11 October 2024

ASX Announcement

Paleochannel-hosted Ni-Co Prospectivity Enhanced at Hatlifter

Highlights

- **Extensive, unexplored paleochannels mapped through compilation of historic exploration data, proximal to Regener8's Hatlifter paleochannel-hosted Ni-Co prospect**
- **The Hatlifter prospect is interpreted as located within the same paleochannel network as the polymetallic (U-Ni-Co-Cu) Mulga Rock prospect (ASX:DYL), approximately 80km downstream in a similar channel edge position**
- **High grade, sandstone-hosted Ni-Co mineralisation at Hatlifter shares many similarities to Ni-Co mineralisation at Mulga Rocks**
- **Drill planning to test extent of mineralisation nearing completion, with drilling anticipated to commence at Hatlifter and Grasshopper prospects in coming weeks**

Summary

Regener8 Resources NL (ASX: **R8R**) (**Regener8** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the East Ponton Project (**EPP**).

Following the recent completion of cultural heritage surveys at the Hatlifter and Grasshopper prospects, Regener8 has been undertaking further detailed geological desktop assessment in preparation for an upcoming drill program.

This work has expanded Regener8's knowledge and understanding of the extensive paleochannel networks across the EPP area. This effort has led to the upcoming programme to further evaluate the potential of paleochannel-hosted Ni-Co mineralisation, following the historical interception of high-grade Ni-Co at the Hatlifter prospect (as announced to ASX on 19.09.2023).

Based on compilation of historical data and interpretation, current observations indicate:

- Hatlifter occurs within the same paleochannel system as the polymetallic Mulga Rocks project (ASX:DYL), some 80km down-channel
- Hatlifter occurs in a similar channel edge position to the Mulga Rocks project's Ambassador deposit, possibly also representing a mineralised tributary as has been hypothesized at Ambassador
- The recognition of >50km of untested meandering paleochannel around the Hatlifter target
- Numerous geological similarities to the poorly understood sandstone-hosted Ni-Co mineralisation at Mulga Rocks

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Planning and preparation for drilling is nearing completion, with all relevant heritage surveys completed and POWs obtained. Drilling of the Hatlifter Ni-Co target and the Grasshopper carbonatite REE-Nb prospect is expected to commence in late October, with further details to be announced in coming weeks.

Regener8 Managing Director, Stephen Foley, commented:

"The strategic location of Regener8's East Ponton Project showing connectivity downstream from the Ambassador deposit (Mulga Rock Project), a significant scale, multi-commodity, proven resource, further encourages the priority of the Hatlifter prospect.

Historical drilling at Hatlifter previously encountered close to surface intercepts of high-grade Ni & Co enrichment (3m @ 1.26% Ni, 0.6% Co- ASX19/9/23) within a paleochannel setting. We are eager to test Hatlifter and review its similarities to Mulga Rock, which includes shallow nature of the resource, leading to low-cost mining methods."

Geological background – Paleochannels and the Mulga Rocks project (ASX:DYL)

It has been estimated that >400m of material was eroded off the Yilgarn Craton in the Mesozoic-Cenozoic (Clarke, 1994). This eroded material was transported (both as sediment and in solution) through extensive networks of rivers that crossed the craton, now present as sediment-filled paleochannel networks within incised topographic lows in the Archean paleosurface (**Figure 1**). In the Eastern Goldfields, paleochannels drain southeast towards the Eucla Basin, with three main channels – Rebecca, Roe and Raeside – coalescing into the Ponton Paleochannel near modern day Ponton Creek (de Broekert and Sandiford, 2005) (**Figure 1**).

The lack of significant placer Au deposits in the Yilgarn craton, despite an abundance of hard rock deposits, is unusual globally and commonly attributed to highly saline, acidic and oxidised groundwater (Smyth and Button, 1989). Such groundwater has significant potential to dissolve and transport not only Au, but a variety of metals including Ni, Co, Cu, Zn, REE and U. This interpretation lends itself to the potential for the transport of metals within solution over significant distances, as opposed to relatively limited transport of alluvial particles. As the abundant greenstones within the eastern Goldfields can average up to 1,000ppm Ni, and large amounts of greenstone have evidently been weathered away, a huge amount of Ni (and Co, Au etc.) has likely been lost to erosion with a portion carried away in solution through the paleochannel networks.

Upon interaction with high pH or reduced material (e.g. organic matter), most metal solubilities within groundwater are dramatically reduced, and deposition occurs. While the majority of the paleochannel systems in the Yilgarn contain only minor organics (and thus have limited metal trapping capacity), the margins of paleochannels in the EPP and Mulga Rocks area host abundant Eocene lignite beds, likely representing low energy environments such as tributaries, oxbow lakes and lagoons where organic matter formed, died and was preserved (Douglas et al., 2005). These can act as a very efficient metal traps as demonstrated by the location of the Mulga Rocks Project deposits (such as Ambassador), hosted within lignite on the margins of the main Ponton paleochannel (**Figure 1**). Although known for Uranium, the Mulga Rocks project also contains significant base metal resources including 55.9 Kt Ni, 32.7 Kt Co, 41.4 Kt Cu and 119.1 Kt Zn, alongside 71 Mlb U and 47.6Kt REO within an 81 Mt resource (Deep Yellow Ltd. 26 February 2024, Resource estimate comprised of 12.9Mt @ 514ppm U Measured, 57.2Mt @ 370ppm U Indicated and 11.1Mt @ 413ppm U Inferred).

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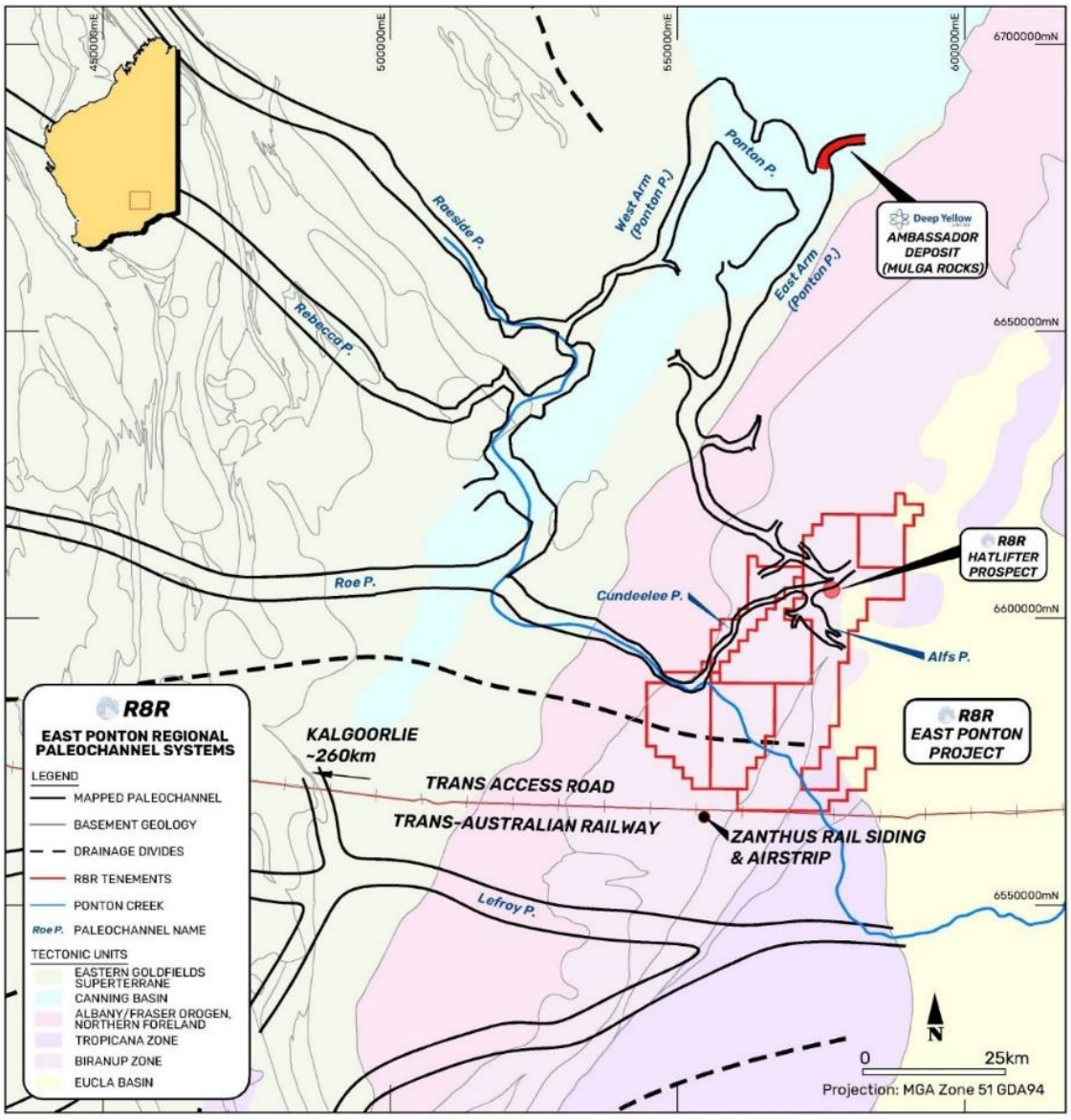

Figure 1: Regener8's East Ponton project tenement area overlain on mapped paleochannels and basement geology. Yilgarn paleochannels after de Broekert and Sandiford (2005). EPP paleochannels from references within Table 1.

The Hatlifter Prospect

The Hatlifter Ni-Co prospect was identified within historic drilling at the EPP during a geological review undertaken by Regener8. At the historic Hatlifter prospect, an end-of-hole intercept returned 3m @ 1.26% Ni and 0.6% Co from 57m (**Figure 2**), hosted within an organic-rich pyritic sandstone in a paleochannel (Dominion Mining Ltd, 2011) (ASX announcement 19/9/2023).

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Only the EOH intersection was analysed for a multielement suite, with similar lithology logged continuously 17m up-hole and in adjacent holes (where Ni, Co and Cu were not assayed). The significance of this was not recognised at the time and Hatlifter has seen no follow up exploration until Regener8.

There are numerous other minor occurrences of Ni-Co mineralisation within the EPP and regionally, with the best analogy approximately 80 km up-channel at the polymetallic Mulga Rock Project (Deep Yellow Ltd – ASX:DYL). As well as occurring within the same paleochannel system and in a similar side-channel position (**Figure 1**), the high-grade Ni-Co mineralisation at Hatlifter shares geological similarities with deep, sandstone Ni-Co mineralisation intercepted at Mulga Rock that underlies the main lignite-hosted resource. At Mulga Rock, Ni and Co are hosted diagenetic sulfides such as violarite and bravoite, and within native sulphates (Eaglefield Holdings Pty Ltd, 2006). Deep Yellow have shown high recoveries of Ni and Co through leach test work and are targeting a Resin-in-Pulp method of extraction (Deep Yellow Ltd., 2023).

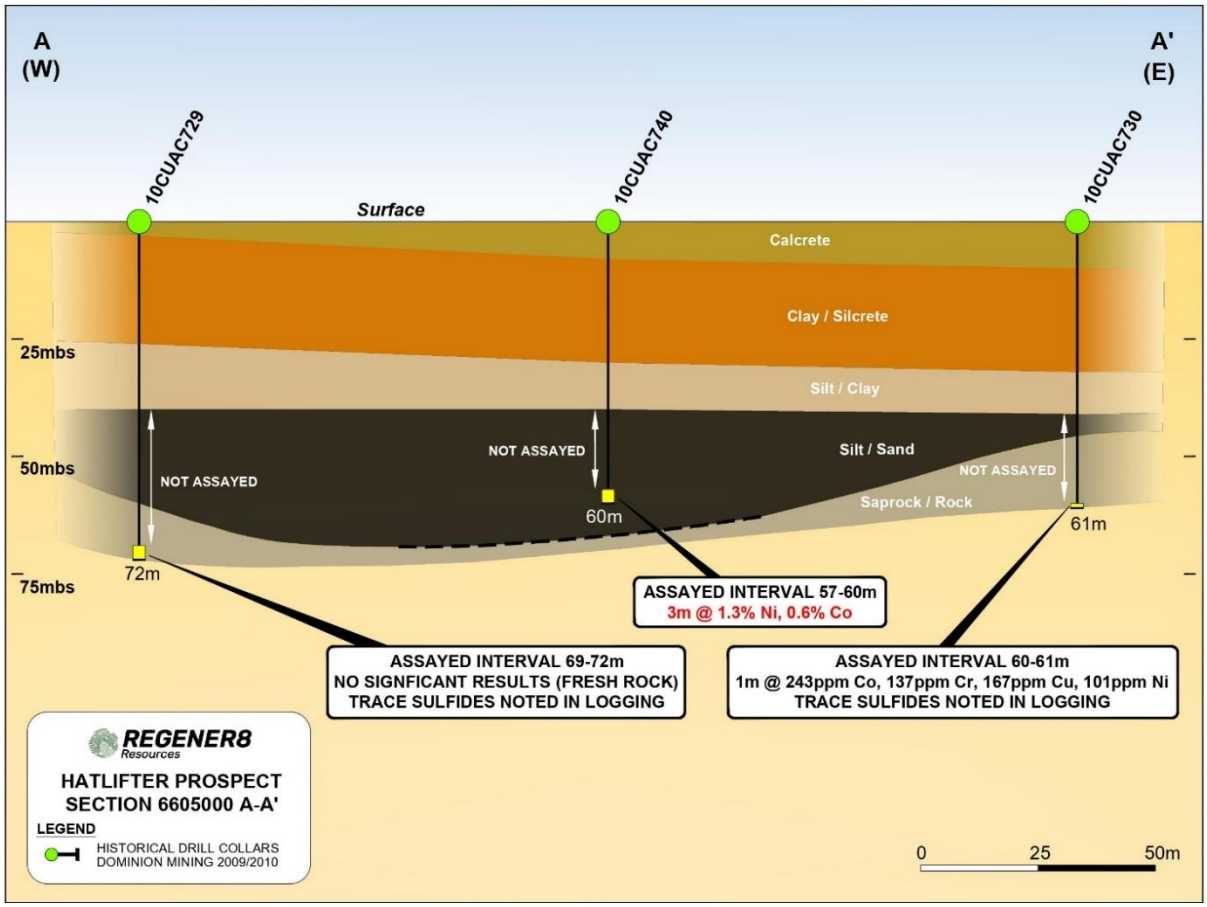

Figure 2: Section A-A' of interpreted historical AC drillhole logging at Hatlifter Prospect, East Ponton Future Metals Project (ASX 19/9/2023)

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Work undertaken in preparation for Regener8's upcoming drill program has centred around developing an understanding of the local paleochannels within the EPP as a critical control on distribution of paleochannel-hosted mineralisation. This is notably more challenging than elsewhere in WA as significant cover precludes the easy identification of channel positions. Regener8 has focussed on the digitisation and synthesis of work undertaken by previous explorers within the region – notably Uranerz Australia, AFEMCO and PNC Exploration – who undertook regional-scale U exploration following the discovery of Mulga Rock deposits in the late 1970s.

This work by Regener8 has led to the recognition of the position of Hatlifter in a similar side-channel position within the same paleochannel system as Mulga Rock (**Figure 1**). It also outlined the extensive, meandering channels around the EPP that have seen little to no attention in the context of Mulga Rock type mineralisation, and has generated a significantly larger, new search space for Regener8 to focus exploration efforts.

Planned further work

Regener8 is nearing completion of planning for the maiden drill campaign at the EPP, targeting paleochannel-hosted polymetallic deposits at the Hatlifter prospect, and carbonatite-hosted REE-Nb at the Grasshopper prospect (ASX announcement 23/10/2023). Relevant heritage clearances and POWs have been received, and Regener8 looks forward to informing the market with further information in the coming weeks.

Relevant ASX Announcements:

- 19.09.2023 "Historical High Grade Nickel & Cobalt at East Ponton"
- 23.10.2023 "Carbonatite Potential Further Defined at Grasshopper"

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.

References

Clarke, J. D. A. (1994). Geomorphology of the Kambalda region, western Australia. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, 41(3), 229-239.

de Broekert, P., & Sandiford, M. (2005). Buried inset valleys in the Eastern Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia: geomorphology, age, and allogenic control. The Journal of Geology, 113(4), 471-493.

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APPENDIX A: Historical drill holes referenced within text and displayed on figures (refer ASX release 19/9/2023).

Hole ID	Operator (year)	Total Depth (m)	MGA_East	MGA_North	AHD_RL	Azimuth	Dip
10CUAC729	Dominion Mining (2010)	72	576800	6605000	291.7	0	-90
10CUAC740	Dominion Mining (2010)	60	576900	6605000	291.5	0	-90
10CUAC730	Dominion Mining (2010)	61	577000	6605000	291.4	0	-90

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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 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).

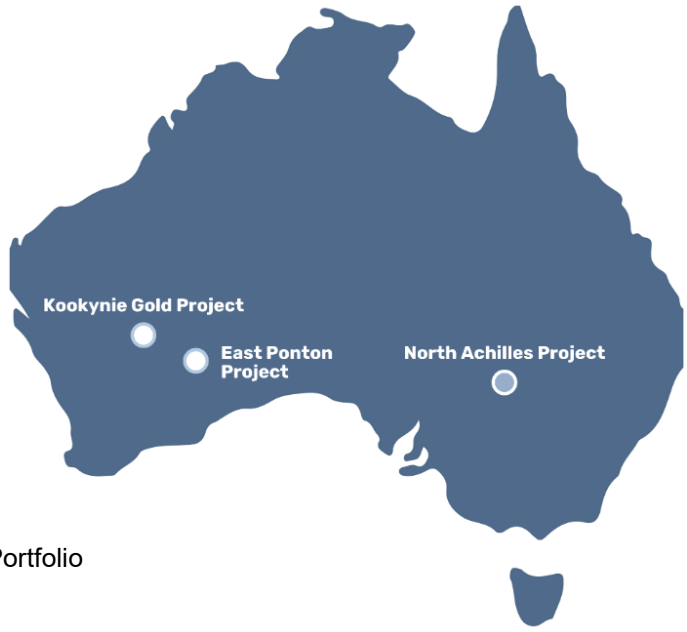

Figure A:
Regener8 Exploration Portfolio
Project Locations

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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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Historical Drill Programs:** The discussed prospect has been drilled via AC interface drilling by Dominion Mining in 2009-2010 to produce samples for assay. Sampling techniques used during this drilling are discussed in WAMEX report A88905.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Historical Drill Programs:** AC drilling has been undertaken as listed above. It is not known if a face sampling hammer was utilised by previous explorers. No further drilling technique information has been provided in historical WAMEX reports.

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Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**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.*	**Historical Drill Programs:** Dominion Mining submitted all samples obtained from AC 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.

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	• *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.*	
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:** AC drilling undertaken by Dominion Mining was undertaken generally on 400m spaced, E-W oriented fences with 100-200m 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. The project also includes tenements held by Regener8 Resource NL: • E28/3347 • E28/3348
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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.

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		CRA Exploration held tenure over the southern 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ◦ *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.*
		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.*	The paleochannel locations presented in Figure 1 were digitised and compiled from work undertaken by previous explorers. This data was taken from WAMEX. Companies, and the relevant a-number reports (with included maps) used in this work are: • PNC Exploration – report a10456 • Uranerz Australia – report a20834 • Uranerz Australia – report a20383 • AFEMCO – report a8239 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: search for historical samples, future AC or RC drill testing of targets.