

2 August 2023

ASX Announcement

East Ponton unveils multi-commodity critical metal targets

Highlights

- A review of historic exploration undertaken on the Seven Sisters tenements of the East Ponton Future Metals Project unveils multi-commodity critical metal potential and outlines targets for immediate follow up:
 - Carbonatite-hosted REE potential – compelling and untested geophysical anomalies found within Seven Sisters tenements display similarities to the nearby Cundeelee Intrusion
 - Pegmatite-hosted lithium potential – significant unassayed pegmatite intercepts (e.g. 11m to end of hole 08CURB026) logged in multiple historic drill holes by Dominion Mining (2009)
 - IOCG potential – coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly recognised as a “Roxby Downs” (i.e. Olympic Dam) target by CRA Exploration in 1979 drill-tested to only 9m depth with anomalous base metals intercepted in shallow cover (up to 710ppm Zn in PCRM1)
 - Gold potential – historic intercepts of up to 3m @ 2.55g/t Au (drill hole 07CUAC089) at the Corona Prospect drilled by Dominion Mining (2008)

Regener8 Resources NL (ASX: R8R) (**Regener8** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update regarding the Seven Sisters tenements of the broader East Ponton Future Metals Project (**Figure 1**). Further to the Company executing an option to acquire the Grasshopper and Seven Sisters prospects (ASX announcement 6 July 2023), the Company has undertaken preliminary geophysical review and interpretation coupled with review of historical exploration programs.

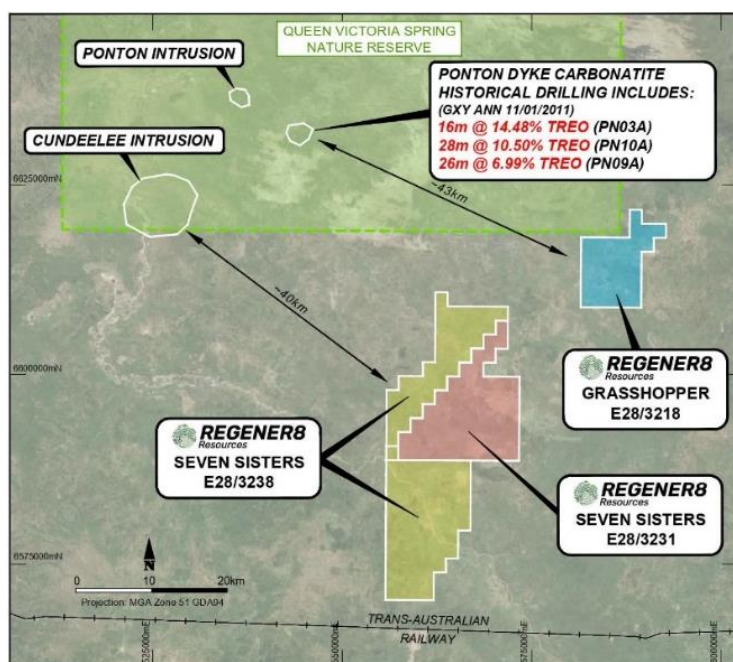


Figure 1: East Ponton Future Metals Project Map

Regional Overview

The Seven Sisters tenements (E28/3231 & E28/3238) of R8R's East Ponton Project are located within the eastern Biranup Zone of the north-eastern Albany Fraser Orogen (AFO) where the AFO contacts the Yilgarn Terrain (**Figure 2**). In this area, the Biranup is largely composed of late Paleoproterozoic granitic gneisses and metagabbros, along with fragments of Archean crust interpreted as having rifted off the Yilgarn Craton in a back-arc environment during active subduction in the late Paleoproterozoic (Kirkland et al., 2011).

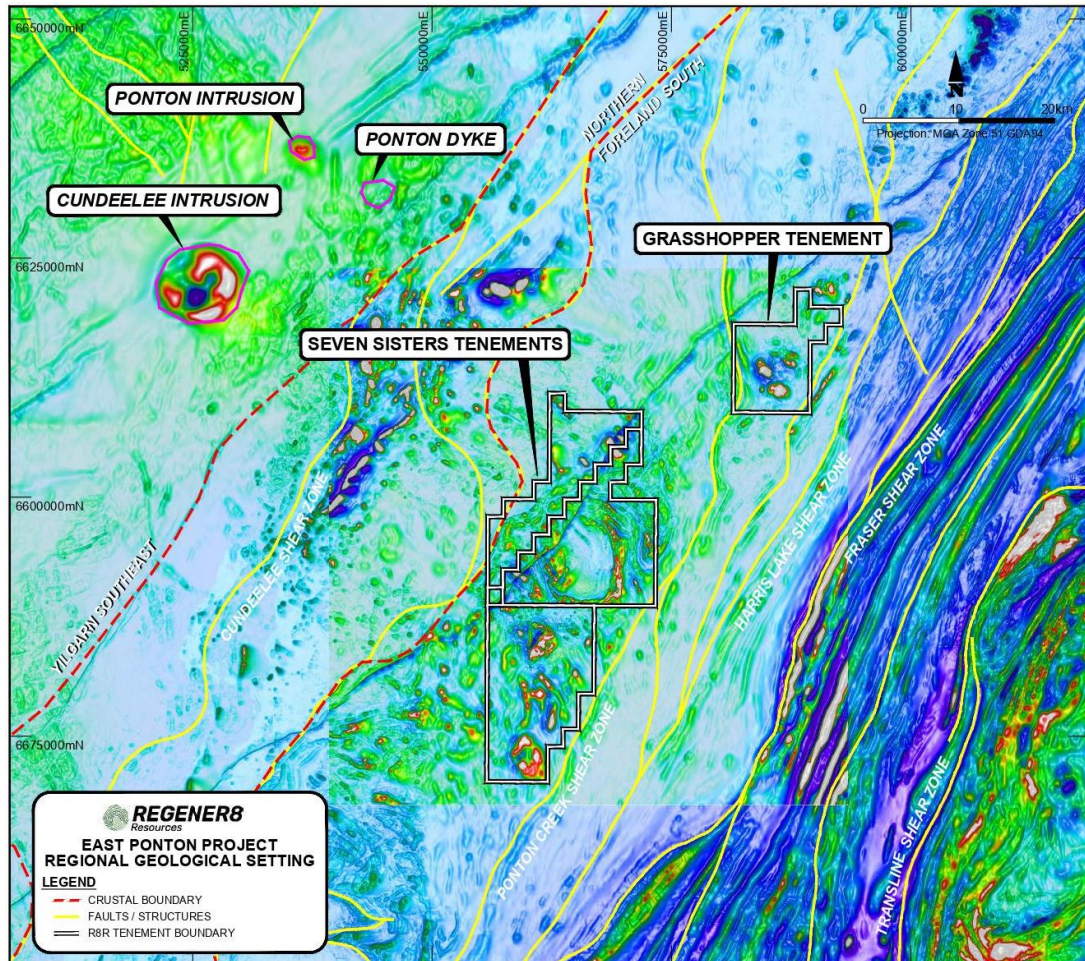


Figure 2: East Ponton Future Metals Project, Regional Geological setting over Total Magnetic Intensity

The East Ponton Future Metals Project sits immediately adjacent to the nearby Cundeelee carbonatite and Ponton Dyke REE prospect in an area largely covered by shallow cover (**Figure 2**). Ponton Dyke, which produced historical intercepts up to 16m @ 14.48% TREO¹ is defined by REE, P and Sr enrichment associated with subtle magnetic and radiometric anomalism where the dyke outcrops. These anomalies are intimately linked to large ~NE-SW trending structures that may act as conduits allowing REE-enriched and mantle-sourced melts to be emplaced in the upper crust.

The Cundeelee carbonatite intrusion is a large (~10km diameter) magmatic complex under >500m of lacustrine sediments and Permian tillite. Drilled by Union Oil in 1986, the complex was found to be composed of magnetite pyroxenite (and other alkaline rock types) with abundant carbonatite veins (WAMX report A21981). Its depth, lack of retained regolith (due to interpreted Permian glacial scouring) and location within Queen Victoria Springs Nature Reserve has precluded any significant follow-up exploration.

¹ Refer to ASX announcement released by Galaxy Resources Limited (ASX:GXY) on 11 January 2011

Carbonatite-hosted Rare Earth Potential

Reprocessing of available geophysical datasets has outlined **numerous, untested anomalies** in the southern part of the Seven Sisters tenement block that share **similarities in shape and detail to the nearby Cundeelee Intrusion** ~40km to the northeast (**Figure 3**). The Cundeelee complex displays a highly magnetic outer zone surrounding an inner zone of lower magnetism, as do a number of other Australian and global carbonatite complexes such as Mt Weld. This **similar magnetic signature is present in a number of the southern anomalies on the Seven Sisters tenements**.

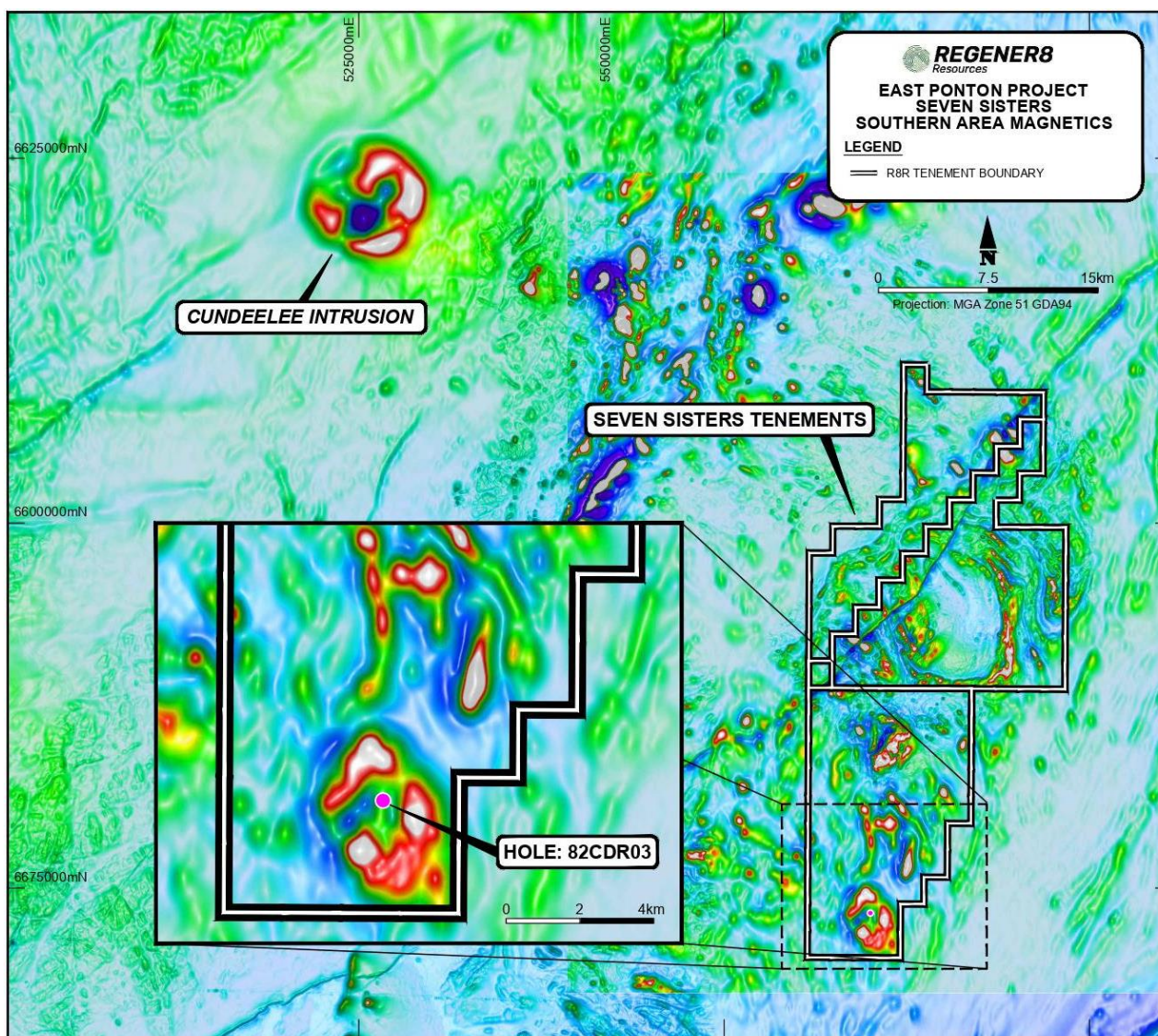


Figure 3: Seven Sisters, Southern Area Magnetic anomalies

Only one historic hole (82CDR03) has been drilled over one of these anomalies by CRA Exploration in 1982 (during coal exploration), which did not penetrate basement and terminated in lacustrine sediments at 47m (WAMEX report A36054).

The apparent similarities and proximity of these anomalies to the Cundeelee intrusion, which has been described by BHP in 1998 as “one of the largest, effectively untested carbonatites anywhere in the world” (WAMEX report A56942) suggests these anomalies warrant follow-up exploration.

Lithium Potential

Multiple historic drill holes by Dominion Mining in 2008 within the Seven Sisters tenements have logged pegmatite intercepts up to 11m in thickness (e.g. from 40-51m End of Hole in 08CURB026 – WAMEX report A80608). These intercepts were recorded during the drilling of a gold soil anomaly and were never assayed for lithium as this was unlikely an economic mineral of interest at that time.

The pegmatite intercepts are located proximal to a large circular feature noted in the magnetic imagery. The characteristics of this feature are consistent with a large felsic intrusion that may be parental, or co-genetic to the pegmatite units intercepted by Dominion Mining.

The LCT pegmatite potential of the AFO is effectively untested by previous explorers in the region. The presence of unanalysed pegmatite within historic drilling provides an immediate follow up target to be assessed.

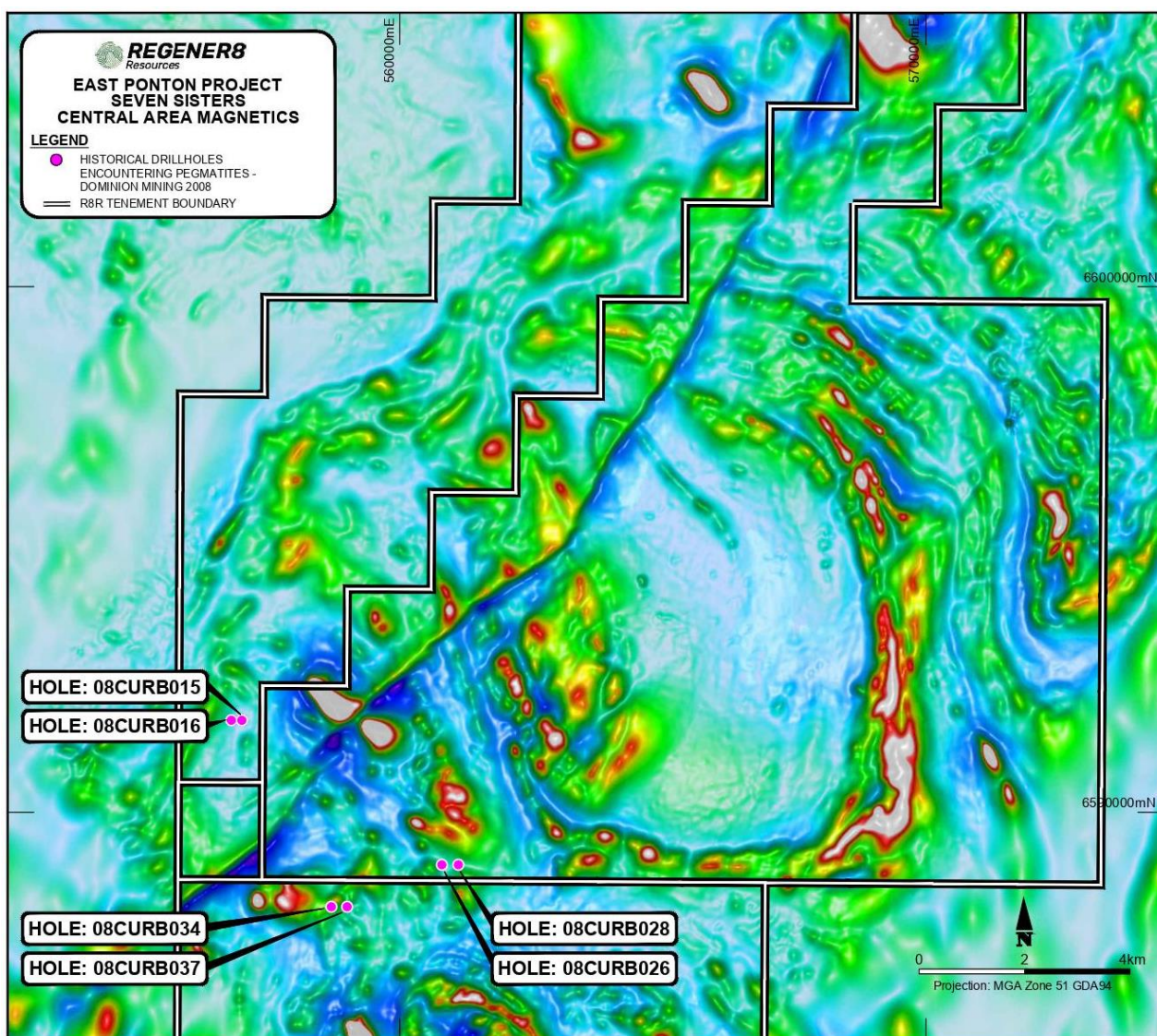


Figure 4: Seven Sisters, central area magnetic anomalies with historical holes encountering pegmatites

IOCG Potential

Adjacent to the circular anomalies is a coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly that was recognised by CRA Exploration in 1979 for its “Roxby Downs” type (i.e. Olympic Dam) potential (WAMEX report A9781). First recognised from BMR regional geophysical data, CRA undertook detailed gravity and magnetic surveys, and loam sampling before drilling a single hole (PCRM1) to a total depth of 9m before abandoning the project in favour of ongoing projects elsewhere in the country (**Figure 5**). This hole registered anomalous Zn (up to 710ppm) within weathered regolith.

The compelling geophysical signature and base metal anomalism couple with the limited extent of testing undertaken by CRA following the discovery of this target suggests there may be unrecognised potential for IOCG-style mineralisation within the southern Seven Sisters tenement area.

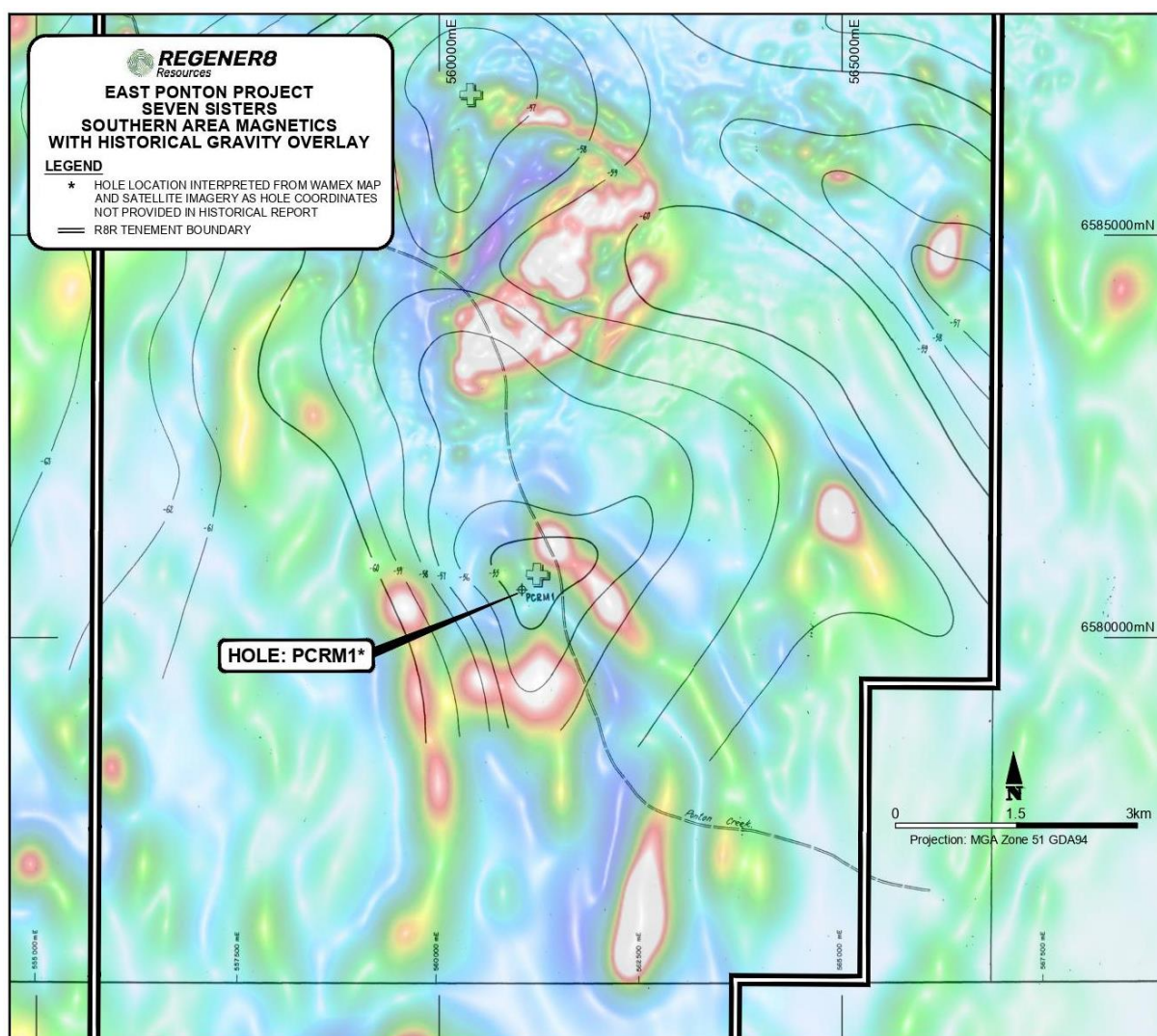


Figure 5: Seven Sisters, central area magnetic anomalies with historical CRA gravity survey overlay and drill hole

Gold Potential

Significant gold potential also exists within the Seven Sisters tenement area. The Corona prospect, in the western part of Seven Sisters was discovered and explored by Dominion Mining between 2003-2009 with drilling during 2007 returning intercepts up to 3m @ 2.55 g/t Au (07CUAC089 – WAMEX report A77137) (Figure 6).

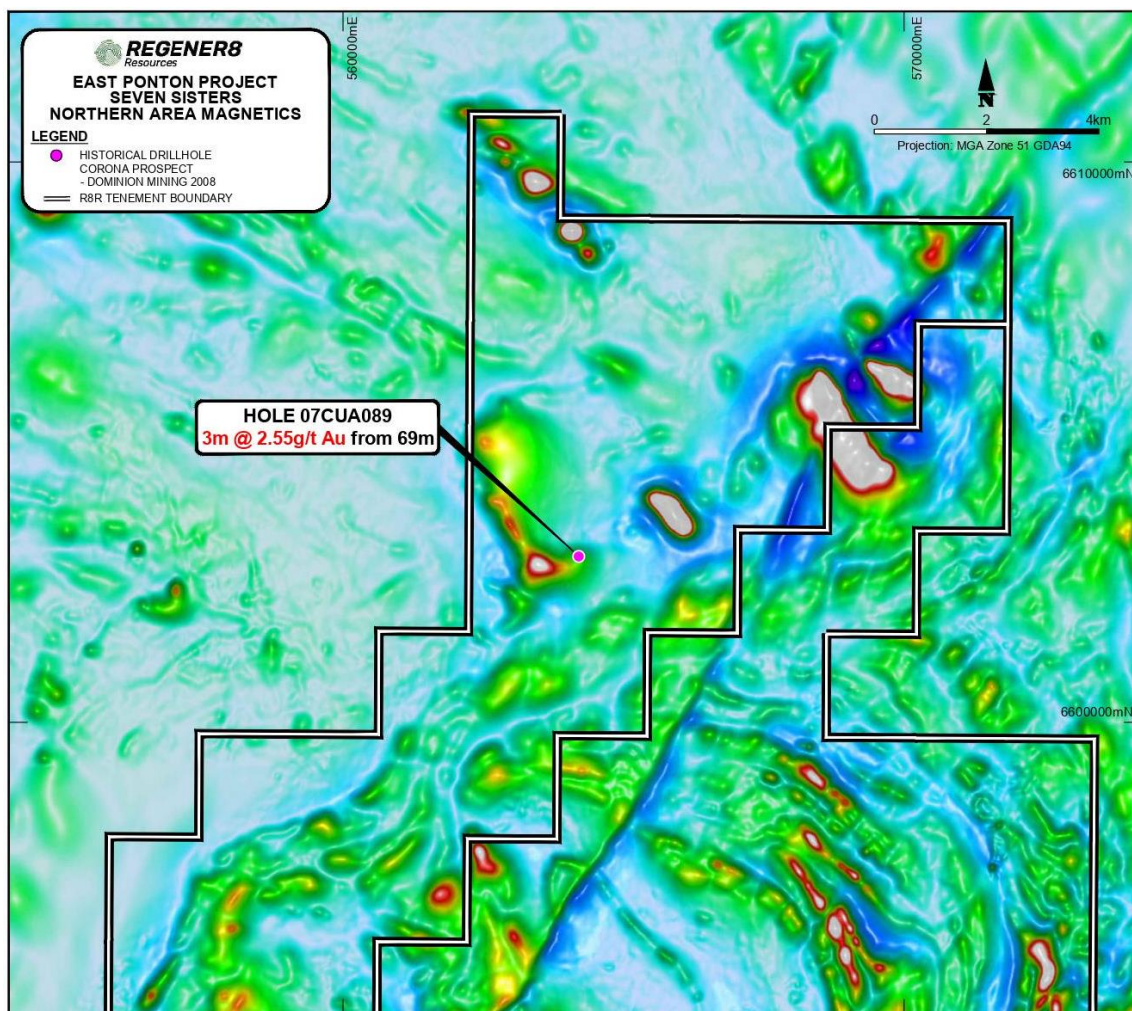


Figure 6: Seven Sisters, historical Corona Gold Prospect over northern area magnetics

In a similar geological setting, approximately 100km along strike to the NW in the Biranup Zone, there has been the historic discovery of significant gold mineralisation at the Camaro Prospect where drilling by Corvette Resources returned 3m @ 40.33g/t Au from 97 m (CVRC88 – WAMEX report A85978). The potential for extensions to known mineralisation and further occurrences of gold mineralisation within the Seven Sisters will be investigated during the coming period of exploration.

Managing Director of Regener8, Stephen Foley, comments:

“The Seven Sisters tenements are revealing exciting, multi commodity potential that spans across critical, base and precious metals. Historical exploration programs have laid the groundwork for Regener8 to ‘lift the hood’ and take a wide-ranging view of the tenements’ potential with the application of modern exploration techniques. This approach has unlocked numerous encouraging commodities and targets which we look forward to investigating further over the coming months.”

Relevant ASX Announcements:

- 20.07.2023 “REE Enrichment confirmed at East Ponton Future Metals Project”
- 06.07.2023 “Option Secured for Transformational Future Metals Project”

References:

Kirkland, C. L., Spaggiari, C. V., Pawley, M. J., Wingate, M. T. D., Smithies, R. H., Howard, H. M., ... & Poujol, M. (2011). On the edge: U–Pb, Lu–Hf, and Sm–Nd data suggests reworking of the Yilgarn craton margin during formation of the Albany-Fraser Orogen. *Precambrian Research*, 187(3-4), 223-247.

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Neil Hutchison of Geolithic Geological Services. Mr Hutchison is engaged by Regener8 Resources NL as an independent consultant. Mr Hutchison has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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’. Mr Hutchison is a Member of AIG. Mr Hutchison consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Background on the East Ponton Future Metals Project

Regener8 Resources NL executed a binding option agreement to acquire the Seven Sister and Grasshopper projects located approximately 220km East of Kalgoorlie (ASX announcement 6 July 2023). The project is nominally 40km south south-east of known carbonatite discoveries. These include the exploration restricted Cundeelee carbonatite, described by BHP *as the largest, effectively untested carbonatite in the world* (Wamex report A56942, BHP 1998) and the Ponton Intrusion discovery with *some of the highest grade intersections ever found in Australia* including (ASX: GXY announcement 11 January 2011):

- 16m @ 14.48% TREO (PN03A)
- 28m @ 10.50% TREO including 6m @ 20.57% TREO (PN10A)
- 26m @ 6.99% TREO from surface including 8m @ 13.12% TREO (PN09A)

Regener8 is advancing exploration at the Seven Sisters and Grasshopper prospects and will make a decision on acquisition during the option period. This will further investigate the potential prospectivity of these tenements across rare earths, lithium and gold, which could enable a complementary fit to the company and its assets.

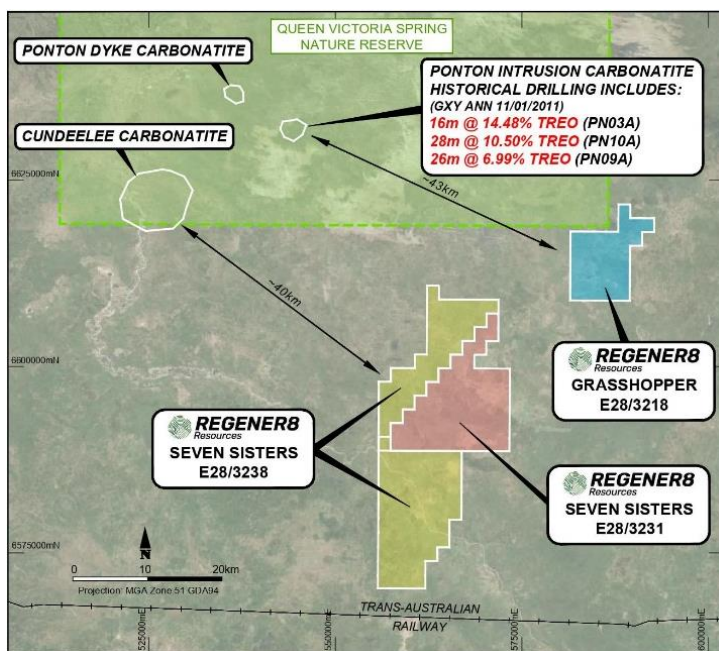


Figure A:
East Ponton Future Metals Project map

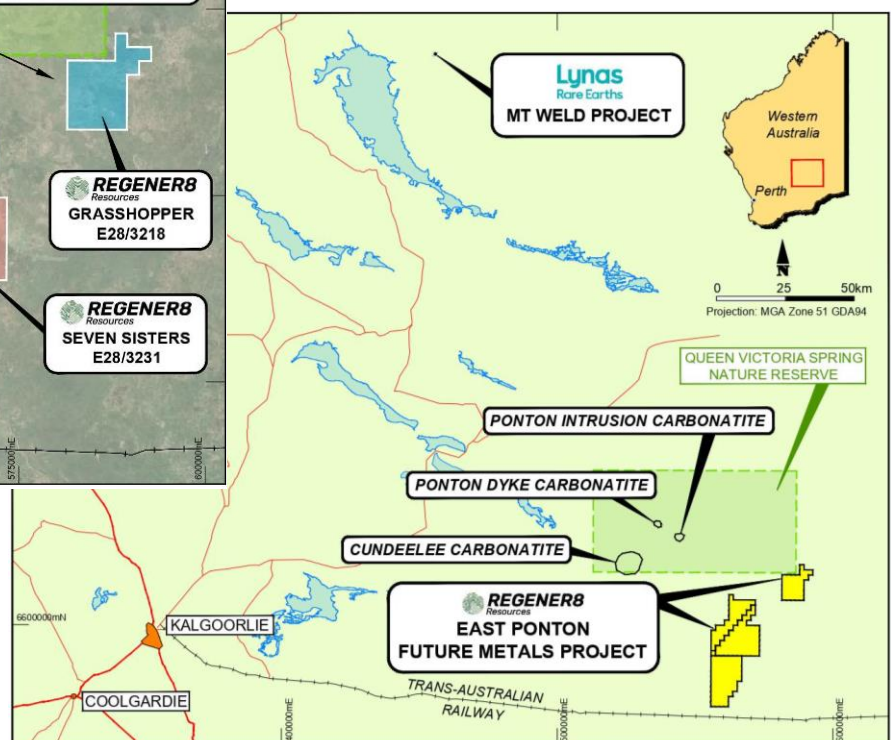


Figure B: East Ponton Future Metals Project locality map

Exploration history of the Seven Sisters tenements

The Seven Sisters area has received periodic exploration over the previous 50 years. This exploration has been largely gold-focussed in recent decades following the 2005 discovery of the ~5MOz Tropicana gold deposit ~150km to the northeast on the border of the Archaen Yilgarn and (mostly) Paleoproterozoic AFO.

Broadly speaking, the exploration history of the Seven Sisters consisted of early paleochannel and roll-front Uranium exploration by Uranerz Australia and AFMECO during the 1973-1987 period and sporadic kimberlite, lignite coal and IOCG exploration by CRA Exploration and BHP during 1979-1983. More recently, the focus of exploration since 1993 has been gold mineralisation, with exploration undertaken by BHP, WA Exploration Services (for Mark Creasy), Dominion Mining, Rivers Gold, Orion Gold and Fortescue Metals Group. This exploration largely focussed on the drilling of structural targets underlying gold in soil anomalies, predominantly via shallow AC and RC drilling.

Although numerous companies have held tenure, the variable thickness but ubiquitous cover over most of the eastern Biranup has prevented any exhaustive exploration in this region of Western Australia. Regener8's exploration focus on this tenure is on critical metals including REE, Li and base metals, which have received comparatively little attention in this region when compared to gold and uranium.

APPENDIX A: Historical drill holes referenced within text and displayed on figures.

Hole ID	Operator (year)	Total Depth (m)	MGA_East	MGA_North	AHD_RL	Azimuth	Dip
82CDR03	CRA exploration (1982)	47	560008	6573287	Not given	0	-90
08CUAC365	Dominion Mining (2008)	33	568300	6580750	Not given	0	-90
08CURB015	Dominion Mining (2008)	22	557000	6591750	Not given	0	-90
08CURB016	Dominion Mining (2008)	33	556800	6591750	Not given	0	-90
08CURB026	Dominion Mining (2008)	51	560800	6589000	Not given	0	-90
08CURB028	Dominion Mining (2008)	43	561112	6589000	Not given	0	-90
08CURB034	Dominion Mining (2008)	17	558700	6588200	Not given	0	-90
08CURB036	Dominion Mining (2008)	19	558500	6588200	Not given	0	-90
08CURB037	Dominion Mining (2008)	24	559000	6588200	Not given	0	-90
PCRM1	CRA Exploration (1981)	9	561319	6580934	Not given	0	-90
07CUAC089	Dominion Mining (2007)	84	564200	6602960	Not given	0	-90

APPENDIX B: List of WAMEX Reports referred to in this announcement.

Company	WAMEX Report Number
BHP	A56942
CRA Exploration	A9781
CRA Exploration	A9637
CRA Exploration	A36054
Dominion Mining	A77137
Dominion Mining	A80608
Corvette Resources	A85978

1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. <i>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.</i>	Historical Drill Programs: The discussed prospects have been drilled using a variety of methods by various operators and due to the historical nature of the exploration there is generally limited available information on techniques and details provided in historic exploration reports. The historical exploration presented above is summarised below and includes: 1981: CRA Exploration undertook rotary mud drilling to produce 1m samples for assay. Sampling techniques used during this drilling are discussed in WAMEX report A9781. 1982: CRA Exploration undertook RC drilling to produce 1m samples for assay. In addition, holes were logged using a SIE T450E winch analogue system, including down-hole natural gamma and gamma-gamma density measurements. Sampling techniques used during this drilling are discussed in WAMEX report A36054. 2007-2008: Dominion Mining undertook AC and RAB drilling to produce 1m samples for assay. Although the most recent exploration, there is no discussion of drilling or sampling techniques in relevant WAMEX reports. Further details of this exploration are discussed in WAMEX reports A77137 and A80608. Historical Geophysics: AGA undertook airborne Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) in 2006 and Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric surveys in 2010. The Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric survey was conducted at 50m spaced flight lines with 1,000m spaced tie in lines (totalling 2,270 line kilometres). Magnetic data was collected using a Caesium vapour magnetometer in a fixed tail stinger assembly and horizontal magnetic gradiometer wingtip sensors. Radiometric data was collected using a radiometric sensor with 33-litre crystal capacity. A differential GPS navigation system was utilised for positioning. Magnetic data was

		collected along lines 090-270 degrees, 100 meters apart at 0.1-second intervals. Radiometric data was collected along the same lines at 1-second intervals. Tie lines were flown 000-180 degrees with line spacing of 1,000 meters. The flying height of the survey was nominally 50 meters, subject to pilot safety analysis. Refer to WAMEX Report A105835 for further information. The images shown in this announcement are derived from: Airborne magnetic data has been obtained from the GSWA <i>Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)</i> with a 20m grid cell size (WA_20m_Mag_Merge_v1_2020). The gravity data has been extracted from gravity maps prepared by CRA Exploration and contained within WAMEX report A9637. This report indicates a Worden Gravimeter was used with Bouger density of 2.2g/cm³ at line spacing of approximately 2km orientated east-west. No other information of the gravity survey is available in this report. These maps have been orthorectified to match coordinates provided within the report.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Historical Drill Programs: Rotary mud, RC and RAB drilling has been undertaken as listed above. It is not known if a face sampling hammer was utilised by previous explorers.
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Historical Drill Programs: There is no discussion of sample recovery in the relevant WAMEX reports. It is unknown how or whether there was monitoring of sample recovery by previous operators
Logging	• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Historical Drill Programs: Both sampled and un-sampled intervals were geologically logged and logs presented in the relevant WAMEX reports. There is no discussion of standard of logging, and Regener8 assumes it to be in line with industry standards of the time however this cannot be confirmed by the CP.



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.	Historical Drill Programs: There is no discussion on sub-sampling techniques in relevant WAMEX reports.
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.	Historical Drill Programs: CRA exploration (1981) submitted samples obtained from drilling to Analabs (Aust) Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie for Cu, Pb, Ni, Co, Cr, Mn, Ag, As, Au, V and U determination. Details on method and any standards or QA/QC is not discussed. CRA exploration (1982) did not assay relevant holes as exploration was targeting lignite. Dominion Mining (2007-08) submitted all samples obtained from drilling to Genalysis (unknown location) for determination of gold as either 3m composites or subdivisions thereof. The final sample from each hole was also assayed for Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, Ti, W, Zn and Zr. Details on method and any standards or QA/QC is not discussed.
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.	Historical Drill Programs: Significant assay results have not been independently verified and no verification work by Regener8 has been carried out on the historical open-file WAMEX data.



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.	Historical Drill Programs: The accuracy and precision of historical surveyed coordinates is unknown due to the historical nature of exploration. AGD84 Zone 51 and GDA94 Zone 51 are the reported coordinate systems used by the historical exploration activities. No field verification of historical collar locations has been undertaken by Regner8.
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 Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Historical Drill Programs: There is no discussion of orientation of data spacing and distribution in the relevant WAMEX reports.
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.	Historical Drill Programs: There is no discussion of orientation of drilling and sampling for the drilling undertaken by CRA exploration. Drilling undertaken by Dominion Mining was undertaken generally on 400m spaced, E-W oriented fences with 100m between collars on each line. It is unclear if this orientation of sampling would have had an effect, or introduced bias into the historic sampling undertaken.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Historical Drill Programs: No records exist of historical sample security procedures for any of the previous exploration campaigns conducted by the various companies.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Historical Drill Programs: Regener8 has not undertaken any external audits of the historical AC results



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 East Ponton Future Metals project comprises the following tenements that are under and option agreement with Beau Resources, the details of which are as per R8R ASX announcement 6 July 2023: - Grasshopper: E28/3218 - Seven Sisters: E28/3231 & E28/3238 The licences are held 100% by Beau Resources Pty Ltd and under option agreement to Regener8 Resources NL. All the licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AFMECO held tenure of the central Seven Sisters tenement area during 1977-1979 for uranium exploration. A seismic survey and drilling of shallow targets were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX report A8249. CRA Exploration held tenure over the southern Seven Sisters tenement area during 1979-1981 for IOCG exploration. Airborne and ground geophysical surveys were undertaken, and loam sampling and a single AC drill hole performed over a geophysical anomaly. Details can be found within WAMEX report A9781. CRA Exploration held tenure over the southern Seven Sisters tenement area during 1981-1982 for lignite exploration. A geophysical survey, LANDSAT and photogeological study and shallow reverse circulation drilling were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX report A36054. BHP Minerals held tenure over the northern Seven Sisters tenement area during 1981-1983 for kimberlite exploration. Airborne and ground geophysical surveys were undertaken, and RC drilling performed over generated geophysical anomalies. Details can be found within WAMEX report A12497. Uranerz Australia held tenure over the western Seven Sisters tenement area during 1985-1987 for uranium exploration. Geophysical surveys and RC drilling were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX report A17454. BHP Minerals held tenure over the southern Seven Sisters tenement area during 1993-1994 for gold exploration. Rock chipping was undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX report A44383.

		WA Exploration Services (On behalf of Mark Creasy) held tenure over the northern Seven Sisters tenement area during 1997-1998 for gold and nickel exploration. Laterite, carbonate and soil sampling was undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX report A56040. Dominion Mining (later Quadrio, Kingsgate Consolidated, Kamax Exploration and Orion Gold) over the Seven sisters from 2003-2015 for gold exploration. AC and RAB drilling, and surface sampling was undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX reports A77137, A80608, A88905 and A92408. Lake Rivers Gold (later Windward Resources) held tenure over the southern, eastern and western Seven Sisters tenement area during 2008-2015 for gold exploration. Geophysical surveys, AC and RC drilling and surface sampling were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX reports A85098, A88571, A91883, and A104515. Fortescue Metals Group held tenure over the Seven Sisters tenement area during 2017-2022 for predominantly gold exploration. Airborne and ground geophysical surveys, surface sampling and AC drilling were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX reports A128265 and A131842.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	There are a number of prospective deposit types within the Seven Sisters tenement area including carbonatite and carbonatite-related (e.g. Ponton Creek style) rare earths, pegmatite-hosted lithium, IOCG-related precious and base metals and orogenic gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	Historical Drill Programs All relevant and discussed data for the collar location and elevation, dip, azimuth and total depth of the drill holes is summarized in Appendix A



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. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	All assay results are reported as displayed within historic exploration reports.
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.	All relevant maps and sections are presented in the text.
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.	All relevant exploration results are reported in the text.
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.	All relevant exploration results are reported in the text.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 work may include some or all of the following as determined by Regener8: assessment of reference occurrences: Cundeelee Intrusion and Ponton Dyke, geophysical data acquisition and analysis, site inspection and target assessment, future drill testing of targets.

