

16 March 2016

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AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT

Regis Resources Limited wishes to advise that information required under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, was inadvertently omitted from the ASX Announcement entitled "Further High Grade Results Extend Tooheys Well Gold Deposit". An amended version of the announcement is attached.

Yours sincerely
Regis Resources Limited



Kim Massey
Company Secretary

16 March 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

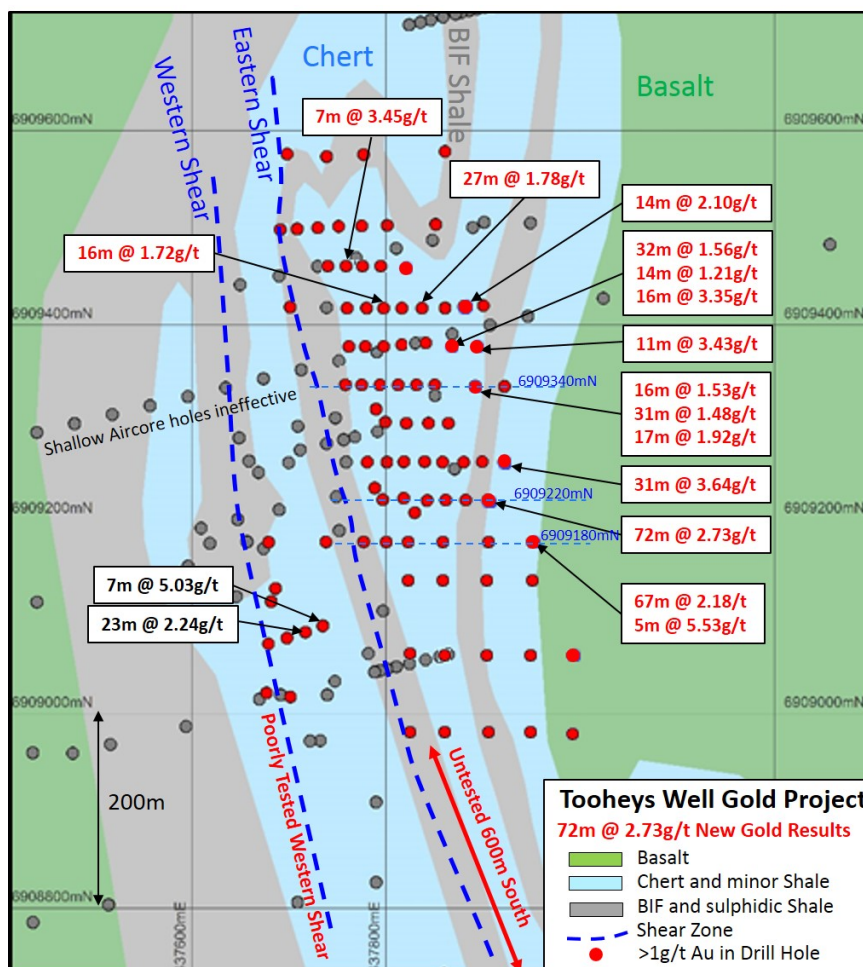
Regis Executive Chairman, Mark Clark commented:

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

Tooheys Well Gold Deposit

Background

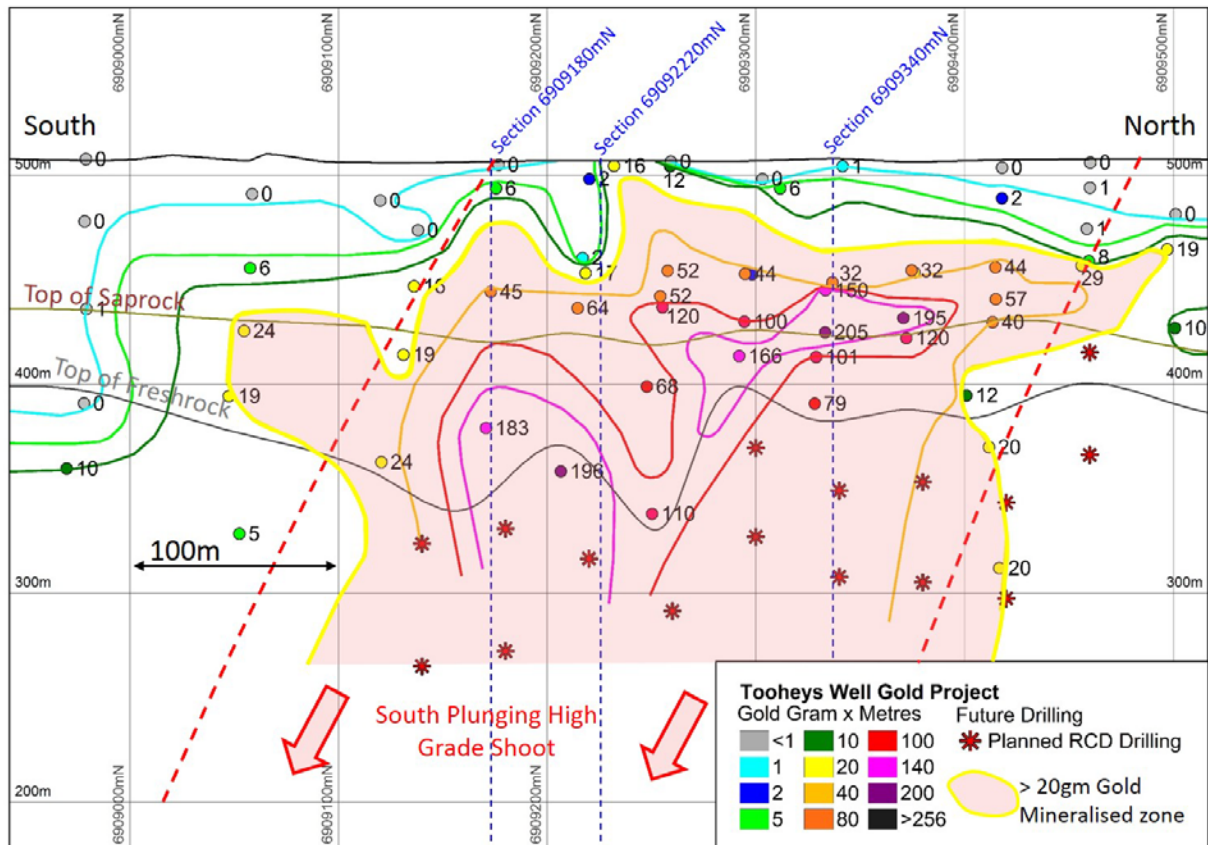
The Tooheys Well gold deposit is located on a granted Mining Lease, 2.5km south of the Garden Well Gold Mine. Gold mineralisation was previously defined in two north-south trending Western and Eastern Shear zones 100m apart. RC drilling in the September 2015 quarter defined high grade gold mineralisation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



Recent Drilling

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

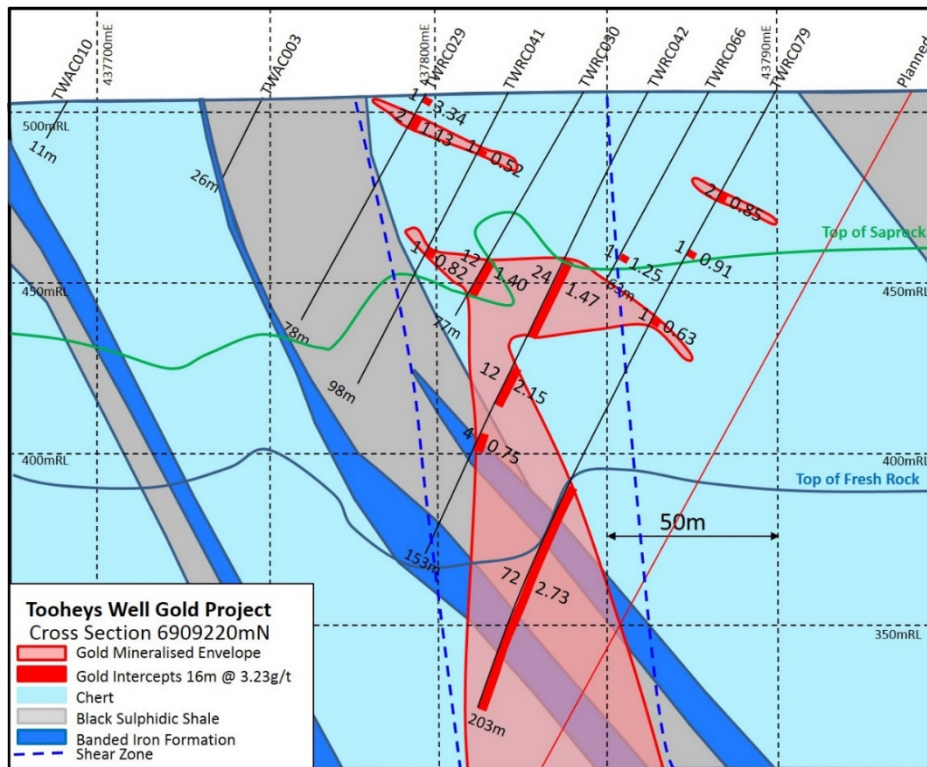
All Intercepts calculated using a 0.5g/t lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

All assays determined on 1m split samples by fire assay

Geology & Cross Sections

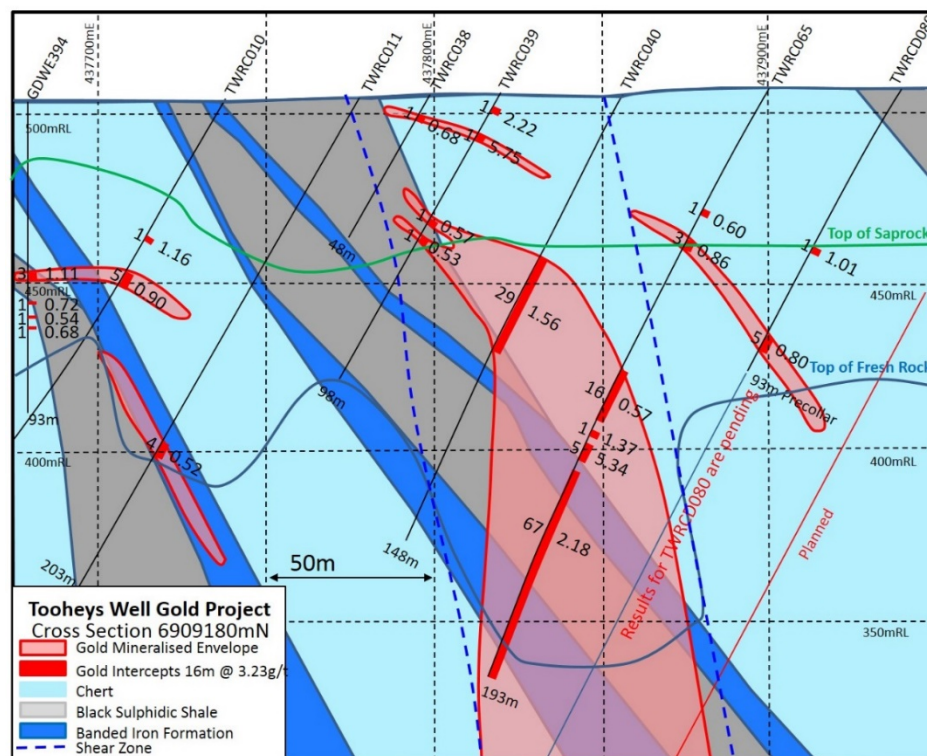
Two cross sections showing the nature of gold mineralisation at Tooheys Well in the oxidised and fresh rock zones are shown below. Section locations are shown on the Tooheys Well geology plan and long section.

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



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

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

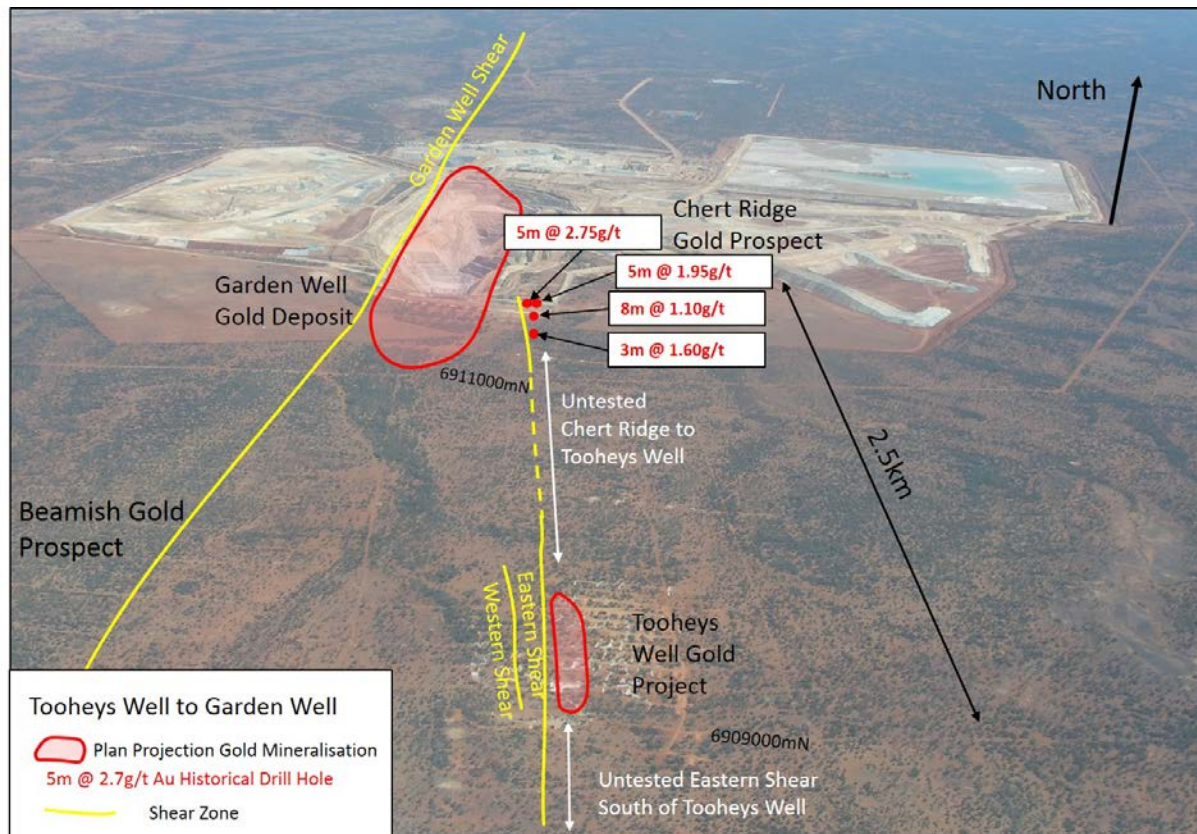


Tooheys Well drilling cross section 6909180mN showing the Eastern gold mineralised shear zone and new significant drill results in holes RRLTWRC065.

Work Programme

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

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



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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation that has been compiled by Mr Peter Woodman who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Woodman has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodman is a full time employee of Regis Resources Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Tooheys Well

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The Tooheys Well gold prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), drill holes on a nominal 20m east spaced holes on 40m north and 80m north initial grid spacing. The current program comprises 30 holes for 3,908m, which were drilled angled -60 degrees to 270 degrees.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS. Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors using Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument RC holes. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Regis drill hole sampling had certified standards and blanks inserted every 25th sample to assess the accuracy and methodology of the external laboratories, and field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	For the Regis RC drilling 1m samples were obtained by cone splitter (2.5kg – 3.0kg) and were utilised for lithology logging and assaying. The drilling samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% passing 75µm and were all Fire Assayed using a 50g charge (Bureau Veritas and Aurum).
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	RC drilling completed with a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer accounts for 100% of the drilling meters in the project area with an average hole depth of 130m for Tooheys Well.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC recovery was visually assessed, with recovery being excellent except in some wet intervals which are recorded on logs. This is not expected to be material.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to provide uniform sample size, and these were cleaned routinely (cleaned at the end of each rod and more frequently in wet conditions). A booster was also used in conjunction with the RC drill rig to ensure dry samples are achieved.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Sample recoveries for RC drilling are high, especially within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected although no recovery and grade correlation study was completed.
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>	Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and on some holes magnetic susceptibility were logged from the RC chips and saved in the database. Chips from every interval are also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated building at site for future reference.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All logging is qualitative except for magnetic susceptibility.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drillholes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to consistently produce 2.5kg to 3.0kg dry samples.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are dried, crushed to 10mm, and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (industry standard practice is assumed for the historical drilling). This is considered acceptable for an Archaean gold deposit.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field duplicates (RC only) were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed roughly every 15th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Field RC duplicates were taken at the rig from a second chute on the cone splitter allowing for the duplicate and main sample to be the same size and sampling technique. Field duplicates are taken every 20th sample. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were also completed roughly every 15th sample.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes (2.5kg to 3kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style (hypogene associated with shearing and supergene enrichment), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, the coarse gold variability and the assay ranges for the gold. Field duplicates have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a coarse gold Archaean gold deposit.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All gold assaying was completed by external commercial laboratories (Bureau Veritas and Aurum) using a 50g charge for fire assay analysis with AAS finish. This technique is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical measurements were routinely made.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	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 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 an overall mean bias of less than 5% with no consistent positive or negative bias noted. Duplicate assaying show high levels of correlation and no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs. Field duplicate samples show marginally acceptable levels of correlation and no relative bias. 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	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.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning of holes was completed at this stage.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All geological and field data is entered into excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the Regis geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Regis database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Datashed.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Any samples not assayed (i.e. destroyed in processing, listed not received) have had the assay value converted to a -9 in the database. Any samples assayed below detection limit (0.01 ppm Au) have been converted to 0.005 ppm (half detection limit) in the database.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Regis drill hole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). Downhole surveying (magnetic azimuth and dip of the drill hole) was measured by the drilling contractors in conjunction with Regis personnel using Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument. The surveys were completed every 30m down each drill hole. Magnetic azimuth is converted to AMG azimuth (-2 degrees) in the database.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is and AMG Zone 51 (AGD 84) for surveying pickups.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Current topographic control is based on the survey pick ups of the drillhole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The initial nominal drill hole spacing is 80m (northing) by 40m (easting), to a depth of 120 metres from surface. The drilling completed this period reduced the effective spacing to 20 metres (east) by 40 metres (north) to a depth of 130 metres from surface.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The Tooheys Well drill holes were drilled at -60° to 270° and the mineralised zones are currently interpreted to be a moderate to almost vertical dip. The mineralised intercepts reported vary from being close to true width when the mineralisation is interpreted to be moderately east dipping and almost parallel to down dip when vertical. See cross section diagrams above for visual explanation
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth via contract freight Transport, who then deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	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 Tooheys Well prospect comprises M38/1251, an area of 9.109 km² (910.90 hectares). 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% owned Regis subsidiary). There are no registered Native Title Claims.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Minor amounts of drilling by Ashton and Johnsons Well Mining was completed although it was mainly shallow and not extensive enough to properly define the mineralisation.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geology is similar to Garden Well with gold hosted in a moderately east dipping North-South trending chert and fine grained sediment unit. Gold mineralisation is associated with shearing at the interface between the chert and shales. Weathering depths vary from 20m to 70m vertical depth.
<i>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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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.	Refer to body of announcement
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	Reported intercepts include a minimum of 0.5 g/t Au value over a minimum distance of 1m with a maximum 2m consecutive internal waste. No upper cuts have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	The Tooheys Well drill holes were drilled at -60° to 270° and the mineralised zone is moderate to steeply east dipping. The intercepts reported are close to true width in some cases, and are not true width where the mineralisation is steepest.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Refer to the body of the announcement
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No other material exploration data to report. Metallurgical samples have been collected and are currently undergoing analysis.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Drilling will continue in the March and June 2016 quarters to continue to define the extent of gold mineralisation along strike and down plunge of the high grade shoot in the Easter Shear. Further RC drilling is also planned on the Western Shear. Refer to the body of the announcement

Table 2 Tooheys Well Drilling Results

Collar Location					Intersection >1.0 ppm Au and >1g/t Au*m			
Hole_ID	X	Y	Z	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
RRLTWAC001	437609	6,909,191	504	25	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC002	437647	6,909,200	504	53	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC003	437748	6,909,223	505	26	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC004	437648	6,909,284	503	32	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC005	437709	6,909,296	505	13	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC006	437747	6,909,304	506	34	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC007	437850	6,909,329	508	5	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC008	437891	6,909,337	508	5	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC009	437789	6,909,314	506	18	14	15	1	1.03
RRLTWAC010	437690	6,909,210	504	11	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC011	437788	6,909,232	506	16	0	3	3	5.24
RRLTWAC012	437870	6,909,252	507	6	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC013	437709	6,908,806	509	3	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC014	437789	6,908,827	509	38	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC015	437789	6,908,909	509	17	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC016	437649	6,909,441	504	31	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC017	437689	6,909,451	505	42	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC018	437729	6,909,460	506	2	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC019	437769	6,909,469	507	1	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC020	437810	6,909,479	508	1	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC021	437847	6,909,487	508	5	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWAC022	437889	6,909,501	508	18	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC001	437699	6,909,079	508	109	50	51	1	1.02
					57	58	1	1.04
RRLTWRC002	437734	6,909,091	506	154	80	81	1	3.05
					92	98	6	5.75
RRLTWRC003	437646	6,909,121	507	119	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC004	437691	6,909,020	512	158	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC005	437686	6,909,129	506	148	64	66	2	1.4
RRLTWRC006	437701	6,909,017	512	120	68	69	1	2.54
RRLTWRC007	437676	6,909,022	513	81	1	3	2	1.3
RRLTWRC008	437739	6,909,020	509	138	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC009	437656	6,909,177	505	88	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC010	437738	6,909,177	504	153	47	48	1	1.16
					62	63	1	1.85
RRLTWRC011	437777	6,909,177	504	203	117	118	1	1.1
RRLTWRC012	437658	6,909,260	503	120	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC013	437699	6,909,258	505	144	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC014	437818	6,909,259	507	118	52	67	15	3.4
RRLTWRC015	437858	6,909,259	507	103	58	78	20	3.39
					90	103	13	3.65
RRLTWRC016	437701	6,909,418	505	60	53	54	1	1.27
RRLTWRC017	437738	6,909,418	506	123	No Significant Intercepts			

Collar Location					Intersection >1.0 ppm Au and >1g/t Au*m			
RRLTWRC018	437780	6,909,417	507	143	55	60	5	8.49
					69	72	3	1.14
					77	78	1	2.38
					89	90	1	1.73
RRLTWRC019	437708	6,909,499	506	103	60	61	1	1.23
					71	87	16	1.6
RRLTWRC020	437698	6,909,576	506	93	51	53	2	4
					80	81	1	1.26
RRLTWRC021	437860	6,909,418	508	163	52	57	5	1.99
					145	146	1	2.19
					151	153	2	1.58
					156	163	7	1.87
RRLTWRC022	437738	6,909,573	507	123	51	52	1	2.02
					113	114	1	2.29
					121	122	1	5.27
RRLTWRC023	437776	6,909,576	508	143	60	61	1	1.72
					70	74	4	2.33
RRLTWRC024	437860	6,909,579	508	158	57	63	6	1.79
					69	70	1	1.55
					113	114	1	1.14
RRLTWRC025	437759	6,909,259	507	83	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC026	437780	6,909,259	507	118	0	4	4	2.88
RRLTWRC027	437800	6,909,259	507	78	1	5	4	1.95
RRLTWRC028	437839	6,909,259	507	98	52	54	2	2.16
					63	65	2	2.43
					70	74	4	2.4
					77	88	11	1.46
					91	94	3	1.63
RRLTWRC029	437796	6,909,220	507	78	0	1	1	3.34
					9	11	2	1.13
RRLTWRC030	437842	6,909,219	507	77	58	66	8	1.82
RRLTWRC031	437799	6,909,300	507	88	61	63	2	1.35
RRLTWRC032	437843	6,909,299	507	123	62	67	5	4.31
					70	71	1	1.13
					79	83	4	3.05
					88	98	10	4.37
					103	105	2	1.22
					108	115	7	1.56
RRLTWRC033	437816	6,909,417	507	159	58	63	5	1.49
					71	72	1	1.09
					75	76	1	1.27
					81	86	5	1.96
					89	96	7	1.25
					99	104	5	1.78
RRLTWRC034	437900	6,909,420	507	218	117	118	1	1.3
					211	215	4	1.11
RRLTWRC035	437879	6,909,259	507	158	100	103	3	1.23
					108	117	9	1.92
					124	144	20	2.02
					147	148	1	1.07

Collar Location					Intersection >1.0 ppm Au and >1g/t Au*m			
RRLTWRC036	437820	6,909,377	507	138	49	50	1	4
					55	68	13	4.71
					73	74	1	2.2
					78	107	29	4.19
					114	117	3	1.02
					133	134	1	1.16
RRLTWRC037	437781	6,909,342	506	53	2	3	1	1.14
RRLTWRC038	437798	6,909,177	505	48	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC039	437819	6,909,176	506	98	5	6	1	2.22
					14	15	1	5.75
RRLTWRC040	437856	6,909,176	506	148	63	66	3	1.11
					69	84	15	2.46
RRLTWRC041	437820	6,909,220	506	98	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC042	437862	6,909,219	507	153	56	80	24	1.47
					91	103	12	2.15
					114	116	2	1.16
RRLTWRC043	437819	6,909,297	507	69	56	69	13	3.33
RRLTWRC044	437821	6,909,339	507	123	53	85	32	4.26
					88	92	4	3.08
RRLTWRC045	437802	6,909,340	507	88	6	7	1	1.87
					58	68	10	2.69
					72	73	1	1.7
RRLTWRC046	437840	6,909,338	508	148	55	68	13	4.28
					73	79	6	1.32
					85	98	13	7.22
					101	102	1	1.07
					105	118	13	1.65
					121	124	3	2.85
					133	135	2	1.77
					146	147	1	1.08
RRLTWRC047	437860	6,909,337	508	178	37	38	1	1.33
					47	54	7	2.21
					72	78	6	1.48
					82	88	6	1.85
					95	118	23	1.52
					128	129	1	1.79
					134	145	11	3.49
					160	161	1	2.32
					168	169	1	1.32
					171	172	1	1.34
RRLTWRC048	437861	6,909,300	508	145	55	56	1	1.02
					58	59	1	1.01
					70	79	9	1.72
					83	90	7	1.87
					93	118	25	3.3
					122	143	21	2.43
RRLTWRC049	437819	6,909,139	506	73	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC050	437858	6,909,140	506	98	63	65	2	1.52
					69	77	8	1.17

Collar Location					Intersection >1.0 ppm Au and >1g/t Au*m			
RRLTWRC051	437897	6,909,139	506	148	63	64	1	1.01
					75	77	2	1.87
					93	98	5	2.31
					113	117	4	1.06
					118	119	1	1.14
RRLTWRC052	437819	6,909,059	505	78	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC053	437858	6,909,059	505	103	57	58	1	5.85
RRLTWRC054	437901	6,909,060	506	138	88	94	6	1.84
					98	103	5	1.94
RRLTWRC055	437819	6,908,979	507	98	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC056	437857	6,908,979	507	117	68	69	1	1.25
RRLTWRC057	437780	6,909,377	506	93	59	62	3	6.68
RRLTWRC058	437800	6,909,377	507	68	55	68	13	2.5
RRLTWRC059	437937	6,909,059	506	168	82	90	8	2.22
					115	116	1	1.27
					129	132	3	1.39
					140	144	4	1.34
RRLTWRC060	437899	6,908,980	507	143	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC061	437939	6,908,979	507	158	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC062	437978	6,908,979	507	193	99	100	1	1.15
					165	166	1	6.82
					171	172	1	1.23
RRLTWRC063	437938	6,909,139	506	203	79	85	6	1.49
					91	92	1	2.7
					143	145	2	1.25
					147	148	1	1.2
					161	166	5	1.55
					177	178	1	1.05
					179	180	1	1.11
					182	183	1	1.24
RRLTWRC064	437895	6,909,259	507	115	54	56	2	1.23
					73	74	1	1.31
					92	94	2	2.83
					98	99	1	1.02
RRLTWRC065	437899	6,909,178	506	193	93	94	1	1.16
					104	105	1	1.64
					114	115	1	1.37
					118	121	3	8.39
					130	143	13	2.53
					147	163	16	2.01
					166	193	27	2.75
RRLTWRC066	437880	6,909,218	507	63	55	56	1	1.25
RRLTWRC067	437838	6,909,418	508	173	58	75	17	2.35
					79	82	3	1.14
					100	101	1	1.2
					122	124	2	1.17
					145	147	2	1.62

Collar Location					Intersection >1.0 ppm Au and >1g/t Au*m			
RRLTWRC068	437840	6,909,377	507	163	50	55	5	3.94
					58	62	4	5.14
					65	66	1	2.91
					69	70	1	1.53
					73	79	6	1.3
					83	86	3	2.32
					101	102	1	1
					110	115	5	2.31
					119	134	15	3.54
RRLTWRC069	437879	6,909,336	508	203	53	65	12	1.83
					68	69	1	1.53
					73	74	1	1.15
					82	83	1	1.18
					98	105	7	1.44
					108	126	18	1.8
					156	169	13	2.38
					183	186	3	2.36
RRLTWRC070	437917	6,909,258	507	218	44	46	2	2.38
					62	63	1	1.24
					68	72	4	2.13
					142	143	1	1.51
					164	165	1	1.54
					186	217	31	3.46
RRLTWRC071	437757	6,909,418	506	88	19	20	1	1.49
					57	58	1	2.19
RRLTWRC072	437797	6,909,418	507	123	58	61	3	6.17
					67	82	15	1.8
					92	93	1	6.33
					110	111	1	1.27
RRLTWRC073	437738	6,909,460	506	88	45	52	7	1.54
RRLTWRC074	437756	6,909,459	507	133	53	60	7	3.45
					118	119	1	1.37
RRLTWRC075	437688	6,909,499	505	98	No Significant Intercepts			
RRLTWRC076	437728	6,909,499	506	138	38	39	1	1.25
					84	86	2	2.27
RRLTWRC077	437766	6,909,499	507	188	49	53	4	4.45
					69	70	1	1.26
RRLTWRC078	437777	6,909,460	507	148	55	58	3	2.21
					88	93	5	3.65
RRLTWRC079	437899	6,909,219	507	203	135	136	1	3.82
					139	180	41	2.58
					184	203	19	4.21
RRLTWRC080	437938	6,909,180	506	93	53	54	1	1.01
					83	84	1	1.48
RRLTWRC081	437880	6,909,418	508	224	41	42	1	1.58
					53	57	4	4.6
					63	68	5	2.01
					93	94	1	2.05
					204	209	5	1.12
					213	216	3	2.21
					220	221	1	1.84
RRLTWRC082	437860	6,909,377	508	113	51	61	10	3.72
					79	80	1	5.84

Collar Location					Intersection >1.0 ppm Au and >1g/t Au*m			
RRLTWRC083	437796	6,909,458	508	88	51	58	7	3.31
					63	64	1	2.01
RRLTWRC084	437978	6,909,057	506	213	83	84	1	1.57
					195	197	2	1.13