



**REGULUS INTERSECTS 523.9 METRES WITH 0.65% Cu, 0.47 g/t Au
AND 7.9 g/t Ag AT ANTAKORI PROJECT, PERU**

INCLUDING 91.55 METRES WITH 1.01% Cu, 1.56 g/t Au AND 16.06 g/t Ag

September 25, 2017, (Vancouver, BC) – Regulus Resources Inc. ("Regulus" or the "Company", REG TSX.V) is pleased to announce the results from two additional drill holes at the Company's AntaKori copper-gold-silver project in northern Peru. The drilling campaign is underway in collaboration with Compañía Minera Coimolache S.A. ("Coimolache" or "CMC"), the operator of the Tantahuatay gold mine, immediately to the south of the AntaKori project (please refer to Regulus news releases of January 24th and April 5th, 2017). Holes reported in this news release are AK-17-002, drilled by Regulus and DHSF17-160, drilled by Coimolache. The two companies are drilling simultaneously hence two numbering sequences for drill holes exist. Results are only reported herein for the portions of the drill holes that occur within Regulus concessions.

The AntaKori system hosts two principal styles of copper-gold-silver sulphide mineralization: 1) skarn and breccias within Cretaceous calcareous sedimentary rocks, likely associated with as-yet undiscovered porphyry mineralization; and 2) younger, epithermal high-sulphidation mineralization in overlying Miocene volcanic rocks and breccias that host the adjacent Tantahuatay heap-leach gold mine to the south. The younger high-sulphidation mineralization locally overprints the earlier skarn mineralization, particularly along the southern part of the AntaKori system. Drilling has commenced on the southernmost margin of the Regulus concessions and will proceed to the north over the next few months as permitting allows (see Figure 1). The initial holes will encounter the overlying Miocene volcanic rocks and high-sulphidation style mineralization prior to entering into the Cretaceous sedimentary sequence and skarn at depth. As the drilling progresses to the north, the volcanic rocks terminate and drill holes will commence directly in the skarn/porphyry environment within the Cretaceous sedimentary sequence.

AK-17-002 (893.5m) and DHSF17-160 (748.2m) were completed to targeted depths and cut both styles of mineralization, with well-developed skarn in the underlying Cretaceous calcareous sedimentary sequence. The more significant results from these two holes are listed below with additional details provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Highlights from drill holes AK-17-002 and DHSF17-160 – AntaKori Project:

- **DHSF17-160: 523.9 m with 0.65% Cu, 0.47 g/t Au and 7.93 g/t Ag from 204.5 m depth**
 - **including 308 m with 0.79% Cu, 0.71 g/t Au and 10.80 g/t Ag**
 - **including 91.55 m with 1.01 % Cu, 1.56 g/t Au and 16.06 g/t Ag**
- **AK-17-002: 328.05 m with 0.42% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au and 8.63 g/t Ag from 171.65 m depth**
 - **including 122.5 m with 0.67% Cu, 0.38 g/t Au and 13.82 g/t Ag**

These initial drill holes are located to the south and outside of the currently reported AntaKori NI 43-101 resource (see Southern Legacy news release of July 3rd, 2012; Wilson, 2012); which is very encouraging in terms of potentially adding additional tonnage to the AntaKori mineralized system.

John Black, Chief Executive Officer of Regulus, commented as follows: “We are excited to begin reporting results from longer drill holes that test both the upper volcanic hosted high sulphidation mineralization as well as the underlying skarn mineralization in the Cretaceous sedimentary host rocks. The results from drill hole DHSF17-160 are particularly encouraging with strong mineralization in a hole that is located 220 m from previously reported drill hole AK-17-001 in an area with limited previous drilling on Regulus concessions. These are the first skarn intercepts reported by Regulus from this drilling campaign and they bode well for the overall skarn target size as they significantly extend mineralization to the south. Two additional drill rigs with greater depth capacity will be arriving to the project prior to the end of the month and we look forward to increasing the rate at which we report drill results.”

Discussion of results and update on drilling program

The following table provides more detail regarding the mineralized intercepts encountered in drill holes AK-17-002 and DHSF17-160. The true widths of the mineralized intervals reported in Table 1 are difficult to ascertain and additional drilling will be required to constrain the geometry of the mineralized zones.

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Cu Eq (%)	Au Eq (g/t)
AK-17-002	0.00	41.98	Not within Regulus Concessions - not reportable by Regulus					
	171.65	499.70	328.05	0.42	0.22	8.63	0.66	0.92
including	255.20	377.70	122.50	0.67	0.38	13.82	1.06	1.49
	539.40	775.20	235.80	0.27	0.12	2.31	0.37	0.52
including	710.56	775.20	64.64	0.37	0.12	1.33	0.47	0.66
	857.60	893.52	35.92	0.21	0.05	1.51	0.26	0.36
Total depth	893.52							
DHSF17-160	0.00	182.91	Not within Regulus Concessions - not reportable by Regulus					
	204.50	728.40	523.90	0.65	0.47	7.93	1.05	1.48
including	420.40	728.40	308.00	0.79	0.71	10.80	1.39	1.95
including	477.70	569.25	91.55	1.01	1.56	16.06	2.27	3.18
and	644.15	724.80	80.65	1.10	0.34	6.97	1.40	1.97
Total depth	748.20							

Table 1. AK-17-002 and DHSF17-160 results. Cu Eq and Au Eq values were calculated using copper, gold, silver and zinc (for intervals where zinc exceeds 1%). Metal prices utilized for the calculations are Cu – US\$2.25/lb, Au – US\$1,100/oz, Ag – US\$14/oz, and Zn – US\$1.00/lb. All intervals presented above consist of sulphide mineralization. No adjustments were made for recovery as the project is an early stage exploration project and metallurgical data to allow for estimation of recoveries is not yet available. The formulas utilized to calculate equivalent values are Cu Eq (%) = Cu% + (Au g/t * 0.7150) + (Ag g/t * 0.0091) + (Zn % * 0.4444 (if Zn >1.0%)) and Au Eq (g/t) = Au g/t + (Cu% * 1.4026) + (Ag g/t * 0.0127) + (Zn% * 0.6234 (if Zn >1.0%)).

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	As (ppm)
AK-17-002								
Miocene Volcanic (HS)	171.65	306.55	134.90	0.34	0.10	5.98	0.00	1098
Miocene Breccia (HS)	306.55	353.08	46.53	0.96	0.71	25.18	0.28	2832
Skarn	353.08	499.70	146.62	0.32	0.18	5.81	0.15	116
Skarn	539.40	775.20	235.80	0.27	0.12	2.31	0.02	145
Skarn with HS overprint	857.60	893.52	35.92	0.21	0.05	1.51	0.00	302
DHSF17-160								
Miocene Volcanic (HS)	204.50	481.70	277.20	0.45	0.22	5.69	0.04	1489
Skarn - full intercept	481.70	728.40	246.70	0.86	0.75	10.44	0.23	887
Skarn with HS overprint	481.70	556.00	74.30	1.10	1.93	15.81	0.55	2176
Skarn	556.00	683.60	127.60	0.64	0.30	7.16	0.15	121
Skarn with HS overprint	683.60	728.40	44.80	1.10	0.25	8.31	0.02	1097

Table 2. AK-17-002 and DHSF17-160 results presented by lithology.

Drill hole AK-17-002 was collared along the southern margin of the Regulus concessions, about 140 m to the northwest of previously reported drill hole AK-17-001, and drilled at a -70 degree angle to the northeast (045 degree azimuth) into Regulus ground (see Figure 1 for location). The hole encountered Miocene volcanic rocks with strong high sulphidation alteration and mineralization to a depth of 353.15 m and then entered into the Cretaceous sedimentary sequence with well-developed skarn mineralogy. Fracture-controlled partial oxidation occurs to a depth of 143 m. The skarn is cut by several feldspar porphyry dikes that are strongly altered to white to green sericite and appear to postdate the development of the skarn. A strong overprint of gypsum-anhydrite veining and replacement occurs throughout much of the skarn and porphyry dikes and is notably more intense than in other drilling to date. Sulphide mineralization within the Miocene volcanic rocks is predominantly pyrite-enargite whereas mineralization within the skarn sequence is pyrite-chalcopryrite with pyrite notably more abundant than chalcopryrite. The hole bottoms in quartzite of the Farrat Formation from 772 m onward with abundant quartz veining with anhydrite, pyrite and molybdenite.

Drill hole DHSF17-160 was collared along the southern margin of the Regulus concessions, about 220 m to the southeast of previously reported drill hole AK-17-001, and drilled at a -70 degree angle to the northeast (045 degree azimuth) into Regulus ground (see Figure 1 for location). The drill hole cut Miocene volcanic rocks to a depth of 481 m and then entered into well-developed skarn in the underlying Cretaceous sedimentary sequence. The Miocene volcanic rocks are pervasively affected by advanced argillic alteration with mineralization predominantly pyrite-enargite as disseminations, fracture coatings and locally as more massive veining. Partial oxidation occurs to a maximum depth of 109 m. The skarn sequence is predominantly retrograde skarn with some remnants of prograde red garnet skarn. The skarn is locally overprinted by younger advanced argillic alteration related to the mineralization in the overlying volcanic rocks. Mineralization within the skarn sequence is predominantly pyrite, magnetite, chalcopryrite and trace amounts of specularite and is locally well-developed with grades exceeding 1% Cu and 1 g/t Au. In the interval from 542-746m difficult drilling conditions resulted in several short zones (0.7-2.0 m with a cumulative total of 10.8 m) with no recovery of core. These intervals typically occur in better mineralized skarn but have been treated as dilution with no assigned grade, resulting in a probable underestimation of grade in the reported intervals. The hole terminates near the base of the Inca Formation.

Table 2 reports the mineralized intervals based upon lithology and demonstrates the notable difference in arsenic content between high sulphidation mineralization in the Miocene volcanic sequence (1000-3000 ppm As) and the lower concentrations found in the zones of skarn mineralization (typically 100-150 ppm As). As drilling progresses to the north over the next few months, it is anticipated that the skarn will be less affected by the late high sulphidation overprint and As contents will decrease.

AK-17-003, located approximately 150 to the northwest of AK-17-002, is in progress and nearing completion (see Figure 1 for locations). DHSF17-161 and DHSF17-164 have been completed and will be reported as soon as all analyses are available.

Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Regulus follows systematic and rigorous sampling and analytical protocols which meet and exceed industry standards. These protocols are summarized below and are available on the Regulus website at www.regulusresources.com.

All drill holes are diamond core holes with PQ, HQ or NQ core diameters. Drill core is collected at the drill site where RQD (Rock Quality Designation) measurements are taken before the core is transported by truck to the core logging facility at either the Tantauatay Mine (CMC) or in Cajamarca (Regulus) where it is photographed and geologically logged. The core is then cut in half with a diamond saw blade with half the sample retained in the core box for future reference and the other half placed into a pre-labelled plastic bag, sealed with a plastic zip tie, and identified with a unique sample number. The core is typically sampled over a 1 to 2 metre sample interval unless the geologist determines the presence of an important geological contact. The bagged samples are then stored in a secure area pending shipment to a certified laboratory sample prep facility. Samples are sent by batch to either the ALS or the SGS laboratories in Lima for assay. Regulus independently inserts certified control standards, coarse field blanks, and duplicates into the sample stream to monitor data quality. These standards are inserted “blindly” to the laboratory in the sample sequence prior to departure from the Regulus core storage facilities. At the laboratory samples are dried, crushed, and pulverized and then analyzed using a fire assay – AA finish analysis for gold and a full multi-acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis for other elements. Samples with results that exceed maximum detection values for elements of interest are re-analyzed using precise ore-grade ICP analytical techniques.

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About Regulus Resources Inc. and the AntaKori Project

Regulus Resources Inc. is an international mineral exploration company run by an experienced technical and management team, with a portfolio of precious and base metal exploration properties located in North and South America. The principal project held by Regulus is the AntaKori copper-gold-silver project in northern Peru. The AntaKori project currently hosts an inferred resource of 294.8 million tonnes with a grade of 0.48% Cu, 0.36 g/t Au and 10.2 g/t Ag based upon 17,950 m of drilling by previous operators (see Southern Legacy Minerals press release of July 3rd, 2012 - Southern Legacy Minerals and the Company entered into a business arrangement in 2014 and kept the name Regulus Resources Inc.). Mineralization remains open in most directions and drilling is currently underway to confirm and increase the size of the resource.

For further information on Regulus Resources Inc., please consult our website at www.regulusresources.com.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical data contained in this news release pertaining to the AntaKori project has been reviewed and approved by Dr. Stewart D. Redwood, BSc (Hons), PhD, FIMMM, FGS, Chief Geologist AntaKori Project, who serves as the qualified person (QP) under the definitions of National Instrument 43-101.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Forward Looking Information

Certain statements regarding Regulus, including management's assessment of future plans and operations, may constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities laws and necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, most of which are beyond Regulus' control. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements or information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate" or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Specifically, and without limitation, all statements included in this press release that address activities, events or developments that Regulus expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including the proposed exploration and development of the AntaKori project described herein, the completion of the anticipated drilling program, the completion of an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate and management's assessment of future plans and operations and statements with respect to the completion of the anticipated exploration and development programs, may constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities laws and necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, most of which are beyond Regulus' control. These risks may cause actual financial and operating results, performance, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements. Although Regulus believes that the expectations represented in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. The forward looking statements contained in this press release are made as of the date hereof and Regulus does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities law.

Figure 1. Drill Hole Locations – AntaKori Project

Location of the current drilling along southern margin of Regulus concessions and section lines L600NW and L950NW that are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

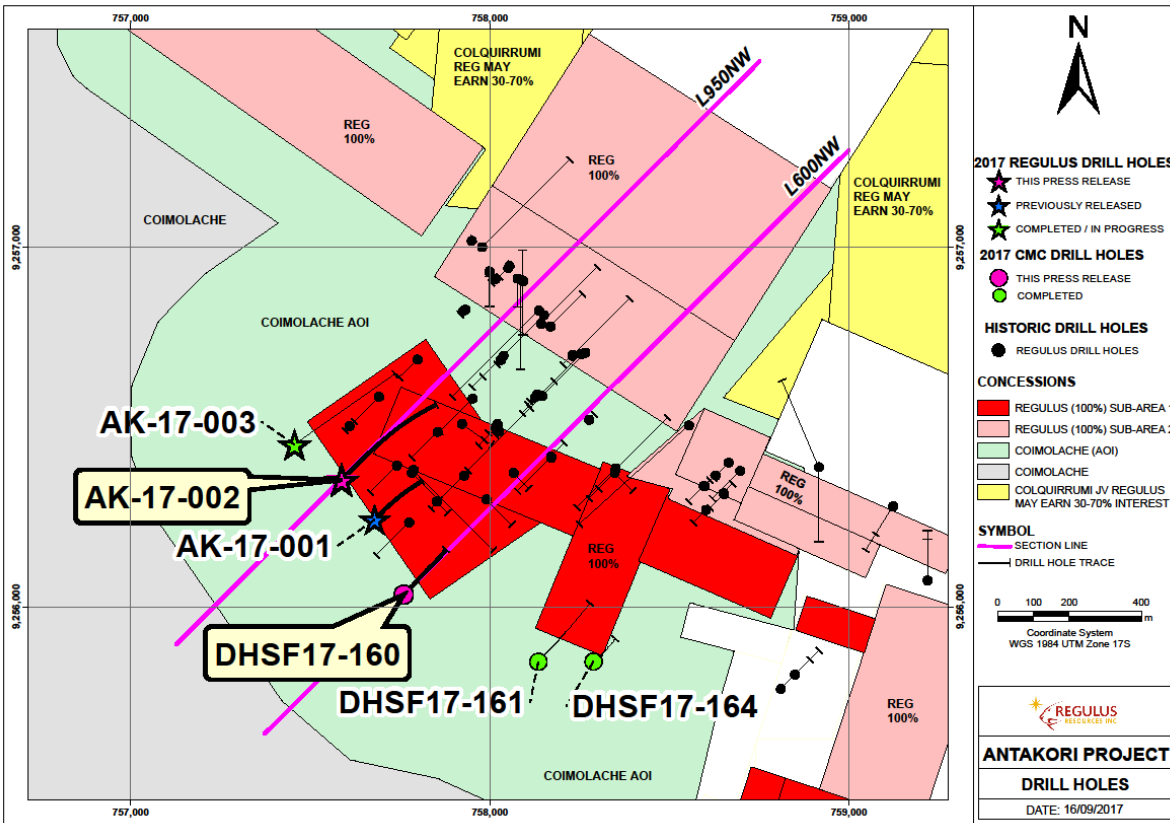


Figure 2. AntaKori Project

Schematic geologic cross section L600NW indicating projected location of DHSF17-160.

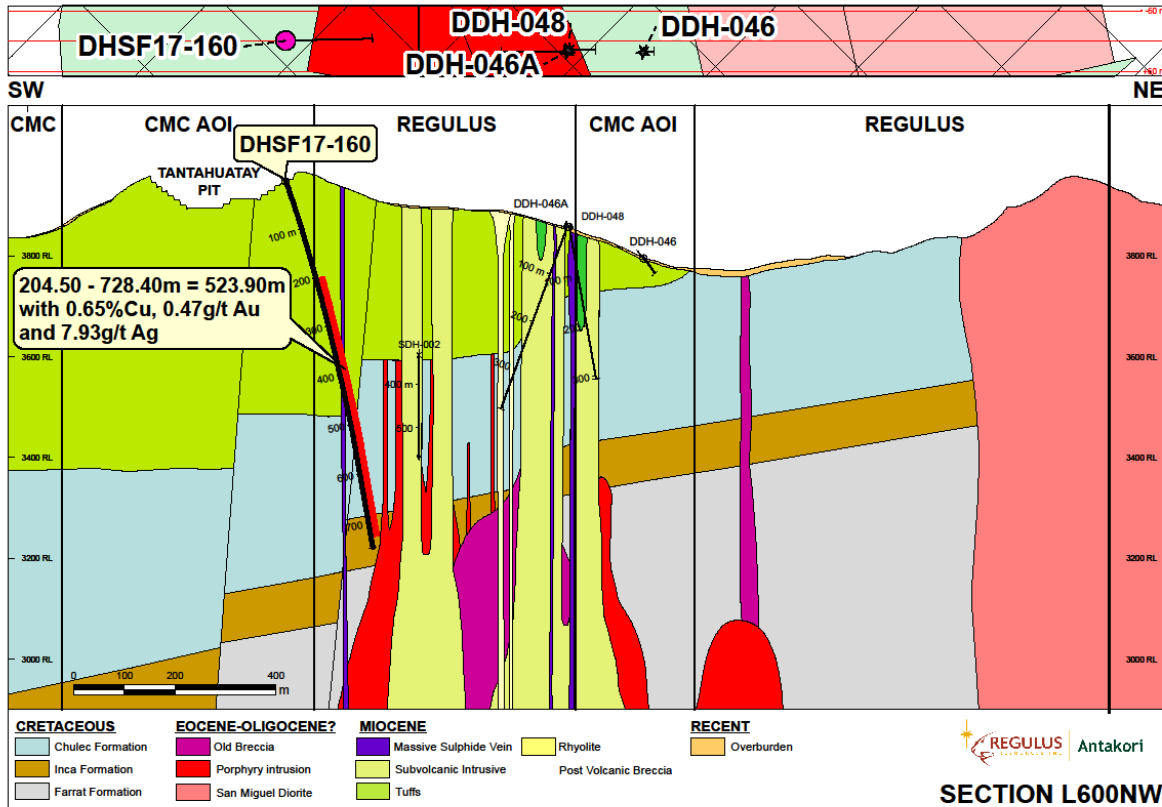


Figure 3. AntaKori Project

Schematic geologic cross section L950NW indicating projected location of AK-17-002.

