subsampled using a linear sample divider to ~1kg. Samples with mass <800g are pulped in a LM2 mill to a PSD of 75 microns before sub-sampling for fire assay. In 2021 the automated preparation facility was decommissioned. From 2021 onwards, samples have been prepared manually in LM5 pulverisers. • From May 2016, a jaw crusher has been used to crush core samples to a PSD of 100% passing 6mm allowing for core preparation at the SGS Tropicana laboratory. Quality controls for representativity: • SGS inserted blanks and standards at a 1:20 frequency in every batch with a duplicate pulp collected for assay every 20th sample. Further replicates were also completed at a 1:20 frequency in a random manner. • Sieve checks were completed on 5% of samples to monitor PSD compliance. • Genalysis inserted blanks and standards in every batch and a replicate pulp was collected for assay on every 25th sample and 6% of each batch was randomly selected for replicate analysis. Sieve checks were completed on 5% of samples to monitor PSD compliance. • Tropicana laboratory used barren basalt, quartz and feldspar to clean equipment between routine samples. Sample size versus grain size: • Heterogeneity tests have been completed for Tropicana mineralisation with sample sizes and sub sampling methodologies considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation under consideration. • A 2008 sampling variability study found that 72% of the gold in the samples tested was in size fraction <300 mm, and that repeated sampling of the same lot have very low variance between replicates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	No geophysical tools have been used to determine any element concentrations. All prepared pulps have undergone 50g fire assay, which is considered a total assay for gold. As discussed above all laboratories have used industry-standard quality control procedures with standards used to monitor accuracy, replicate assay to monitor precision, blanks to monitor potential cross contamination and sieve tests to monitor PSD compliance. AGAA has also used other 'umpire' laboratories to monitor accuracy including Genalysis Perth (prior to November 2006 and 2016 and to June 2017), SGS Laboratory (from November 2006 to August 2007, June 2017 to June 2019) and ALS Perth (since August 2007), with these check assaying campaigns coinciding with each MRE update. All check assay results have been deemed acceptable. AGAA has reviewed the quality sample results on a batch by batch and monthly basis and has found that the overall performance of the laboratories used for MRE samples is satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant drill hole intersections of mineralisation are routinely verified by AGAA's senior geological staff and have also been inspected by several independent auditors as described further below. Twin holes have been drilled to compare results from RC and DD drilling with the DD results confirming that there is no material down hole smearing of grades in the nearby RC drilling and sampling. All logging and sample data is captured digitally in the field using Field Marshall Software, prior to upgrade to Micromine's Geobank database in 2016. Data is downloaded daily to the Tropicana Exploration Database (Datashed) and checked for accuracy, completeness and structure by the field personnel. Assay data is merged electronically from the laboratories into a central Datashed database, with information verified spatially in Vulcan software. AGAA maintains standard work procedures for all data management steps. An assay importing protocol has been set up to ensure quality samples are checked and accepted before data can be loaded into the assay database All electronic data is routinely backed up to AGAA's server in Perth.

SECTION 1 – TROPICANA JV – SAMPLING AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
	There have been no adjustments or scaling of assay data other than setting below detection limit values to half detection for MRE work.
Location of data points	All completed drill hole collar locations of surface holes have been using real time kinematic global positioning (RTK GPS) equipment, which was connected to the state survey mark (SSM) network. The grid system is GDA94 Zone 51 using AHD elevation datum. Prior to 2007, drill hole path surveys have been completed on all holes using 'Eastman' single shot camera tools, with down hole gyro tools used for all drilling post 2007. A digital terrain model was prepared by Whelan's Surveyors of Kalgoorlie from aerial photography flown in 2007, which has been supplemented with collar data surveyed using RTK GPS. This model is considered to have centimetre-scale accuracy. The MRE and ORE are on a local Tropicana Gold Mine grid (TMG), which is derived by a two-point transform from Map Grid Australia (MGA) and Australian Height Datum (AHD) as follows: • Point 1: o MGA Zone 51: 617.762.61mE = TMG: 50,000.00mE o MGA Zone 51: 6,727,822.78mN =TMG: 95,000.00mN o AHD elevation = TMG: MGA elevation + 2,000m • Point 2: o MGA Zone 51: 688,473.50mE = TMG: 50,000.00mE o MGA Zone 51: 6,798,533.48mN = TMG: 195,000.00mN o AHD elevation = TMG: MGA elevation + 2,000m
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing used to define MREs nominally ranges from 25mN by 25mE to 100mN by 100mE (local grid) over most of the MRE area with a small area of 10mN by 10mE used for grade control calibration work. Most of the open pit MRE has been tested on a 50mN by 50mE grid with closer spaced 25mN by 25mE patterns in the upper parts of the deposit. The Boston Shaker underground MRE is drilled at 50mN by 25mE in the upper levels and out to 100mN by 100mE at deeper levels. The Havana Deeps underground MRE has been drilled at 50mN by 25mE pattern in the upper area and out to 100mN by 100mE at deeper levels. Down-hole sample intervals are typically 1m, with 2m compositing applied for MRE work. The Competent Person considers that these data spacings are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the MRE and ORE estimation procedures, and the JORC Code classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Most drill holes are oriented to intersect the shallowly east dipping mineralisation at a high angle and as such, the Competent Person considers that a grade bias due to the orientation of data in relation to geological structure is highly unlikely.
Sample security	The chain-of-sample custody is managed by AGAA. Samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags, which are then accumulated into polywoven bags for transport from the collection site. The accumulated samples are then loaded into crates and road hauled to the respective laboratories (Perth/Kalgoorlie) or processed onsite at the TGM laboratory. Sample dispatches are prepared by the field personnel using a database system linked to the drill hole data. Sample dispatch sheets are verified against samples received at the laboratory and any issues such as missing samples and so on are resolved before sample preparation commences. The Competent Person considers that the likelihood of deliberate or accidental loss, mix-up or contamination of samples is very low.
Audits or reviews	Field quality control data and assurance procedures are reviewed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis by AGAA's field personnel and senior geological staff. The field quality control and assurance of the sampling was audited by consultant Quantitative Geoscience in 2007 and 2009. The conclusion of the audit was that the data was suitable for MRE work. In 2017, MRE consultants Optiro reviewed data collections and assay quality as part of an MRE review and found no material issues.

Section 2 – TROPICANA JV EXPLORATION RESULTS Reporting of Exploration Results

SECTION 2 – TROPICANA JV – EXPLORATON RESULTS	
JORC Criteria	**Explanation**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The TGM MREs are located wholly within WA mining lease M39/1096, which commenced on 11 March 2015 and has a term of 21 years (expiry 10 March 2036). TGM in a joint venture between AGAA (70%) and RRL (30%) with AGAA as manager. Gold production is subject to WA State royalties of 2.5% of the value of gold produced. The Competent Person has confirmed that there are no material issues relating to native title or heritage, historical sites, wilderness or national parks, or environmental settings. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to exploitation of the MRE and ORE and on-going exploration of the mining lease.
Exploration done by other parties	AGAA entered a joint venture (JV) with IGO in early 2002 with the main target of interest being a Western Mining Corporation (WMC) gold soil anomaly of 31ppb, which was reporting in a WA government open file report. Prior to the JV, the WMC soil sampling program was the only known exploration activity and the only dataset available were WA government regional magnetic and gravity data.
Geology	TGM is on the western margin of a 700km long magnetic feature that is interpreted to be the collision suture zone between the Archean age Yilgarn Craton to the west and the Proterozoic age Albany-Fraser Orogen to the east of this feature. The gold deposits are hosted by a package of Archean age high metamorphic grade gneissic rocks. Four distinct structural domains have been identified – Boston Shaker, Tropicana, Havana and Havana South, which represent the same mineral deposit disrupted by northeast striking faults that post-date the mineralisation. The gold mineralisation is hosted by a shallowly southwest dipping sequence of quartz-feldspar gneiss, amphibolite, granulite and meta-sedimentary chert lithologies. The gold mineralisation is concentrated in a 'favourable horizon' of quartz-feldspar gneiss, with a footwall of garnet gneiss, amphibolite or granulite. Mineralisation is characterised by pyrite disseminations, bands and crackle veins within altered quartz-feldspar gneiss. Higher grades are associated with close-spaced veins and sericite and biotite alteration. Mineralisation presents as stacked higher grade lenses within a low-grade alteration envelope. Geological studies suggest the mineralisation is related to shear planes that post-date the development of the main gneissic fabric and metamorphic thermal maximum.
Drill hole information	Drill hole information including collar location and drill direction are documented in the appendix and in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	The reported intersections are length-weighted average grade intervals calculated using a 0.7 g/t gold lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution. All diamond drill assays determined on half core (NQ2) samples by fire assay.
Relationship between mineralisation width and intercept lengths	Drilling intersects the mineralisation at a high angle and as such approximates true thicknesses in most cases. Regional exploration intersections are reported as downhole widths which in most cases is approximately perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation.
Diagrams	Refer to the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Results have been comprehensively reported with the exception regional RC & AC drilling. Appropriate plans and long sections show the distribution of all drilling (mineralised and unmineralised) relative to the reported intersections.

APPENDIX 6: Reporting of Drill Results

- Diamond Drilling at Ben Hur Trend: 2 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
- Diamond drilling at Garden Well UG: 1 g/t gold lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 3m internal dilution.
- Diamond drilling at Rosemont UG: 2 g/t gold lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
- Boston Shaker UG: 1.6g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 4m internal dilution.
- Tropicana Exploration (Havana and Boston Shaker): 0.5g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
- Diamond drilling at Tropicana Underground and Havana: 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azi	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLBENDD010	Ben Hur	6883250	438213	492	-72	250	270	209	210	1.0	4.8
RRLBENDD010	Ben Hur	6883250	438213	492	-72	250	270	214	215	1.0	2.9
RRLBENDD010	Ben Hur	6883250	438213	492	-72	250	270	221	222	0.4	6.5
RRLBENDD011	Ben Hur	6883257	438243	493	-71	252	354	254	255	1.0	5.3
RRLBENDD011	Ben Hur	6883257	438243	493	-71	252	354	270	272	1.5	3.0
RRLBENDD012	Ben Hur	6883266	438272	492	-69	252	382	291	292	1.0	2.2
RRLBENDD012	Ben Hur	6883266	438272	492	-69	252	382	298	299	1.0	6.1
RRLBENDD012	Ben Hur	6883266	438272	492	-69	252	382	302	303	1.0	2.8
RRLBENDD012	Ben Hur	6883266	438272	492	-69	252	382	308	309	1.0	2.9
RRLBENDD013	Ben Hur	6883277	438303	491	-68	250	472	292	293	1.0	9.6
RRLBENDD013	Ben Hur	6883277	438303	491	-68	250	472	347	351	4.1	3.4
RRLBENDD015	Ben Hur	6884180	437967	478	-57	221	335	275	276	1.0	2.8
RRLBENDD015	Ben Hur	6884180	437967	478	-57	221	335	279	280	1.0	2.4
RRLBENDD015	Ben Hur	6884180	437967	478	-57	221	335	283	283	0.4	9.4
RRLBENDD015	Ben Hur	6884180	437967	478	-57	221	335	289	290	1.0	2.3
RRLBENDD015	Ben Hur	6884180	437967	478	-57	221	335	291	296	5.8	2.0
RRLBENDD015	Ben Hur	6884180	437967	478	-57	221	335	299	301	1.7	5.5
RRLBENDD016	Ben Hur	6884180	437968	478	-57	240	299	76	79	2.4	13.9
RRLBENDD016	Ben Hur	6884180	437968	478	-57	240	299	234	235	1.0	55.1
RRLBENDD016	Ben Hur	6884180	437968	478	-57	240	299	270	271	1.1	8.6
RRLBENDD017	Ben Hur	6884180	437968	478	-50	238	273	244	244	0.4	21.3
RRLBENDD017	Ben Hur	6884180	437968	478	-50	238	273	246	247	0.6	2.7
RRLBENDD017	Ben Hur	6884180	437968	478	-50	238	273	257	258	1.0	2.4
RRLBENRC319	Ben Hur	6883700	438083	480	-58	251	258	229	230	1.0	3.6
RRLBENRC321	Ben Hur	6883859	438106	480	-53	259	228	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC322	Ben Hur	6883710	438120	480	-63	251	342	289	290	1.0	9.8
RRLBENRC322	Ben Hur	6883710	438120	480	-63	251	342	294	295	1.0	3.4
RRLBENRC324	Ben Hur	6883935	438086	480	-56	254	180	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC325	Ben Hur	6884056	438030	480	-57	239	72	67	68	1.0	5.3
RRLBENRC326	Ben Hur	6884217	437826	477	-57	250	156	108	109	1.0	2.5
RRLBENRC326	Ben Hur	6884217	437826	477	-57	250	156	122	134	12.0	2.4
RRLBENRC327	Ben Hur	6884070	438001	479	-60	251	201	47	48	1.0	3.8
RRLBENRC328	Ben Hur	6884072	438003	479	-55	240	300	238	239	1.0	3.7
RRLBENRC328	Ben Hur	6884072	438003	479	-55	240	300	256	259	3.0	2.1
RRLBENRC331	Ben Hur	6884176	437933	478	-56	235	120	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC332	Ben Hur	6882985	438387	494	-60	255	138	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC333	Ben Hur	6884171	437959	478	-56	237	120	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC335	Ben Hur	6884228	437883	477	-64	241	270	218	219	1.0	56.9
RRLBENRC335	Ben Hur	6884228	437883	477	-64	241	270	229	231	2.0	4.5
RRLBENRC336	Ben Hur	6883017	438495	489	-60	255	120	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC337	Ben Hur	6884244	437832	476	-56	259	174	140	141	1.0	2.8

RRLBENRC337	Ben Hur	6884244	437832	476	-56	259	174	147	150	3.0	11.5
RRLBENRC338	Ben Hur	6883024	438552	489	-60	255	162	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC339	Ben Hur	6883611	438153	481	-62	265	354	329	330	1.0	3.4
RRLBENRC340	Ben Hur	6883273	437971	483	-60	255	138	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC341	Ben Hur	6883529	438184	483	-58	245	330	273	274	1.0	5.4
RRLBENRC341	Ben Hur	6883529	438184	483	-58	245	330	321	324	3.0	3.3
RRLBENRC342	Ben Hur	6883291	438019	486	-60	255	162	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC343	Ben Hur	6883507	438122	483	-56	245	210	168	169	1.0	2.2
RRLBENRC344	Ben Hur	6883306	438070	486	-60	255	270	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC346	Ben Hur	6883030	437689	486	-60	255	168	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC347	Ben Hur	6883482	438180	484	-56	246	252	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC348	Ben Hur	6883055	437794	486	-60	255	162	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC349	Ben Hur	6883495	438209	484	-57	246	294	290	291	1.0	3.6
RRLBENRC350	Ben Hur	6882872	438473	488	-60	255	132	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC351	Ben Hur	6883562	438084	482	-62	257	216	165	166	1.0	51.4
RRLBENRC351	Ben Hur	6883562	438084	482	-62	257	216	182	186	4.0	2.1
RRLBENRC352	Ben Hur	6882885	438523	486	-60	255	120	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC353	Ben Hur	6883568	438132	482	-62	257	261	236	237	1.0	2.3
RRLBENRC353	Ben Hur	6883568	438132	482	-62	257	261	247	248	1.0	11.8
RRLBENRC354	Ben Hur	6882897	438577	489	-60	255	180	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC355	Ben Hur	6883544	438220	482	-58	246	308	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC356	Ben Hur	6882503	438151	483	-60	255	216	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC358	Ben Hur	6882506	438212	483	-60	255	240	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC359	Ben Hur	6883554	438250	481	-57	247	262	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC360	Ben Hur	6882542	438313	487	-60	255	288	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC362	Ben Hur	6882595	438483	486	-60	255	210	94	95	1.0	2.6
RRLBENRC364	Ben Hur	6882629	438586	487	-60	255	162	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC366	Ben Hur	6882632	438642	487	-60	255	180	107	108	1.0	2.0
RRLBENRC367	Ben Hur	6883527	438178	483	-58	245	317	257	261	4.0	3.1
RRLBENRC367	Ben Hur	6883527	438178	483	-58	245	317	264	265	1.0	9.4
RRLBENRC367	Ben Hur	6883527	438178	483	-58	245	317	271	272	1.0	9.8
RRLBENRC367	Ben Hur	6883527	438178	483	-58	245	317	277	287	10.0	2.8
RRLBENRC368	Ben Hur	6883551	438244	482	-57	247	300	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC369	Ben Hur	6883862	438109	480	-53	259	220	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRC370	Ben Hur	6883933	438079	480	-56	254	341	286	292	6.0	2.3
RRLBENRC371	Ben Hur	6884055	438020	480	-57	234	271	57	58	1.0	2.2
RRLBENRC371	Ben Hur	6884055	438020	480	-57	234	271	264	265	1.0	2.9
RRLBENRCD325A	Ben Hur	6884059	438025	480	-55	236	300	60	64	4.0	17.1
RRLBENRCD325A	Ben Hur	6884059	438025	480	-55	236	300	257	258	0.7	4.3
RRLBENRCD330	Ben Hur	6884195	437952	478	-55	246	317	279	280	1.1	3.1
RRLBENRCD345	Ben Hur	6883517	438153	483	-58	245	292	244	245	0.7	56.9
RRLBENRCD345	Ben Hur	6883517	438153	483	-58	245	292	248	249	1.0	4.0
RRLBENRCD345	Ben Hur	6883517	438153	483	-58	245	292	253	254	1.0	2.0
RRLBENRCD345	Ben Hur	6883517	438153	483	-58	245	292	257	260	3.5	9.9
RRLBENRCD357	Ben Hur	6883818	438146	480	-54	248	367	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRCD361	Ben Hur	6883419	438253	487	-60	246	387	314	316	2.0	3.8
RRLBENRCD371W1	Ben Hur	6884056	438030	480	-57	235	348	264	265	1.0	6.7
RRLBENRCD371W1	Ben Hur	6884056	438030	480	-57	235	348	273	274	1.1	3.4
RRLBENRCD373	Ben Hur	6883389	438508	483	-66	239	261	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLBENRCD374	Ben Hur	6883371	438470	483	-63	232	250	No Significant Intercepts			

RRLBENRCD375	Ben Hur	6883523	438364	482	-66	245	525		No Significant Intercepts		
RRLBENRCD376	Ben Hur	6883422	438445	482	-58	245	180		No Significant Intercepts		
RRLGWUG0124	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-74	317	275	266	269	3.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0125	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-63	324	287	255	256	1.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0125	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-63	324	287	269	270	1.0	4.4
RRLGWUG0126	Garden Well	6912783	437238	151	-37	308	249.7		No Significant Intercepts		
RRLGWUG0127	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-23	311	264	118	118	0.3	5.2
RRLGWUG0127	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-23	311	264	175	177	2.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0127	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-23	311	264	182	183	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0127	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-23	311	264	196	205	8.9	2.3
RRLGWUG0131	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-7	315	368	184	185	1.4	2.1
RRLGWUG0131	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-7	315	368	207	215	8.2	5.6
RRLGWUG0131	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-7	315	368	222	226	4.2	2.0
RRLGWUG0131	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-7	315	368	228	240	11.5	1.5
RRLGWUG0131	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-7	315	368	247	248	1.0	7.4
RRLGWUG0131	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-7	315	368	253	260	7.2	2.0
RRLGWUG0132	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-3	305	299	185	188	2.7	2.2
RRLGWUG0132	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-3	305	299	194	199	5.1	1.5
RRLGWUG0132	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-3	305	299	205	205	0.5	1.9
RRLGWUG0132	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-3	305	299	249	252	3.1	2.5
RRLGWUG0132	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-3	305	299	279	280	0.9	3.0
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	198	199	1.0	6.4
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	206	207	1.0	2.8
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	212	219	7.3	2.3
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	223	224	1.0	7.7
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	228	232	4.5	3.8
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	239	241	2.0	4.9
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	244	245	1.2	2.2
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	274	277	2.7	2.3
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	296	297	1.2	1.6
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	316	317	1.0	1.9
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	337	366	29.3	2.6
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	374	375	1.3	6.4
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	398	399	1.0	4.2
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	411	418	7.1	1.8
RRLGWUG0134	Garden Well	437102	6912784	0	3	323	475	423	424	1.0	3.6
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	269	273	4.0	14.6
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	286	288	1.8	6.5
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	314	320	6.4	2.7
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	332	366	33.9	1.9
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	375	387	12.2	2.5
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	400	405	4.9	7.9
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	414	418	4.6	2.2
RRLGWUG0135	Garden Well	437101	6912784	0	7	322	527	453	467	14.4	2.4
RRLGWUG0136	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	309	313	232	232	0.7	46.7
RRLGWUG0136	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	309	313	244	247	2.1	4.2
RRLGWUG0136	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	309	313	253	254	1.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0136	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	309	313	306	307	0.6	2.0
RRLGWUG0138	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-68	308	258	172	173	0.4	23.6
RRLGWUG0139	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-53	309	243	203	210	7.0	2.0

RRLGWUG0186	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-4	317	146	130	132	2.0	2.7
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	214	216	2.5	3.6
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	224	225	1.0	5.7
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	257	258	1.0	5.3
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	281	282	1.0	2.4
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	285	289	4.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	291	292	1.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	297	298	1.1	1.6
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	302	303	1.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0187	Garden Well	437101	6912783	0	-11	331	367	305	306	0.8	2.0
RRLGWUG0188	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-2	70	240	105	106	0.6	2.2
RRLGWUG0188	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-2	70	240	108	109	1.0	2.7
RRLGWUG0188	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-2	70	240	141	148	7.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0189	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-10	61	263	154	156	2.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0189	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-10	61	263	163	166	3.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0189	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-10	61	263	179	187	8.0	1.9
RRLGWUG0189	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-10	61	263	196	197	1.0	4.0
RRLGWUG0190	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-22	78	377	81	82	1.0	3.1
RRLGWUG0190	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-22	78	377	186	197	11.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0190	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-22	78	377	203	204	1.0	13.1
RRLGWUG0191	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-15	94	322	146	147	1.0	7.8
RRLGWUG0191	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-15	94	322	151	152	1.0	3.9
RRLGWUG0191	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-15	94	322	163	165	1.6	2.6
RRLGWUG0191	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-15	94	322	259	260	1.0	23.3
RRLGWUG0192	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-19	105	373	154	156	2.0	5.6
RRLGWUG0192	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-19	105	373	184	184	0.4	3.8
RRLGWUG0192	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-19	105	373	255	257	1.8	1.6
RRLGWUG0193	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-25	84	379	92	93	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0193	Garden Well	436994	6911600	0	-25	84	379	354	355	1.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0194	Garden Well	436994	6911601	0	-16	65	297	164	165	1.0	1.9
RRLGWUG0194	Garden Well	436994	6911601	0	-16	65	297	184	189	4.6	1.9
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	1	2	0.8	3.6
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	78	79	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	136	137	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	145	152	7.0	5.5
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	159	160	1.0	2.7
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	187	188	0.8	2.0
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	294	295	1.0	2.4
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	300	301	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	309	310	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0195	Garden Well	436994	6911599	0	-17	105	434	335	336	1.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0196	Garden Well	437340	6911395	0	-59	204	301	238	242	4.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0197	Garden Well	6911395	437478	165	-68	235	287	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLGWUG0198	Garden Well	437322	6911422	0	-61	240	249	73	73	0.4	6.7
RRLGWUG0198	Garden Well	437322	6911422	0	-61	240	249	89	90	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0198	Garden Well	437322	6911422	0	-61	240	249	92	93	1.0	2.4
RRLGWUG0198	Garden Well	437322	6911422	0	-61	240	249	205	206	1.3	1.7
RRLGWUG0198	Garden Well	437322	6911422	0	-61	240	249	221	224	3.0	2.9
RRLGWUG0198	Garden Well	437322	6911422	0	-61	240	249	229	230	1.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0199	Garden Well	437269	6911504	0	-57	228	252	24	25	1.1	2.7

RRLGWUG0199	Garden Well	437269	6911504	0	-57	228	252	39	41	2.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0199	Garden Well	437269	6911504	0	-57	228	252	176	178	2.2	1.8
RRLGWUG0199	Garden Well	437269	6911504	0	-57	228	252	193	194	1.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0199	Garden Well	437269	6911504	0	-57	228	252	210	211	1.0	2.9
RRLGWUG0200	Garden Well	437285	6912437	0	-51	316	449	420	421	0.9	1.9
RRLGWUG0200	Garden Well	437285	6912437	0	-51	316	449	424	428	3.6	1.8
RRLGWUG0202	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-63	305	447	290	293	3.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0202	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-63	305	447	307	313	6.0	2.4
RRLGWUG0202	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-63	305	447	335	348	13.0	2.6
RRLGWUG0202	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-63	305	447	355	363	8.0	2.4
RRLGWUG0202	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-63	305	447	370	379	8.9	1.8
RRLGWUG0203	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-64	300	439	281	282	1.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0203	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-64	300	439	285	286	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0203	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-64	300	439	297	306	9.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0203	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-64	300	439	336	356	20.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0203	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-64	300	439	357	376	18.7	1.7
RRLGWUG0204	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-56	295	442	245	251	6.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0204	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-56	295	442	262	263	0.6	1.8
RRLGWUG0204	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-56	295	442	280	281	0.8	4.3
RRLGWUG0204	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-56	295	442	289	293	3.9	1.9
RRLGWUG0204	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-56	295	442	302	303	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0204	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-56	295	442	312	313	1.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0204	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-56	295	442	353	358	5.0	3.5
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	225	225	0.4	2.8
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	230	233	2.8	3.2
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	256	257	1.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	271	272	1.0	2.6
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	289	297	8.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	298	299	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	334	336	2.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0205	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-50	292	389	343	344	0.5	1.8
RRLGWUG0206	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-45	289	387	231	232	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0206	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-45	289	387	278	284	6.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0206	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-45	289	387	312	314	2.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0206	Garden Well	437284	6912437	0	-45	289	387	321	326	5.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0207	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-73	286	456	358	361	3.5	1.8
RRLGWUG0207	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-73	286	456	370	370	0.6	1.9
RRLGWUG0207	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-73	286	456	385	386	1.4	1.6
RRLGWUG0207	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-73	286	456	407	415	8.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0207	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-73	286	456	418	420	1.8	1.7
RRLGWUG0207	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-73	286	456	432	432	0.4	1.6
RRLGWUG0208	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-69	281	434	325	326	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0208	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-69	281	434	334	340	6.3	10.1
RRLGWUG0208	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-69	281	434	344	347	3.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0208	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-69	281	434	351	373	22.5	2.1
RRLGWUG0208	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-69	281	434	378	379	0.8	5.5
RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	309	310	1.5	1.6
RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	314	320	6.0	2.5
RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	336	336	0.6	1.7
RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	350	351	1.0	1.7

RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	352	353	1.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	357	358	1.6	1.9
RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	380	381	1.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0209	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-64	277	417	382	383	1.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0210	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-59	276	389	283	296	13.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0210	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-59	276	389	323	324	1.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0210	Garden Well	437285	6912436	0	-59	276	389	358	359	1.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0211	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-53	274	380	248	249	0.7	2.4
RRLGWUG0211	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-53	274	380	270	274	4.4	2.5
RRLGWUG0211	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-53	274	380	278	281	3.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0211	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-53	274	380	296	301	5.0	2.0
RRLGWUG0211	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-53	274	380	322	323	1.0	4.9
RRLGWUG0211	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-53	274	380	346	347	1.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0212	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-47	273	364	264	275	10.8	3.3
RRLGWUG0212	Garden Well	437284	6912435	0	-47	273	364	294	295	1.0	3.1
RRLGWUG0213A	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-78	252	471	324	327	3.0	2.2
RRLGWUG0213A	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-78	252	471	358	359	1.0	3.0
RRLGWUG0213A	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-78	252	471	383	397	14.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0213A	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-78	252	471	409	412	3.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0213A	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-78	252	471	417	425	8.2	2.6
RRLGWUG0213A	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-78	252	471	440	441	1.2	1.6
RRLGWUG0216	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-53	258	366	265	266	1.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0216	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-53	258	366	278	286	8.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0216	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-53	258	366	321	321	0.4	1.6
RRLGWUG0217	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-47	258	357	193	194	1.4	2.3
RRLGWUG0217	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-47	258	357	267	268	0.6	2.7
RRLGWUG0217	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-47	258	357	271	272	1.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0217	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-47	258	357	273	274	1.0	2.5
RRLGWUG0217	Garden Well	437289	6912411	0	-47	258	357	289	293	3.6	2.3
RRLGWUG0220	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-53	181	500	55	56	0.8	1.8
RRLGWUG0220	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-53	181	500	89	90	1.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0220	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-53	181	500	153	162	9.0	2.5
RRLGWUG0220	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-53	181	500	288	289	1.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0221	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-49	184	488	173	174	1.0	8.0
RRLGWUG0221	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-49	184	488	329	330	1.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0221	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-49	184	488	336	337	1.0	3.4
RRLGWUG0222	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-45	187	232	161	162	0.8	3.3
RRLGWUG0222	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-45	187	232	220	221	1.0	1.5
RRLGWUG0222A	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-43	183	440	229	231	2.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0222A	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-43	183	440	252	253	1.6	3.2
RRLGWUG0222A	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-43	183	440	262	263	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0222A	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-43	183	440	322	324	2.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0222A	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-43	183	440	329	331	2.0	3.3
RRLGWUG0222A	Garden Well	437343	6911393	0	-43	183	440	369	370	0.8	1.5
RRLGWUG0225	Garden Well	437290	6912407	0	-79	193	513	470	471	1.1	1.8
RRLGWUG0225	Garden Well	437290	6912407	0	-79	193	513	501	502	1.1	4.7
RRLGWUG0230	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-59	224	391	313	316	3.0	1.8
RRLGWUG0230	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-59	224	391	332	333	1.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0231	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-54	228	371	326	327	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0231	Garden Well	437290	6912411	0	-54	228	371	361	365	4.3	4.7

RRLGWUG0233	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-71	180	537	18	19	1.0	2.8
RRLGWUG0233	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-71	180	537	183	184	0.5	1.5
RRLGWUG0233	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-71	180	537	521	523	1.9	3.7
RRLGWUG0233	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-71	180	537	526	527	0.5	5.3
RRLGWUG0235	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-66	193	480	381	382	0.9	2.9
RRLGWUG0235	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-66	193	480	385	388	3.0	2.1
RRLGWUG0235	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-66	193	480	411	411	0.3	1.6
RRLGWUG0235	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-66	193	480	418	421	3.3	2.0
RRLGWUG0235	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-66	193	480	430	431	1.1	1.9
RRLGWUG0235	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-66	193	480	454	455	1.0	5.2
RRLGWUG0237	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-58	203	432	338	339	1.0	1.6
RRLGWUG0237	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-58	203	432	346	348	2.1	1.9
RRLGWUG0237	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-58	203	432	351	354	3.0	1.7
RRLGWUG0237	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-58	203	432	362	363	1.0	2.3
RRLGWUG0237	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-58	203	432	371	374	3.4	2.3
RRLGWUG0237	Garden Well	437292	6912408	0	-58	203	432	386	387	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD133W2	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-70	249	865	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLRMDD133W7	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-70	249	1038	909	910	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD134	Rosemont	6918725	429766	501	-69	243	1053	974	976	2.2	7.1
RRLRMDD134W3	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	1015	929	934	5.2	2.1
RRLRMDD134W4	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	940	800	805	5.2	4.0
RRLRMDD134W4	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	940	809	810	1.0	3.0
RRLRMDD134W4	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	940	815	816	0.3	10.0
RRLRMDD134W4	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	940	819	820	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD134W4	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	940	828	828	0.5	4.3
RRLRMDD134W4	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	940	832	833	1.0	3.7
RRLRMDD134W4	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	940	840	841	1.0	2.8
RRLRMDD134W5	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	964	833	834	1.0	6.1
RRLRMDD134W5	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	964	848	849	1.0	2.1
RRLRMDD134W5	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	964	885	886	1.0	2.2
RRLRMDD134W5	Rosemont	6918726	429769	502	-69	243	964	896	896	0.4	3.2
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	612	613	1.0	2.0
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	619	621	2.1	3.2
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	627	628	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	644	646	1.4	4.5
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	655	656	1.0	2.1
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	663	663	0.6	17.0
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	666	667	1.2	5.0
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	679	680	0.9	2.5
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	719	720	0.9	4.2
RRLRMDD135	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	810	725	725	0.6	6.6
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	393	394	0.6	2.5
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	607	610	2.8	30.2
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	625	626	1.0	3.4
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	635	636	1.0	2.8
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	638	639	1.0	4.1
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	663	664	0.8	3.7
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	677	678	1.0	2.9
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	688	689	1.0	3.3
RRLRMDD135W1	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	765	696	698	2.4	9.8

RRLRMDD135W2	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	678	565	565	0.6	2.9
RRLRMDD135W2	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	678	613	613	0.5	2.5
RRLRMDD135W2	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	678	616	617	1.0	8.6
RRLRMDD135W2	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	678	630	631	1.0	2.5
RRLRMDD135W3	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	654	307	307	0.3	2.6
RRLRMDD135W3	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	654	310	311	0.5	5.2
RRLRMDD135W3	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	654	566	567	1.0	2.5
RRLRMDD135W3	Rosemont	6918618	429676	501	-65	251	654	571	575	3.9	3.1
RRLRMDD139	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	981	832	832	0.8	7.8
RRLRMDD139	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	981	845	850	4.6	3.1
RRLRMDD139	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	981	874	874	0.6	9.2
RRLRMDD139	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	981	918	919	1.0	2.4
RRLRMDD139W1	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	933	782	788	5.3	3.1
RRLRMDD139W1	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	933	796	796	0.3	3.6
RRLRMDD139W1	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	933	813	814	0.7	3.3
RRLRMDD139W1	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	933	837	838	1.0	2.1
RRLRMDD139W2	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	873	750	751	1.0	3.3
RRLRMDD139W2	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	873	761	764	3.5	2.1
RRLRMDD139W2	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	873	779	779	0.5	4.2
RRLRMDD139W2	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	873	783	785	2.0	4.1
RRLRMDD139W2	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	873	790	791	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD139W3	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	735	644	645	0.8	2.5
RRLRMDD139W3	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	735	649	653	3.6	27.7
RRLRMDD139W3	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	735	656	657	0.3	37.4
RRLRMDD139W3	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	735	659	660	1.0	5.6
RRLRMDD139W3	Rosemont	6918635	429738	501	-68	237	735	682	683	1.0	4.3
RRLRMDD140	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	682	561	562	1.0	2.5
RRLRMDD140	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	682	566	567	1.0	2.6
RRLRMDD140	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	682	574	576	2.3	2.2
RRLRMDD140	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	682	583	584	1.0	4.4
RRLRMDD140	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	682	616	617	1.1	2.2
RRLRMDD140	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	682	632	633	0.5	15.9
RRLRMDD140W1	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	642	532	533	1.0	3.3
RRLRMDD140W1	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	642	541	547	5.8	3.2
RRLRMDD140W1	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	642	558	559	1.1	11.1
RRLRMDD140W1	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	642	568	568	0.9	11.1
RRLRMDD140W1	Rosemont	6918617	429677	501	-60	245	642	583	584	0.7	2.5
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	738	739	0.8	3.5
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	750	750	0.5	2.1
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	763	765	1.8	4.6
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	767	772	4.6	3.3
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	782	783	0.7	12.5
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	797	801	3.8	3.6
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	806	809	2.7	11.3
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	813	813	0.4	4.5
RRLRMDD141	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	927	831	832	1.0	2.2
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	704	705	1.0	4.0
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	709	715	5.7	3.4
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	717	719	2.3	3.3
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	750	756	5.8	2.3

RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	760	761	1.0	2.6
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	767	773	5.5	18.8
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	780	781	1.0	2.2
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	787	788	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	794	795	1.0	3.8
RRLRMDD141W1	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	909	825	825	0.4	8.8
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	680	684	4.4	3.8
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	687	687	0.5	2.9
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	697	698	1.0	3.0
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	705	706	1.0	4.8
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	716	716	0.3	4.7
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	725	725	0.5	10.5
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	731	732	0.9	2.1
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	759	759	0.5	5.6
RRLRMDD141W2	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	859	793	794	0.8	2.2
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	655	656	1.0	3.7
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	659	663	3.6	4.2
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	666	667	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	689	690	1.0	4.0
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	696	697	1.0	9.1
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	704	707	2.6	3.0
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	739	739	0.5	6.7
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	747	748	1.0	3.3
RRLRMDD141W3	Rosemont	6918677	429737	501	-65	246	810	771	771	0.4	18.8
RRLRMDD142	Rosemont	6918726	429767	502	-61	247	900	771	772	0.7	2.7
RRLRMDD142	Rosemont	6918726	429767	502	-61	247	900	782	783	0.8	4.2
RRLRMDD142	Rosemont	6918726	429767	502	-61	247	900	786	787	0.4	26.9
RRLRMDD142	Rosemont	6918726	429767	502	-61	247	900	789	790	1.0	3.4
RRLRMDD142	Rosemont	6918726	429767	502	-61	247	900	803	804	1.0	2.3
RRLRMDD142	Rosemont	6918726	429767	502	-61	247	900	834	835	1.1	3.2
RRLRMDD142W1	Rosemont	6918726	429767	502	-61	247	902	831	832	1.0	3.3
RRLRMDD144	Rosemont	6918493	429756	501	-71	230	918		No Significant Intercepts		
RRLRMDD144W1	Rosemont	6918493	429756	501	-71	230	716		No Significant Intercepts		
RRLRMDD144W3	Rosemont	6918493	429756	501	-71	230	796	676	676	0.4	2.7
RRLRMDD144W3	Rosemont	6918493	429756	501	-71	230	796	680	681	0.8	4.2
RRLRMDD144W3	Rosemont	6918493	429756	501	-71	230	796	705	705	0.4	79.6
RRLRMDD144W3	Rosemont	6918493	429756	501	-71	230	796	709	709	0.7	3.7
RRLRMDD144W3	Rosemont	6918493	429756	501	-71	230	796	748	748	0.5	2.2
RUGDD2162	Rosemont	6919290	429006	-16	-45	253	129	122	122	0.5	40.7
RUGDD2198	Rosemont	6919653	428789	21	-31	262	172	148	149	1.0	30.3
RUGDD2220	Rosemont	6919342	428982	1	-38	270	141	113	118	4.9	4.0
RUGDD2226	Rosemont	6919441	428920	-25	-30	309	236	190	195	5.5	3.0
RUGDD2250	Rosemont	6918772	429204	375	-15	194	144	123	124	1.5	13.9
RUGDD2263	Rosemont	6918846	429174	421	12	224	89	56	57	1.2	38.5
RUGDD2266	Rosemont	6918826	429178	421	9	215	101	69	72	2.8	9.4
RUGDD2275	Rosemont	6918831	429178	392	-14	217	95	64	69	4.6	11.1
RUGDD2162	Rosemont	6919290	429006	-16	-45	253	129	122	122	0.5	40.7
RUGDD2198	Rosemont	6919653	428789	21	-31	262	172	148	149	1.0	30.3
RUGDD2220	Rosemont	6919342	428982	1	-38	270	141	113	118	4.9	4.0
RUGDD2226	Rosemont	6919441	428920	-25	-30	309	236	190	195	5.5	3.0

RUGDD2250	Rosemont	6918772	429204	375	-15	194	144	123	124	1.5	13.9
RUGDD2263	Rosemont	6918846	429174	421	12	224	89	56	57	1.2	38.5
RUGDD2266	Rosemont	6918826	429178	421	9	215	101	69	72	2.8	9.4
RUGDD2275	Rosemont	6918831	429178	392	-14	217	95	64	69	4.6	11.1
RUGDD2162	Rosemont	6919290	429006	-16	-45	253	129	122	122	0.5	40.7
RUGDD2198	Rosemont	6919653	428789	21	-31	262	172	148	149	1.0	30.3
RUGDD2220	Rosemont	6919342	428982	1	-38	270	141	113	118	4.9	4.0
RUGDD2226	Rosemont	6919441	428920	-25	-30	309	236	190	195	5.5	3.0
RUGDD2250	Rosemont	6918772	429204	375	-15	194	144	123	124	1.5	13.9
RUGDD2263	Rosemont	6918846	429174	421	12	224	89	56	57	1.2	38.5
RUGDD2266	Rosemont	6918826	429178	421	9	215	101	69	72	2.8	9.4
RUGDD2275	Rosemont	6918831	429178	392	-14	217	95	64	69	4.6	11.1
RUGDD2162	Rosemont	6919290	429006	-16	-45	253	129	122	122	0.5	40.7
RUGDD2198	Rosemont	6919653	428789	21	-31	262	172	148	149	1.0	30.3
RUGDD2220	Rosemont	6919342	428982	1	-38	270	141	113	118	4.9	4.0
RUGDD2226	Rosemont	6919441	428920	-25	-30	309	236	190	195	5.5	3.0
RUGDD2250	Rosemont	6918772	429204	375	-15	194	144	123	124	1.5	13.9
RUGDD2263	Rosemont	6918846	429174	421	12	224	89	56	57	1.2	38.5
RUGDD2266	Rosemont	6918826	429178	421	9	215	101	69	72	2.8	9.4
RUGDD2275	Rosemont	6918831	429178	392	-14	217	95	64	69	4.6	11.1
BSD390W1	Boston Shaker	6763224	653782	341	-46	300	1152	1081	1085	4.0	1.9
BSUGD0286	Boston Shaker	6763689	652834	-138	-34	219	244	204	209	5.0	3.5
BSUGD0286	Boston Shaker	6763689	652834	-138	-34	219	244	214	221	7.0	3.0
BSUGD0287	Boston Shaker	6763689	652834	-138	-48	210	243	196	203	7.0	6.2
BSUGD0288	Boston Shaker	6763690	652834	-137	-34	223	231	173	185	12.0	3.9
BSUGD0289	Boston Shaker	6763689	652834	-137	-49	219	224	152	174	22.0	3.8
BSUGD0290	Boston Shaker	6763690	652834	-138	-53	226	214	146	153	7.0	1.8
BSUGD0291	Boston Shaker	6763690	652834	-137	-34	232	219	155	174	19.0	3.1
BSUGD0292	Boston Shaker	6763690	652834	-137	-37	241	208	169	173	4.0	1.7
BSUGD0294	Boston Shaker	6763690	652834	-138	-54	250	199	149	162	13.0	2.3
BSUGD0295	Boston Shaker	6763690	652834	-137	-36	252	206	163	168	5.0	3.2
BSUGD0296	Boston Shaker	6763713	652837	-138	-41	254	263	154	168	14.0	4.2
BSUGD0297	Boston Shaker	6763713	652837	-138	-56	253	190	136	156	20.0	4.2
BSUGD0299	Boston Shaker	6763765	652849	-139	-39	253	271	142	152	10.0	5.9
BSUGD0300	Boston Shaker	6763786	652858	-140	-38	252	179	138	150	12.0	3.4
BSUGD0301	Boston Shaker	6763786	652858	-140	-58	252	168	127	143	16.0	3.2
BSUGD0302	Boston Shaker	6763811	652863	-140	-60	252	163	119	132	13.0	2.5
BSUGD0303	Boston Shaker	6763811	652862	-139	-40	252	169	129	136	7.0	2.5
BSUGD0318	Boston Shaker	6763687	652837	-138	-65	139	305	265	275	10.0	5.5
BSUGD0319	Boston Shaker	6763690	652835	-138	-64	214	225	152	158	6.0	2.6
BSUGD0321	Boston Shaker	6763689	652838	-138	-63	123	336	271	279	8.0	6.5
BSUGD0322	Boston Shaker	6763687	652835	-138	-74	193	238	162	170	8.0	2.0
BSUGD0327	Boston Shaker	6763689	652838	-138	-81	130	249	170	177	7.0	3.4
BSUGD0328	Boston Shaker	6763689	652838	-138	-77	105	279	191	195	4.0	2.7
BSUGD0329	Boston Shaker	6763689	652838	-138	-86	95	244	164	180	16.0	4.9
BSUGD0330	Boston Shaker	6763689	652838	-138	-75	79	274	186	199	13.0	32.8
BSUGD0331	Boston Shaker	6763689	652838	-138	-70	80	314	210	221	11.0	5.6
BSUGD0332	Boston Shaker	6763711	652841	-138	-70	77	315	204	208	4.0	7.6
BSUGD0333	Boston Shaker	6763690	652836	-138	-84	240	252	151	167	16.0	6.3
BSUGD0334	Boston Shaker	6763711	652841	-138	-77	85	276	194	209	15.0	2.3

BSUGD0335	Boston Shaker	6763690	652835	-138	-70	249	206	148	160	12.0	4.3
BSUGD0336	Boston Shaker	6763713	652838	-138	-86	264	215	163	169	6.0	2.8
BSUGD0337	Boston Shaker	6763737	652843	-138	-72	71	278	212	234	22.0	5.0
BSUGD0338	Boston Shaker	6763713	652838	-138	-72	255	191	142	155	13.0	4.4
BSUGD0339	Boston Shaker	6763738	652843	-138	-89	288	211	160	170	10.0	4.8
BSUGD0340	Boston Shaker	6763738	652843	-138	-79	74	241	185	207	22.0	4.8
BSUGD0341	Boston Shaker	6763762	652851	-139	-90	272	283	158	177	19.0	2.7
BSUGD0342	Boston Shaker	6763762	652851	-139	-78	73	238	191	199	8.0	5.5
BSUGD0343	Boston Shaker	6763761	652851	-139	-71	71	278	219	232	13.0	2.0
BSUGD0343	Boston Shaker	6763761	652851	-139	-71	71	278	239	243	4.0	1.6
BSUGD0344	Boston Shaker	6763762	652851	-139	-65	73	318	263	273	10.0	2.3
BSUGD0345	Boston Shaker	6763786	652858	-140	-77	252	177	134	156	22.0	2.8
BSUGD0346	Boston Shaker	6763784	652862	-140	-86	72	199	156	180	24.0	3.9
BSUGD0347	Boston Shaker	6763784	652862	-140	-71	77	274	223	233	10.0	5.6
BSUGD0348	Boston Shaker	6763809	652867	-140	-75	76	234	169	187	18.0	3.0
BSUGD0349	Boston Shaker	6763809	652867	-140	-68	79	277	196	214	18.0	4.3
BSUGD0350	Boston Shaker	6763809	652867	-140	-63	78	319	228	247	19.0	3.2
BSUGD0351	Boston Shaker	6763819	652869	-140	-62	74	321	225	254	29.0	3.3
BSUGD0352	Boston Shaker	6763811	652863	-140	-79	255	174	126	135	9.0	2.1
BSUGD0353	Boston Shaker	6763819	652870	-140	-69	72	277	201	225	24.0	2.5
BSUGD0354	Boston Shaker	6763819	652869	-140	-73	74	235	180	193	13.0	3.9
BSUGD0355	Boston Shaker	6763821	652866	-140	-78	282	177	137	142	5.0	1.7
BSUGD0356	Boston Shaker	6763819	652868	-140	-84	43	282	153	167	14.0	2.0
BSUGD0359	Boston Shaker	6763820	652870	-140	-72	44	238	193	208	15.0	2.7
BSUGD0361	Boston Shaker	6763819	652870	-140	-66	64	280	234	240	6.0	2.5
BSUGD0363	Boston Shaker	6763820	652869	-140	-70	25	245	237	241	4.0	1.6
BSUGD0378	Boston Shaker	6763820	652870	-140	-56	37	336	324	329	5.0	1.6
BSUGD0379	Boston Shaker	6763825	652868	-140	-47	349	268	231	239	8.0	4.9
BSD390	Boston Shaker	6763224	653782	341	-56	320	341	1068	1071	3.0	10.4
BSD390W3	Boston Shaker	6763224	653782	341	-46	300	341	1092	1095	3.0	3.2
BSD391A	Boston Shaker	6763224	653782	341	-47	321	341	984	986	2.0	1.1
BSD391A	Boston Shaker	6763459	653691	343	-61	306	343	1017	1019	2.0	1.3
BSD392	Boston Shaker	6763459	653691	343	-61	306	343	1048	1052	4.0	0.6
BSD390	Boston Shaker	6763460	653683	343	-58	324	343	1068	1071	3.0	10.4
BSD390W1	Boston Shaker	6763224	653782	341	-56	320	341	1081	1085	4.0	1.9
BSD390W3	Boston Shaker	6763224	653782	341	-46	300	341	1092	1095	3.0	3.2
BSD391A	Boston Shaker	6763224	653782	341	-47	321	341	984	986	2.0	1.1
BSD391A	Boston Shaker	6763459	653691	343	-61	306	343	1017	1019	2.0	1.3
BSD392	Boston Shaker	6763459	653691	343	-61	306	343	1048	1052	4.0	0.6
TPUGD0311	Tropicana	6762857	651154	35	-31	259	274	193	205	12.0	2.9
TPUGD0311	Tropicana	6762857	651154	35	-31	259	274	193	205	12.0	2.9
TPUGD0312	Tropicana	6762857	651154	34	-42	250	251	162	178	16.0	3.9
TPUGD0312	Tropicana	6762857	651154	34	-42	250	251	162	178	16.0	3.9
TPUGD0314	Tropicana	6762855	651154	34	-65	224	237	161	167	6.0	9.6
TPUGD0314	Tropicana	6762855	651154	34	-65	224	237	161	167	6.0	9.6
TPUGD0314	Tropicana	6762855	651154	34	-65	224	237	161	167	6.0	9.6
TPUGD0314	Tropicana	6762855	651154	34	-65	224	237	176	181	5.0	5.5
TPUGD0314	Tropicana	6762855	651154	34	-65	224	237	176	181	5.0	5.5
TPUGD0314	Tropicana	6762855	651154	34	-65	224	237	176	181	5.0	5.5
TPUGD0315	Tropicana	6762854	651155	34	-72	195	251	164	184	20.0	2.8

TPUGD0316	Tropicana	6762854	651155	34	-72	162	275	211	236	25.0	2.7
TPUGD0317	Tropicana	6762854	651155	34	-67	139	308	286	305	19.0	3.5
TPUGD0317	Tropicana	6762854	651155	34	-67	139	308	286	305	19.0	3.5
TPUGD0322	Tropicana	6762854	651155	34	-85	217	234	160	170	10.0	2.3
TPUGD0328	Tropicana	6762885	651172	34	-77	278	210	159	170	11.0	4.3
TPUGD0328	Tropicana	6762885	651172	34	-77	278	210	159	170	11.0	4.3
TPUGD0337	Tropicana	6762926	651201	32	-72	91	264	176	186	10.0	2.2
TPUGD0337	Tropicana	6762926	651201	32	-72	91	264	176	186	10.0	2.2
TPUGD0337	Tropicana	6762926	651201	32	-72	91	264	188	193	5.0	2.1
TPUGD0337	Tropicana	6762926	651201	32	-72	91	264	188	193	5.0	2.1
TPUGD0338	Tropicana	6762926	651201	32	-66	95	308	197	201	4.0	2.1
TPUGD0338	Tropicana	6762926	651201	32	-66	95	308	223	237	14.0	2.1
TPUGD0341	Tropicana	6762972	651225	32	-86	272	188	129	133	4.0	2.2
TPUGD0343	Tropicana	6762970	651227	32	-67	91	253	196	213	17.0	2.2
TPUGD0343	Tropicana	6762970	651227	32	-67	91	253	196	213	17.0	2.2
TPUGD0343	Tropicana	6762970	651227	32	-67	91	253	196	213	17.0	2.2
TPUGD0344	Tropicana	6762970	651227	32	-60	91	317	255	266	11.0	5.2
TPUGD0344	Tropicana	6762970	651227	32	-60	91	317	255	266	11.0	5.2
TPUGD0345	Tropicana	6763017	651250	31	-29	271	188	120	129	9.0	2.9
TPUGD0365	Tropicana	6762800	650722	105	-34	203	344	300	315	15.0	4.5
TPUGD0365	Tropicana	6762800	650722	105	-34	203	344	300	315	15.0	4.5
TPUGD0365	Tropicana	6762800	650722	105	-34	203	344	300	315	15.0	4.5
TPUGD0365	Tropicana	6762800	650722	105	-34	203	344	300	315	15.0	4.5
TPUGD0368	Tropicana	6762800	650722	105	-46	185	336	305	315	10.0	2.4
TPUGD0368	Tropicana	6762800	650722	105	-46	185	336	305	315	10.0	2.4
TPUGD0373	Tropicana	6762801	650722	105	-66	209	287	251	259	8.0	2.3
TPUGD0373	Tropicana	6762801	650722	105	-66	209	287	251	259	8.0	2.3
TPUGD0377	Tropicana	6762820	650712	106	-42	206	317	287	292	5.0	2.1
TPUGD0377	Tropicana	6762820	650712	106	-42	206	317	287	292	5.0	2.1
TPUGD0377	Tropicana	6762820	650712	106	-42	206	317	287	292	5.0	2.1
TPUGD0378	Tropicana	6762820	650712	106	-48	212	276	244	248	4.0	4.8
TPUGD0378	Tropicana	6762820	650712	106	-48	212	276	244	248	4.0	4.8
TPUGD0379	Tropicana	6762820	650712	105	-56	201	286	255	263	8.0	2.1
TPUGD0379	Tropicana	6762820	650712	105	-56	201	286	255	263	8.0	2.1
TPUGD0382	Tropicana	6763058	651280	30	-85	98	171	120	129	9.0	2.3
TPUGD0382	Tropicana	6763058	651280	30	-85	98	171	133	145	12.0	4.6
TPUGD0386	Tropicana	6763058	651281	30	-57	98	322	240	246	6.0	2.5
TPUGD0386	Tropicana	6763058	651281	30	-57	98	322	240	246	6.0	2.5
TPUGD0388	Tropicana	6763038	651264	30	-52	271	145	96	113	17.0	3.5
TPUGD0389	Tropicana	6763038	651264	30	-61	270	142	95	113	18.0	2.6
TPUGD0390	Tropicana	6763038	651264	30	-74	269	145	95	110	15.0	2.1
TPUGD0391	Tropicana	6763035	651267	30	-87	94	165	126	137	11.0	3.4
TPUGD0395	Tropicana	6763034	651267	30	-64	99	279	206	222	16.0	2.3
TPUGD0398	Tropicana	6763017	651250	29	-59	268	134	98	102	4.0	2.2
TPUGD0399	Tropicana	6763016	651251	29	-83	266	150	105	113	8.0	2.7
TPUGD0399	Tropicana	6763016	651251	29	-83	266	150	105	113	8.0	2.7
TPUGD0402	Tropicana	6763013	651254	29	-62	94	321	252	263	11.0	2.4
TPUGD0410	Tropicana	6762992	651240	31	-84	98	183	153	158	5.0	3.3
HDD426W3	Havana	6760943	651548	351	-42	310	1315	1251	1262	11.0	2.3
HDD426W2	Havana	6761388	651646	353	-55	319	1225	1131	1142	11.0	2.2