19 September 2023

ASX Announcement

Historical High Grade Nickel and Cobalt at East Ponton

Highlights

- **The Company is undertaking a review of historical exploration of recent tenement applications at East Ponton**
- **Historical high grade Nickel (Ni) and Cobalt (Co) encountered in previous drilling with 3m @ 1.3% Ni and 0.61% Co intercepted in end-of-hole 10CUAC740 at the Hatlifter Au Prospect drilled by Dominion Mining (2009)**
- **Historic logging suggests potential for mineralised thickness to be greater than the interval assayed**
- **Neighbouring holes to 10CUAC740 intercepted prospective lithology at similar depths with relevant intervals unassayed**

Regener8 Resources NL (ASX: R8R) (**Regener8** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update regarding the East Ponton Future Metals Project. Further to the Company applying for further exploration tenements adjacent to the optioned Grasshopper and Seven Sisters prospects (**Figure 1**) (ASX announcement 31 August 2023), the Company has been undertaking a review of historical exploration data within these areas.

This review resulted in the identification of significant Ni and Co mineralisation intercepted during historic drilling at the Hatlifter Au prospect by Dominion Mining in 2008 that have not received any follow up exploration.

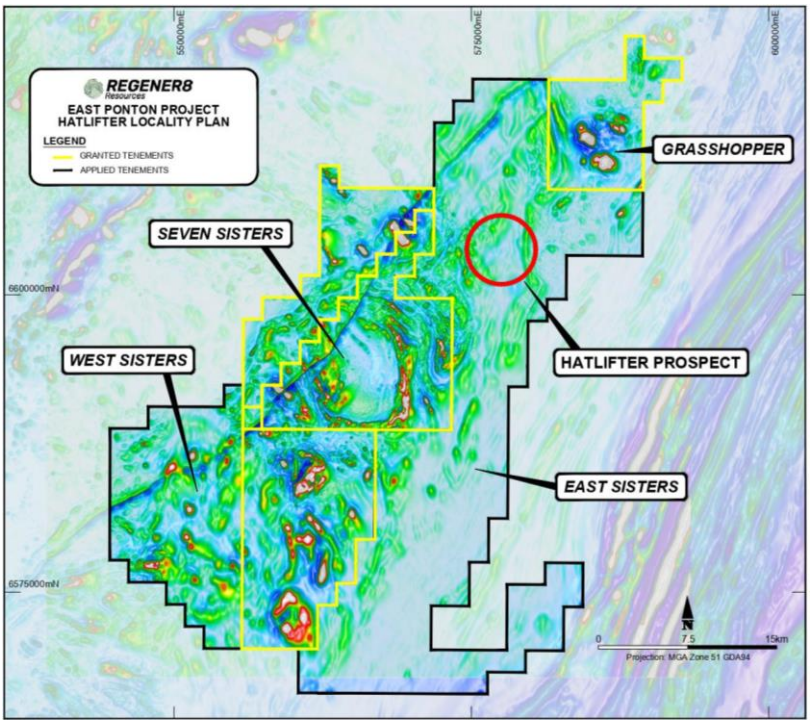

Figure 1: Hatlifter Prospect locality, East Ponton Future Metals Project

High Grade Nickel and Cobalt at historical Hatlifter prospect

Historical exploration within tenement application E28/3347 (East Sisters) includes gold-focussed exploration performed by Dominion Mining/Quadrio Resources during 2009-2010, testing several favourable structural positions underlying gold in soil anomalism at the Hatlifter prospect. Interface drilling was undertaken for 138 holes over 5 lines (**Figure 2**). Every metre was assayed for Au (either as 3m composite or individual metre samples) and the final sample from every drill hole was analysed for Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, Ti, W and Zn alongside the Au.

Lithologies encountered in the transported cover were largely clays, sands, and silcrete with basement intercepted between 20-60m depth.

Only mild gold anomalism was encountered from the drilling campaign with the peak result of 1m @ 0.44g/t Au returned between 35-36m depth in hole 10CUAC740 on the western side of the northernmost fenceline, and the prospect was not followed up in subsequent years. Although the gold results were disappointing, the end of hole multielement results for hole 10CUAC740 (57 – 60m) returned highly anomalous **Ni (12,666 ppm or 1.26%)** and **Co (6,086 ppm or 0.61%)**. These results have not been followed up by Dominion, or subsequent explorers.

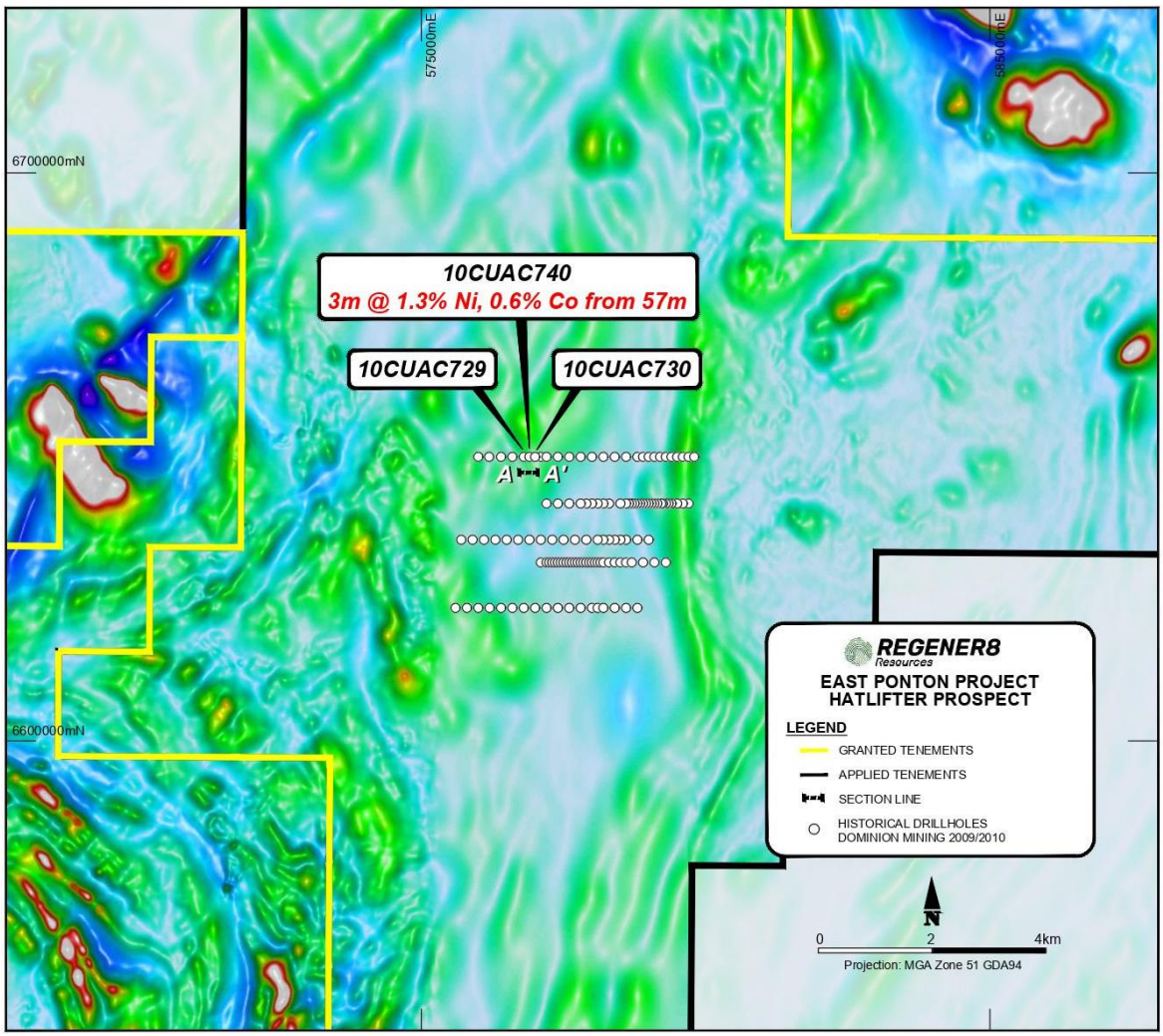

Figure 2: Historical AC drillhole locations at Hatlifter Prospect, East Ponton Future Metals Project, over Total Magnetic Intensity

The lithology within this interval was logged by Dominion Mining geologists as “completely weathered black silt/sand with a pyritic groundmass”, and it was remarked within the logging files how hard the unit was to drill due to the sulfide-cemented nature (using an AC rig). The black to dark grey nature of the sediment logged is taken to reflect a high organic carbon content. At this stage, it is unclear if the Ni and Co enrichments occur throughout this unit, at stratigraphic positions within it or in isolated pods.

Notably, adjacent holes (10CUAC729 to the west and 10CUAC730 to the east) encountered the same or similar lithologies to the mineralised unit in 10CUAC740 (displayed in Table 1). Like the rest of the AC holes, these holes were only assayed for gold along their entire length, thus remain effectively untested for other elements (as the similar lithologies to the mineralised intersection in 10CUAC740 were encountered above the end of hole, and thus no multielement composite was undertaken on them). The distribution of the unit and the depth to basement variation between the three holes evokes a channel-shaped cross section, and implies a paleochannel topographic feature as controlling the distribution of the organic-matter rich sand/silt unit (**Figure 3**).

Table 1: Logging information for Hatlifter drillholes mentioned within text

Hole	Hole Depth	Logging description	From (logged)	To (logged)	Total Unit thickness	Unit assayed thickness	Unit results
10CUAC740	60m	Completely weathered black/grey soil/sand	40m	60m	**20m**	**3m** (57m to 60m)	**3m @ 1.26% Ni 6,086ppm Co**
10CUAC729	72m	Completely weathered black clay/gravel	40m	60m	**20m**	**Not tested**	**Not tested**
10CUAC730	61m	Highly weathered black / grey-black silt	41m	46m	**5m**	**Not tested**	**Not tested**

The similarities in the logged lithology noted for the ~17m above the assayed intercept within 10CUAC740, and the similar lithologies logged in adjacent holes 100m to the east (10CUAC730) and west (10CUAC729) (**Figure 3**), suggests there may be potential for shallow, thick base metal enrichment spanning a wide zone that has never been followed up. This forms a high priority drill target for the Company.

The geological process resulting in this style of mineralisation is currently under investigation. Preliminary conclusions from interrogation of historic exploration indicates it tends to occur within paleochannels and is associated with diagenetic pyrite in black (i.e. carbonaceous) sands and sediments. This suggests the mineralisation may result from the interaction of Ni-Co-(Fe?)-bearing groundwater and/or meteoric fluids with the highly reducing conditions of the organic matter-rich filled paleochannel systems. The source of Ni and Co is unclear at this stage however is interpreted to be either the voluminous mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Fraser Zone (~8km to the east of Hatlifter) or potentially sourced from further afield greenstones of the eastern Yilgarn Craton.

These carbonaceous paleochannel systems are widespread across the Albany Fraser and southern Yilgarn Craton and represent the non-marine far western extent of the Eocene to Miocene Eucla Basin (Simon, 2019).

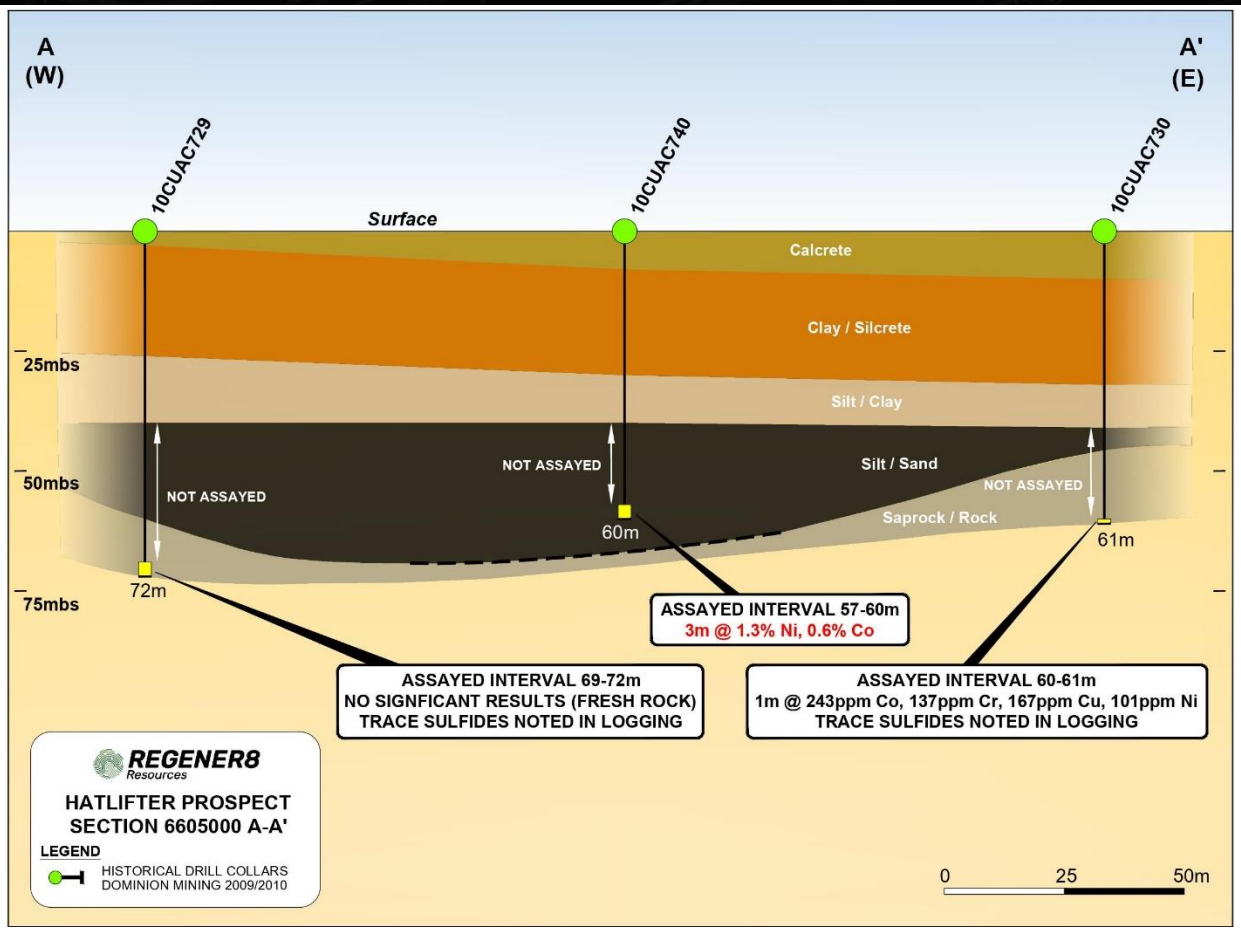

Figure 3: Section A–A' of interpreted historical AC drillhole logging at Hatlifter Prospect, East Ponton Future Metals Project

Managing Director of Regener8, Stephen Foley, comments:

"The ongoing review of the historical exploration undertaken within the East Ponton project is continuing to uncover exciting potential. With highly encouraging nickel and cobalt grades over only a 3m composite end of hole sample, and 17m of similar logged unit thickness above being completely untested, the Hatlifter prospect is quickly becoming an exciting and high priority target for Regener8 to further investigate."

Relevant ASX Announcements:

- 31.08.2023 "REE Enrichment confirmed at East Ponton Future Metals Project"
- 06.07.2023 "Option Secured for Transformational Future Metals Project"

References:

Simons, SL 2019, Cenozoic coal resources of southern Western Australia: exploration and evaluation history: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Record 2019/6, 30p.

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

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Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Neil Hutchison of Geolithic Geological Services. Mr Hutchison is engaged by Regener8 Resources NL as an independent consultant. Mr Hutchison has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hutchison is a Member of AIG. Mr Hutchison consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Background on the East Ponton Future Metals Project

Regener8 Resources NL executed a binding option agreement to acquire the Seven Sister and Grasshopper projects located approximately 220km East of Kalgoorlie (ASX announcement 6 July 2023). The project is nominally 40km south south-east of known carbonatite discoveries. These include the exploration restricted Cundeelee carbonatite, described by BHP ***as the largest, effectively untested carbonatite in the world*** (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)**
- **26m @ 6.99% TREO from surface including 8m @ 13.12% TREO (PN09A)**

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

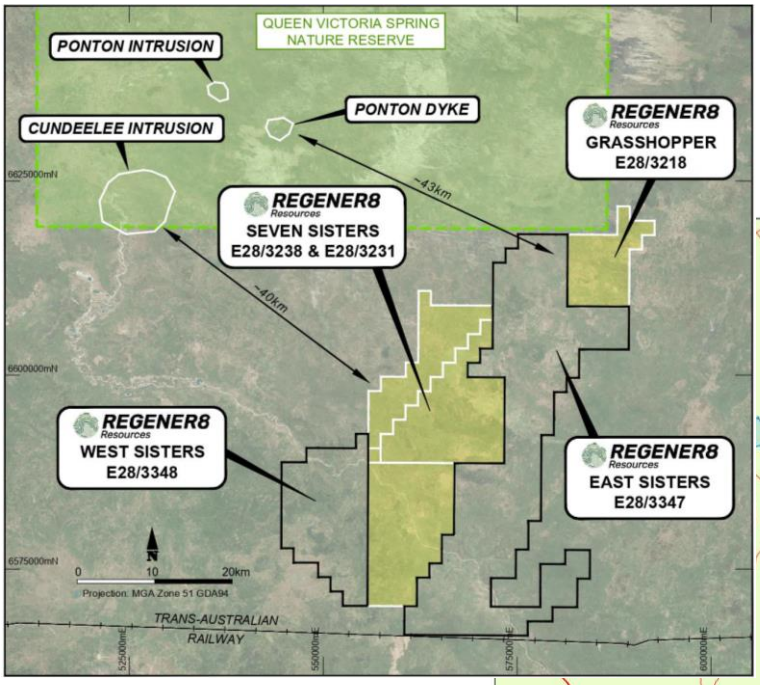

Figure A:
East Ponton Future Metals Project map

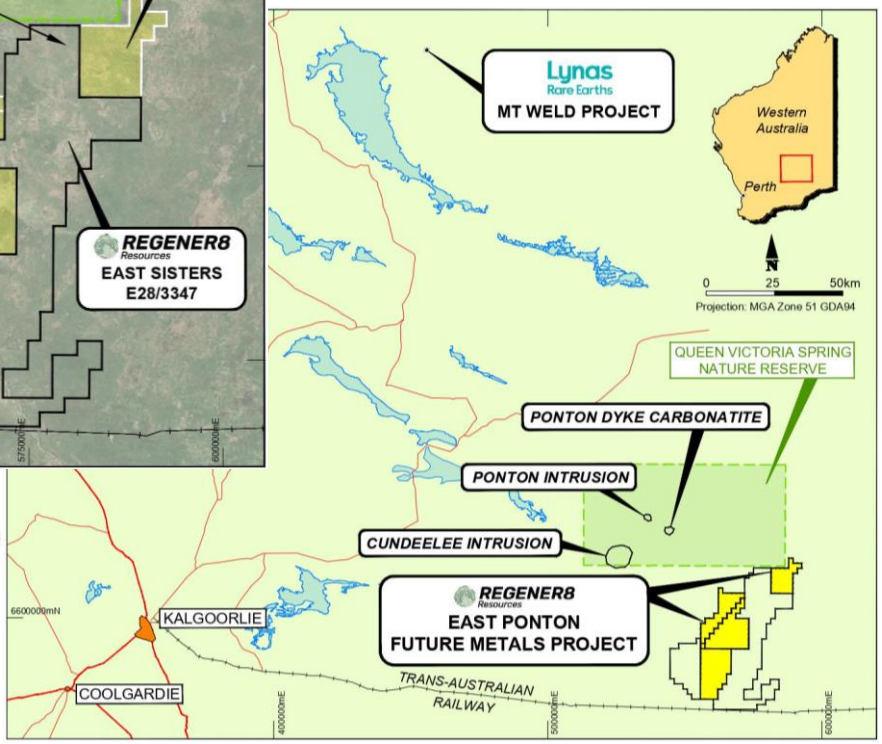

Figure B: East Ponton Future Metals Project locality map

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APPENDIX A: Historical Dominion Mining drill holes collar table at Hatlifter prospect, referenced within text and displayed on figures (WAMEX A88905)

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	MGA_East	MGA_North	AHD_RL	Azimuth	Dip
10CUAC705	23	6603540	575700	294.43	0	-90
10CUAC706	72	6603540	575900	294.07	0	-90
10CUAC707	30	6603540	576100	293.71	0	-90
10CUAC708	34	6603540	576300	293.35	0	-90
10CUAC709	45	6603540	576500	292.99	0	-90
10CUAC710	47	6603540	576700	292.63	0	-90
10CUAC711	43	6603540	576900	292.27	0	-90
10CUAC712	37	6603540	577100	291.91	0	-90
10CUAC713	32	6603540	577300	291.55	0	-90
10CUAC714	32	6603540	577500	291.19	0	-90
10CUAC715	31	6603540	577700	290.83	0	-90
10CUAC716	21	6603540	577900	290.47	0	-90
10CUAC717	31	6603540	578100	290.11	0	-90
10CUAC718	33	6603540	578200	289.93	0	-90
10CUAC719	35	6603540	578300	289.75	0	-90
10CUAC720	44	6603540	578400	289.57	0	-90
10CUAC721	44	6603540	578500	289.39	0	-90
10CUAC722	52	6603540	578600	289.21	0	-90
10CUAC723	55	6603540	578800	288.85	0	-90
10CUAC724	53	6603540	579000	288.49	0	-90
10CUAC725	62	6605000	576000	293.16	0	-90
10CUAC726	38	6605000	576200	292.80	0	-90
10CUAC727	24	6605000	576400	292.44	0	-90
10CUAC728	57	6605000	576600	292.08	0	-90
10CUAC729	72	6605000	576800	291.72	0	-90
10CUAC730	61	6605000	577000	291.36	0	-90
10CUAC731	35	6605000	577200	291.00	0	-90
10CUAC732	36	6605000	577400	290.64	0	-90
10CUAC733	41	6605000	577600	290.28	0	-90
10CUAC734	36	6605000	577800	289.92	0	-90
10CUAC735	49	6605000	578000	289.56	0	-90
10CUAC736	44	6605000	578200	289.20	0	-90
10CUAC737	43	6605000	578400	288.84	0	-90
10CUAC738	40	6605000	578600	288.48	0	-90
10CUAC739	52	6605000	577100	291.18	0	-90
10CUAC740	60	6605000	576900	291.54	0	-90
10CUAC741	25	6605000	576190	292.81	0	-90
10CUAC742	52	6604180	577200	291.41	0	-90
10CUAC743	37	6604180	577400	291.05	0	-90
10CUAC744	37	6604180	577600	290.69	0	-90

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	MGA_East	MGA_North	AHD_RL	Azimuth	Dip
10CUAC745	36	6604180	577800	290.33	0	-90
10CUAC746	33	6604180	577900	290.15	0	-90
10CUAC747	37	6604180	578000	289.97	0	-90
10CUAC747	31	6604180	578000	289.79	0	-90
10CUAC747	39	6604180	578000	289.61	0	-90
10CUAC748	36	6604180	578100	289.43	0	-90
10CUAC748	39	6604180	578100	289.07	0	-90
10CUAC748	47	6604180	578100	288.71	0	-90
10CUAC749	63	6604180	578200	288.35	0	-90
10CUAC749	51	6604180	578200	287.99	0	-90
10CUAC749	34	6604180	578200	287.63	0	-90
10CUAC750	30	6604180	578300	291.57	0	-90
10CUAC750	44	6604180	578300	291.21	0	-90
10CUAC750	18	6604180	578300	290.85	0	-90
10CUAC751	23	6604180	578500	290.49	0	-90
10CUAC751	38	6604180	578500	290.13	0	-90
10CUAC751	36	6604180	578500	289.95	0	-90
10CUAC752	43	6604180	578700	289.77	0	-90
10CUAC752	43	6604180	578700	289.59	0	-90
10CUAC752	45	6604180	578700	289.41	0	-90
10CUAC753	53	6604180	578900	289.23	0	-90
10CUAC753	46	6604180	578900	288.87	0	-90
10CUAC753	48	6604180	578900	288.51	0	-90
10CUAC754	54	6604180	579100	288.15	0	-90
10CUAC754	36	6604180	579100	295.21	0	-90
10CUAC754	45	6604180	579100	294.85	0	-90
10CUAC755	45	6604180	579300	294.49	0	-90
10CUAC755	27	6604180	579300	294.13	0	-90
10CUAC755	36	6604180	579300	293.77	0	-90
10CUAC756	34	6603140	577400	293.41	0	-90
10CUAC756	24	6603140	577400	293.05	0	-90
10CUAC756	30	6603140	577400	292.69	0	-90
10CUAC757	27	6603140	577600	292.33	0	-90
10CUAC757	48	6603140	577600	291.97	0	-90
10CUAC757	41	6603140	577600	291.61	0	-90
10CUAC758	52	6603140	577800	291.25	0	-90
10CUAC758	32	6603140	577800	290.89	0	-90
10CUAC758	41	6603140	577800	290.71	0	-90
10CUAC759	33	6603140	578000	290.53	0	-90
10CUAC759	37	6603140	578000	290.17	0	-90
10CUAC759	48	6603140	578000	289.81	0	-90
10CUAC760	40	6603140	578200	289.45	0	-90
10CUAC760	23	6603140	578200	294.43	0	-90
10CUAC760	72	6603140	578200	294.07	0	-90

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	MGA_East	MGA_North	AHD_RL	Azimuth	Dip
10CUAC761	30	6603140	578300	293.71	0	-90
10CUAC762	34	6603140	578400	293.35	0	-90
10CUAC763	45	6603140	578500	292.99	0	-90
10CUAC764	47	6603140	578600	292.63	0	-90
10CUAC765	43	6603140	578700	292.27	0	-90
10CUAC766	37	6603140	578900	291.91	0	-90
10CUAC767	32	6603140	579100	291.55	0	-90
10CUAC768	32	6603140	579300	291.19	0	-90
10CUAC769	31	6602340	575600	290.83	0	-90
10CUAC770	21	6602340	575800	290.47	0	-90
10CUAC771	31	6602340	576000	290.11	0	-90
10CUAC772	33	6602340	576200	289.93	0	-90
10CUAC773	35	6602340	576400	289.75	0	-90
10CUAC774	44	6602340	576600	289.57	0	-90
10CUAC775	44	6602340	576800	289.39	0	-90
10CUAC776	52	6602340	577000	289.21	0	-90
10CUAC777	55	6602340	577200	288.85	0	-90
10CUAC778	53	6602340	577400	288.49	0	-90
10CUAC779	62	6602340	577600	293.16	0	-90
10CUAC780	38	6602340	577800	292.80	0	-90
10CUAC781	24	6602340	578000	292.44	0	-90
10CUAC782	57	6602340	578100	292.08	0	-90
10CUAC783	72	6602340	578200	291.72	0	-90
10CUAC784	61	6602340	578400	291.36	0	-90
10CUAC785	35	6602340	578600	291.00	0	-90
10CUAC786	36	6602340	578800	290.64	0	-90

APPENDIX B:

Dominion Mining Historical drill assays for holes > 100ppm Ni + >100ppm Co

Results presented are for anomalous peak Ni and Co values presented in Dominion Mining Wamex Report A88905 that contain both >100ppm Ni and >100ppm Co values. Values are in parts per million (ppm). Testing was undertaken using 4 Acid attack, including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids. In teflon tubes. Enhanced OES finish.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au	Ag	As	Co	Cr	Cu	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	Sn	W	Zn
10CUAC730	60	61	0.005	0.1	1	243.4	137	167	17.6	101	35	0.14	0.8	1746.8	315
10CUAC740	57	60	0.01	0.1	14	6086.3	37	4	3	12666	3	0.12	0.5	3.4	30

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.
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.*	**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

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	standard of logging**,** and Regener8 assumes it to be in line with industry standards of the time however this cannot be confirmed by the CP.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Historical Drill Programs:** There is no discussion on sub-sampling techniques in relevant WAMEX reports.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Historical Drill Programs:** 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. Testing via 4 Acid attack, including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids. In teflon tubes. Enhanced OES finish. Details on method and any standards or QA/QC is not discussed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Historical Drill Programs**: Significant assay results have not been independently verified and no verification work by Regener8 has been carried out on the historical open-file WAMEX data.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Historical Drill Programs:** The accuracy and precision of historical surveyed coordinates is unknown due to the historical nature of exploration. AGD84 Zone 51 and GDA94 Zone 51 are the reported coordinate systems used by the historical exploration activities. No field verification of historical collar locations has been undertaken by Regner8.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Historical Drill Programs:** There is no discussion of orientation of data spacing and distribution in the relevant WAMEX reports.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Historical Drill Programs:** 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 under application 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. 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.*	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.