

31 December 2024

## ASX Announcement

### East Ponton drilling confirms Mulga Rocks-style mineralising system

- East Ponton maiden drilling completed for 10 holes, 720m of AC and slimline RC drilling undertaken at the Hatlifter paleochannel-hosted Ni-Co-Au and the Grasshopper carbonatite-associated REE-Nb targets
- Results at Hatlifter confirm Mulga Rock style polymetallic mineralisation with broad widths of highly anomalous Au, Ni and Co intercepted.
- Gold intercepts include:
  - EPAC006 - 15m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 60m to 75m (end of hole)
    - Including 2m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 72m
- Ni and Co intercepts include:
  - EPAC003 - 5m @ 828 ppm Ni and 468 ppm Co from 60m
    - Including 1m @ 1205 ppm Ni and 681 ppm Co from 60m
  - EPAC009 – 3m @ 833 ppm Ni and 466 ppm Co from 59m
- Petrographic study has determined millerite [(Ni, Co, Fe)S<sub>2</sub>] intergrown with framboidal pyrite to be the dominant host of Ni and Co within the paleochannel sediments

Regener8 Resources NL (ASX: R8R) (**Regener8** or the **Company**) announces the results of its recently completed maiden drilling program at the East Ponton project, Western Australia (ASX Announcement 6 November 2024).

#### Hatlifter results

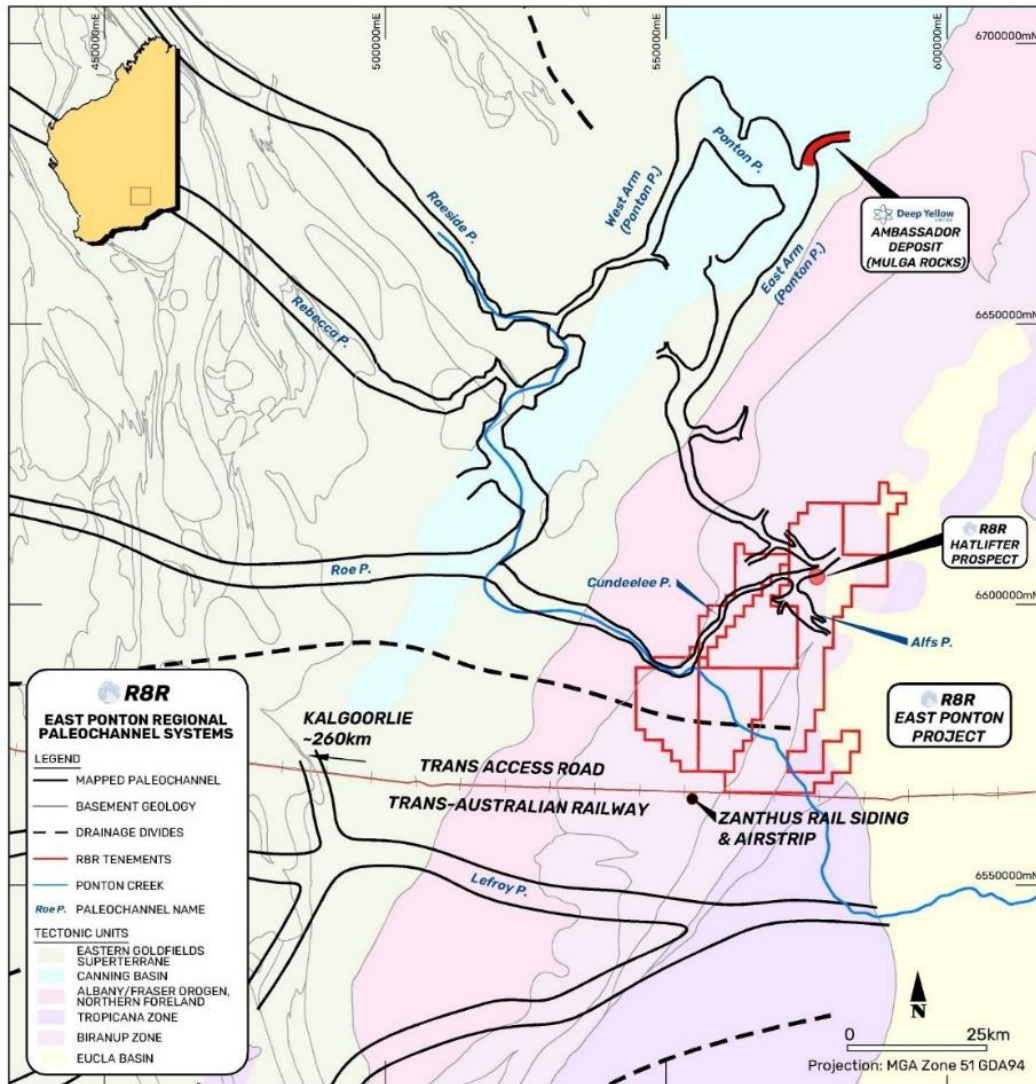
The Hatlifter Ni-Co-Au prospect was identified by Regener8 during a geological review of historic drill results from the East Ponton area (**Figure 1**). Hatlifter shares many geological similarities to the polymetallic Mulga Rocks project owned by Deep Yellow Ltd (ASX:DYL) (ASX Announcement 11.10.2024) and is located within the same paleochannel system, approximately 80km down-channel (ASX Announcement 11 October 2024).

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Summary



**Figure 1:** Regener8's East Ponton project tenement area overlain on mapped paleochannels and basement geology (ASX Announcement 11.10.2024)

At Hatlifter, drilling by Dominion Mining in 2010 returned an end-of-hole intercept of 3m @ 1.26% Ni and 0.6% Co from 57m, hosted within organic-rich pyritic sands in a paleochannel (Dominion Mining Ltd, 2011) (ASX announcement 19.09.2023). The same drillhole contained a narrow Au intercept at a higher position in the sediments, with 1m @ 0.44g/t Au returned between 35-36m depth. Only the EOH intersection was analysed for a multi-element suite, with similar lithology logged continuously 17m up-hole and in adjacent holes (where Ni, Co and Cu were not assayed).

Regener8 Resources recent drilling program included 8 AC drillholes for 529m undertaken at Hatlifter. Drillholes were designed to both follow up historic results by twinning the historic drillholes, and to extend mineralisation laterally within the paleochannel.

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Up to 20m of reduced black sands and muds interpreted as Eocene paleochannel fill sediments were intercepted from c. 40m depth in most drillholes as anticipated, with shallow basement intercepted in a single hole (EPAC007). Variable amounts of sulphide were observed, both as large chips, nodules and fine mud throughout the intervals of reduced sediments (**Figure 2**).



**Figure 2:** Typical example sulfide nodules from sieved sample at Hatlifter

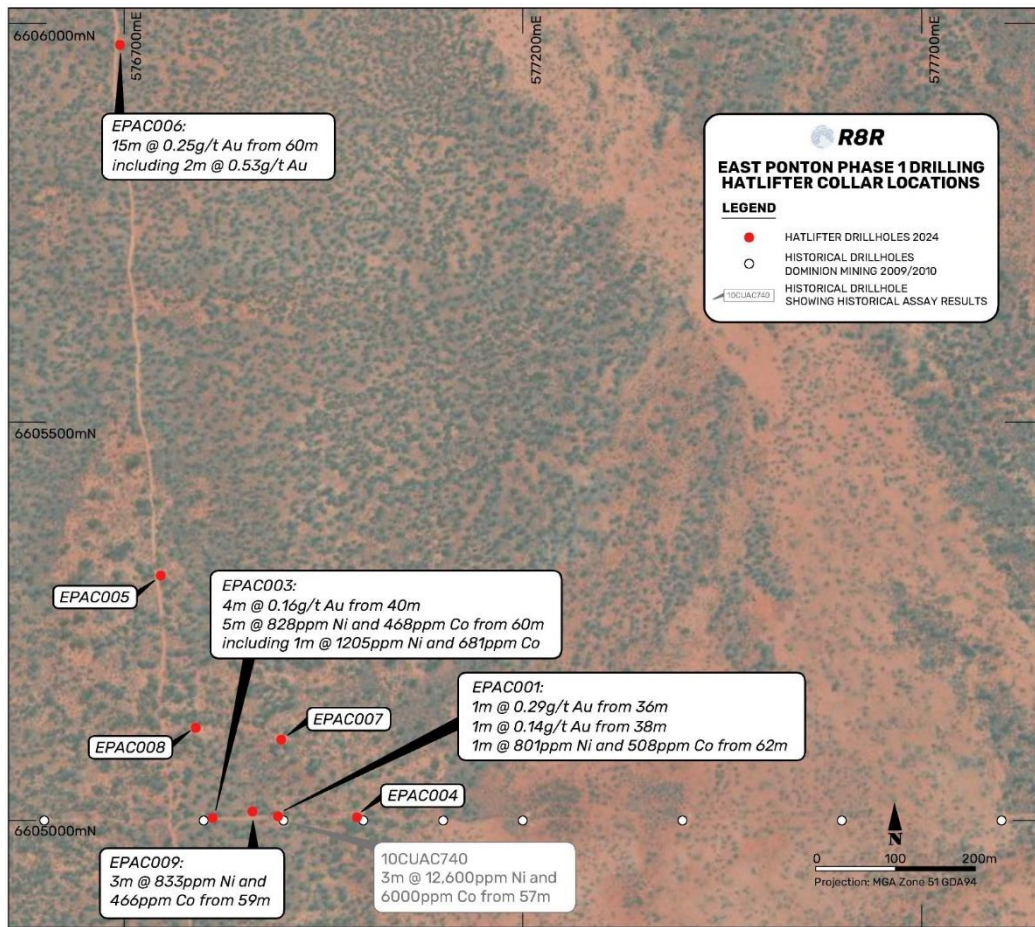
Au and Ni-Co mineralisation was intercepted at or near the base of the paleochannel, with individual metre assays returning up to 0.53 g/t Au and 1205ppm Ni (**Table 1 and Figure 3**).

**Table 1:** Au (>0.1 g/t), Ni (>500ppm Ni) and Co intercepts from East Ponton Phase 1 drilling

	Drillhole	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)
Au	EPAC001	36	1	0.29		
		38	1	0.14		
	EPAC003	40	4	0.16		
	EPAC006	60	15	0.25		
	incl.	72	2	0.53		
Ni-Co	EPAC001	62	1		801	508
	EPAC003	60	5		828	468
	incl.	60	1		1205	681
	EPAC009	59	3		833	466

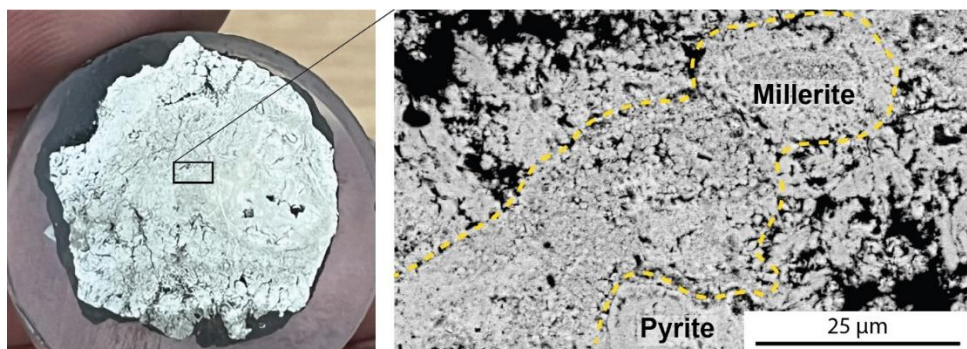


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**Figure 3:** Hatlifter Phase 1 drilling collar locations (red) with historical drillholes (white)

Petrographic study of sulphide chips obtained from the drilling at Hatlifter has determined millerite [(Ni, Co, Fe)S<sub>2</sub>] to be the dominant host of Ni and Co (**Figure 4**). In examined chips, the millerite is intergrown with framboidal diagenetic pyrite, forming both large competent chips as well as fine-grained sulphidic mud within the reduced paleochannel sediments.



**Figure 4: (right)** Sulphide chip retrieved from Hatlifter drilling (c. 2cm diameter) and backscatter electron image of intergrown, fine-grained millerite and pyrite. Sample taken from drillhole EPAC003 between the 41-42m interval.



## Discussion of results

This drilling program confirms Hatlifter as a Mulga Rock-style mineralising system, with preliminary results suggest it to be polymetallic (Ni-Co-Au) dominant, with no significant uranium intercepted. The assay results combined with mineralogical study support Regener8's exploration rationale that Hatlifter could represent a significant accumulation of Ni and Co within diagenetic sulphides, that like those reported from Mulga Rocks (ASX Announcement 11.10.2024) could be amenable to simple leaching.

Multiple attempts were made through twinning and step out drillholes to replicate the high-grade Ni and Co intercepted within the historic 10CUAC740 drillhole (ASX announcement 19.09.2023). Overall, the returned Ni and Co assays from Regener8's drilling are significantly lower in grade than those intercepted in historic drilling by Dominion Mining, however the reason for this is unclear. It may be a result of the patchy nature of mineralisation or could be due to historic over-reporting of grades through errors introduced during drilling or geochemical analysis by previous operators.

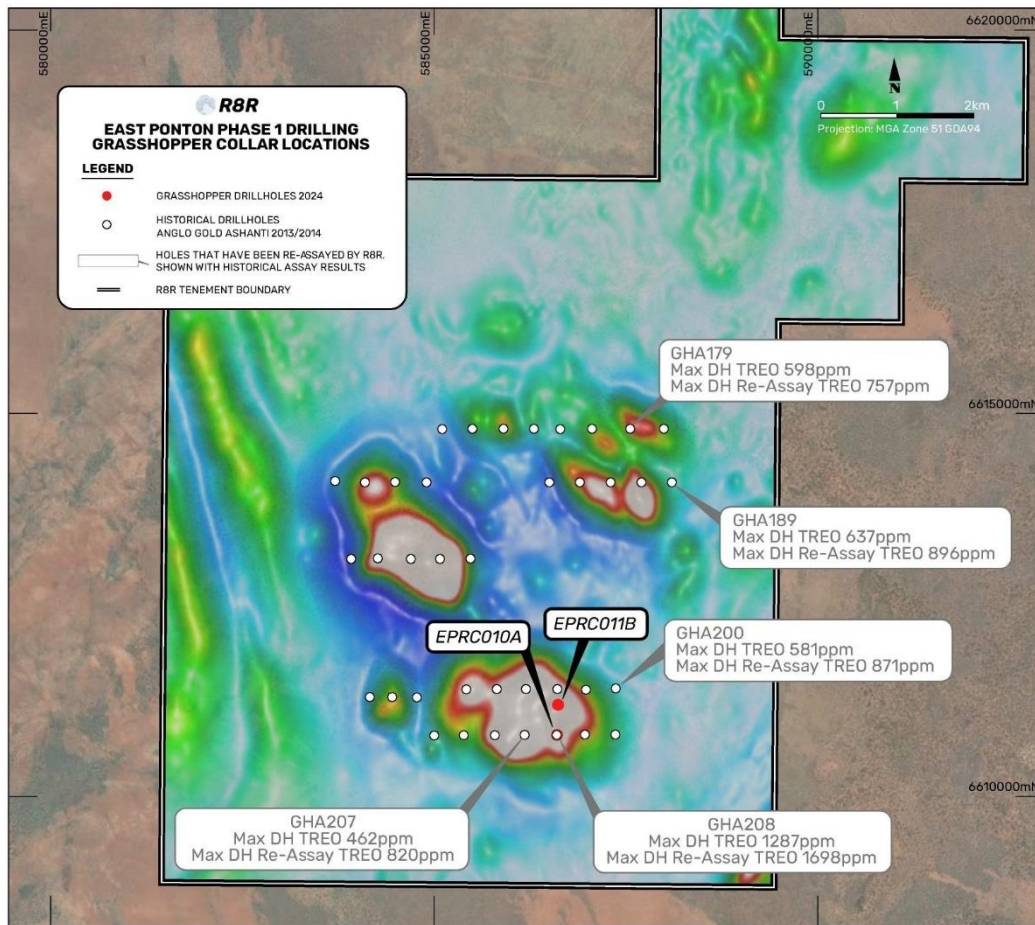
Conversely, the gold mineralisation intercepted in the northern hole EPAC006 is significantly wider and higher grade than previous intercepts at Hatlifter. This is interesting in a conventional paleochannel-hosted Au context, and particularly relevant to the local setting, with significant paleochannel-hosted Au mineralisation intercepted elsewhere in the local Albany Fraser region such as at the Themis Prospect (c. 80km south), with intervals up to 16m @ 6.69g/t Au encountered in recent drilling (Rumble Resources ASX Announcement 06.10.2020). As well as providing a new target, the presence of significant paleochannel-hosted Au in the Hatlifter area may also be indicative of a nearby primary source.

## Grasshopper results

The East Ponton Phase 1 drilling program tested the Grasshopper REE-Nb carbonatite prospect. Historical drilling by Anglo Gold Ashanti in 2013 highlighted numerous REE anomalies coincident with magnetic features interpreted as an intrusive complex. The Company's magnetic inversion modelling indicated that historical drilling did not intersect the magnetic features, with the prospect remaining effectively untested (ASX Announcement 26.10.2023).

Regener8 undertook two slimline RC holes for 191m at the Grasshopper target, designed to both follow up historic results, and to test a modelled magnetic anomaly (**Figure 5**).





**Figure 5:** Grasshopper Phase 1 drilling collar locations with historical results overlain with TMI (ASX Announcement 26.10.2023)

Significant difficulty was encountered during drilling with loose, running sands in the transported cover and hard basement rock proving challenging to effectively drill.

Basement drilling intercepted fine-grained amphibolites, quartzites and gneisses. Target depths were not reached, and although minor magnetite-bearing meta-sedimentary units were encountered, it does not appear that magnetic bodies giving rise to the strong magnetic anomalies were intersected. Therefore, the magnetic anomalies are still to be effectively tested. No significant assay results were returned.

### Next steps

Based on the comprehensive review of the project and Phase 1 drill campaign, Regener8 considers its North Achilles project in South Cobar NSW, which is adjacent and along shear from Australian Gold and Copper's (AGC) high grade, polymetallic Achilles discovery, as a more compelling near-term prospect for value addition to the Company.

Therefore, Regener8 will not proceed with exercising the option of the Seven Sisters and Grasshopper tenements with Beau Resources Pty Ltd (ASX Announcement 06.07.2023) and reduce the Company's



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tenement position to its tenure on the Hatlifter prospect. This enables the Company to retain holding over what it considers the most prospective ground for a polymetallic Mulga Rocks-style deposit, should nickel and cobalt commodity prices improve along with anomalous gold in paleochannel targets.

Over the next year, the Company will turn its focus to the North Achilles project in NSW and seek to emulate the success of AGC off the back of their 2024 Achilles discovery. The Company will also continue to consider complementary, value-adding projects.

Relevant ASX Announcements:

- 19.09.2023 “Historical High Grade Nickel and Cobalt at East Ponton”
- 26.10.2023 “Carbonatite Potential Further Defined at Grasshopper”
- 11.10.2024 “Paleochannel-hosted Ni-Co Prospectivity Enhanced at Hatlifter”
- 06.07.2023 “Option Secured for Transformational Future Metals Project”

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

**For further information, please contact:**

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*Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Nicholas Walker of Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd. Mr Walker is engaged by Regener8 Resources NL as an independent consultant. Mr Walker 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 Walker is a Member of AIG. Mr Walker consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

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**Table 2: East Ponton Project collar information**

Hole No	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip
EPAC001	AC	Hatlifter	576893	6605005	270	73	90
EPAC003	AC	Hatlifter	576811	6605003	271	75	90
EPAC004	AC	Hatlifter	576992	6605004	270	59	90
EPAC005	AC	Hatlifter	576746	6605307	269	68	90
EPAC006	AC	Hatlifter	576695	6605973	265	75	90
EPAC007	AC	Hatlifter	576897	6605101	270	47	90
EPAC008	AC	Hatlifter	576790	6605116	270	69	90
EPAC009	AC	Hatlifter	576861	6605011	271	63	90
EPRC010A	RC	Grasshopper	586601	6610804	274	47	90
EPRC011B	RC	Grasshopper	586616	6611197	276	144	90

Note: EPAC002 was abandoned due to drilling conditions



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## Background Regener8 Resources' Projects

Regener8's diverse and future facing exploration project portfolio consists of three key projects across Australia:

1. **North Achilles Project, South Cobar, NSW:** Polymetallic (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn)

Located immediately beside and along trend of Australian Gold and Copper's (ASX:AGC) Achilles discovery with outstanding results including **5 metres @ 16.9g/t Au, 1,667g/t Ag, 0.4% Cu & 15% Pb + Zn** (A3RC030 - AGC ASX Ann. 04.06.2024)

2. **East Ponton Project, WA:** Critical Minerals (Rare Earths, Ni, Co)

Located approximately 220km east of Kalgoorlie and 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 (port 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) and **26m @ 6.99% TREO** from surface including 8m @ 13.12% TREO (PN09A)

3. **Kookynie Gold Project, WA:** Gold

Sitting within the Kookynie Gold district north of Kalgoorlie, the project hosts substantial historical workings and exploration with intersections including **2m @ 70.5 g/t Au** (RC38), **2m @ 15.4 g/t Au** (RC315) and **2m @ 11.32 g/t Au** (RC391). Regener8's 2023 program found encouraging results which included **5m @ 3.18 g/t Au** (NGRC017) and **2m @ 7.77g/t Au** (including **1m @ 14.8 g/t Au** in NGRC037).



**Figure A:**  
Regener8 Exploration Portfolio  
Project Locations

The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this report continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release.

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> </ul> <p><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></p>	<p>Aircore (AC) and Slimline Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled at the Hatlifter and Grasshopper targets to obtain samples for geochemical analysis and geological logging. Both methods of drilling returned samples at 1m intervals.</p> <p>1m splits, and 2-4m composite samples were submitted to the laboratory for geochemical analysis. Samples from the identified zones of interest were submitted as individual metre splits, with those outside submitted as composites. Sample weights were 0.5-3 kg. 1m splits were taken directly from the rig sampling system (via cone splitter), whereas the composite samples were taken with an aluminium scoop from drill cuttings, which were stored within large green plastic bags in neat rows at each collar location. Samples were taken in either calico or plastic bags.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>Gyro Drilling undertook the drill program using a MAN truck mounted KL150 drill rig capable of both AC and Slimline RC drilling methods. A face sampling bit was utilised during RC drilling.</p>



<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> </ul> <p><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></p>	<p>AC and slimline RC sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded in field by Regener8 field staff.</p> <p>Industry standard practice techniques were utilised to avoid contamination and maximise sample recovery. The damp and sticky nature of the paleochannel sediments necessitated the frequent manual cleaning of the drill rig's sampling system to ensure previous sample had fully cleared the cyclone and splitter. Regener8 field staff monitored and recorded any suspected contamination.</p> <p>Due to the universally low grade of samples returned, no detailed analysis of sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for this drilling campaign.</p>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Regener8 field staff completed geological logs of all holes, including those in this release. Logging followed an industry standard logging system, including the recording of lithologies, textures and mineralogy. Logs were recorded onto a tablet in the field and were backed up nightly. The logs were imported into a relational database which involved validation processes to ensure the logging was complete and valid.</p> <p>Logging was performed on washed chips recovered from the drill spoil piles of each metre interval. Where relevant, logging was assisted using a pXRF.</p> <p>Chips were stored in chip trays for future reference.</p> <p>Magnetic susceptibilities were recorded for Grasshopper samples.</p> <p>Geological logging was completed to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource work, although this is not currently being contemplated. As the</p>



		drilling was of the AC and RC methods, no significant geotechnical logging was able to be completed.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>AC and Slimline RC samples were collected directly from the rig's cone splitter into a calico or plastic bag. Composite samples were taken with an aluminium scoop from drill cuttings, which were stored within large green plastic bags in neat rows at each collar location.</p> <p>The dampness and recovery of the sample was recorded in the field by Regener8 field staff.</p> <p>Samples were submitted to ALS Kalgoorlie, where they underwent preparation including drying, crushing and pulverisation to produce a subsample for analysis. Subsamples underwent geochemical analysis at ALS laboratories in Perth.</p> <p>QAQC protocol included the insertion of duplicates, blanks and OREAS CRMs throughout the submitted samples at an average rate of 1:50. Duplicates are taken during drilling via the same method as the primary sample is taken.</p> <p>The sample size returned from the drilling is considered appropriate to return a representative sample of the material being drilled.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation before being analysed at ALS Laboratories in Perth. Aqua Regia with ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) and Au by fire assay (Au-ICP21) methods were used for samples from Hatlifter, and lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS81), and Four Acid with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP06) methods for samples from Grasshopper. Results reported in Table 1 and in text were determined via Aqua Regia and Fire Assay.</p> <p>With the exception of Aqua Regia, the methods reported above are considered to be near total dissolution of all minerals, even refractory</p>



		<p>phases. Dissolution via Aqua Regia is a partial digestion method however the targeted sulphide and sulphate minerals at Hatlifter are considered to be easily dissolved in this method thus it is considered to be suitable for the mineralisation style targeted. In addition, certain samples from Hatlifter were analysed via both Aqua Regia and Fusion methods to determine if full dissolution was achieved. Results indicate &lt;5% variance between the two methods.</p> <p>Industry standard laboratory QAQC procedures were undertaken by ALS during the analyses, and assessed by the company. The QAQC protocol included the insertion of duplicates, blanks and OREAS CRMs throughout the submitted samples at an average rate of 1:50.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Significant intervals were verified by Regener8 personnel.</p> <p>During this drill program, Regener8 twinned multiple historic holes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10CUAC740 twinned by EPAC001</li> <li>• 10CUAC729 twinned by EPAC003</li> <li>• 10CUAC730 twinned by EPAC004</li> </ul> <p>As discussed within the text, there is significant variance between the reported historic results and those results obtained in this drilling program.</p> <p>Primary logging data was recorded in the field on a digital logging system. The data was uploaded each day to a digital database.</p>



<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>Collar coordinates were taken with a handheld GPS, considered accurate to ±5m. The coordinate system used was MGA2020 Zone 51.</p> <p>Down hole surveys were only completed in deeper RC holes, which were surveyed with a slimline north-seeking gyro tool inside the RC drill string. Survey data was reported at 5m intervals down hole. Azimuth was reported in True North.</p> <p>Topographic control was recorded in the field using handheld GPS. This was adequate for this early stage of exploration.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill collars, spacing and further information is presented in Table 2</p> <p>No Mineral Resource estimate is being made.</p> <p>Some samples were composite samples as described above. Sample results have not been composited.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Mineralisation within the paleochannel sediments at Hatlifter is interpreted as being flat-lying, thus the designed vertical holes are interpreted as intercepting any mineralisation at an angle near perpendicular.</p> <p>The lack of information regarding the geometry of any potential mineralisation at Grasshopper rendered vertical holes suitable, which was also necessitated by the difficult drilling conditions.</p> <p>There is no currently known sampling bias.</p>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>Samples were collected in the field and placed in polyweave bags, which were sealed before being transported and delivered to ALS Laboratories</p>



		in Kalgoorlie by Regener8 and Gyro Drilling personnel. From Kalgoorlie, samples were transported to Perth by ALS.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Regener8 personnel continuously reviewed the sampling techniques and data.  No formal audits have been undertaken.

<b>Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results</b>		
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grasshopper: E28/3218</li> <li>Seven Sisters: E28/3231 &amp; E28/3238</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>The project also includes tenements held Regener8 Resource NL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E28/3347</li> <li>E28/3348</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>AFMECO undertook exploration in 1978 for uranium exploration. A seismic survey and drilling of shallow targets were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX report A8324.</p> <p>CRA Exploration held tenure over the southern tenement area during 1979-1981 for IOCG exploration. Airborne and ground geophysical surveys were</p>

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		<p>undertaken, and loam sampling and a single AC drill hole performed over a geophysical anomaly. Details can be found within WAMEX report A9781.</p> <p>Uranerz Australia held tenure over the tenement area during 1985-1987 for uranium exploration. Geophysical surveys and RC drilling were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX report A17454 and A20383.</p> <p>WA Exploration Services (On behalf of Mark Creasy) held tenure over the northern 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.</p> <p>Dominion Mining (later Quadrio, Kingsgate Consolidated, Kamax Exploration and Orion Gold) over the tenement area from 2003-2013 for gold exploration. AC and RAB drilling, and surface sampling was undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX reports A77137, A80608, A88905 and A92408.</p> <p>Anglo Gold Ashanti (JV with IGO) held tenure over the tenement area during 2013-2015 for gold exploration. Geophysical surveys, AC drilling and surface sampling were undertaken. Details can be found within WAMEX reports A101998 A105664, A105752.</p> <p>Fortescue Metals Group held tenure over the 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 A124710.</p>
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Project is located in the Biranup Zone, between the Fraser Range (to the east) and the Northern Foreland and Yilgarn Craton (to the west). The area is characterised by high grade meta-sedimentary and meta-igneous rocks.</p> <p>There are a number of prospective deposit types within the East Ponton Project tenement area including carbonatite and carbonatite-related (e.g. Ponton Creek style) rare earths, pegmatite-hosted lithium, paleochannel-hosted nickel and cobalt, IOCG-related precious and base metals and orogenic gold mineralisation.</p>

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<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>The drilling undertaken by Regener8 Resources is described and detailed in the above text and tables.</p>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All exploration results that returned &gt;0.1g/t Au or &gt;500ppm Ni are presented in Table 1. Any higher grade intervals within larger aggregate intersections are specified using the ‘including’ notation.</p> <p>No metal equivalent calculations are presented.</p>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>All relevant maps and sections are presented in the text.</p>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>All relevant exploration results are reported in the text.</p>



<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>All relevant exploration results are reported in the text.</p>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>Future AC or RC drill testing of targets</p>



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