

ASX Announcement

21 September 2026

ROSEMONT DIAMOND CORE DRILLING EXTENDS MINERALISATION BEYOND THE STAGE 3 DEVELOPMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recently returned assay results from Resource development drilling at Rosemont continues to highlight the potential to further extend Resources and mine life.
- Results confirm the mineralised unit extends 600m south of the current Resource envelope at Rosemont.
- Mineralisation remains open along strike from the current Rosemont Stage 3 underground development.
- Significant intervals from the drilling to date include:

• 1.0m @ 4.4 g/t Au	from	920.0m	RRLRMDD182W2
• 1.0m @ 2.8g.t Au	from	801.0m	RRLRMDD182W4
• 1.0m @ 2.2g/t Au	from	844.0m	RRLRMDD182W4
• 3.4m @ 2.4g/t Au	from	734.0m	RRLRMDD188
• 0.5m @ 2.6g/t Au	from	740.0m	RRLRMDD188
• 3.3m @ 3.7g/t Au	from	690.0m	RRLRMDD188W1
• 1.6m @ 8.8 g/t Au	from	712.4m	RRLRMDD188W1

Regis Resources Ltd (**ASX: RRL, Regis** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on underground Resource development drilling at the Rosemont Underground, part of its 100% owned Duketon Gold Operations in Western Australia.

The drilling has extended the known mineralised system down-plunge and to the south of the current Rosemont Stage 3 underground Resource, with mineralisation remaining open at depth. These results highlight the potential, with continued drilling, to grow Mineral Resources in these newly tested areas and to support an extension of the underground mine life at Rosemont.

Regis' Managing Director and CEO, Jim Beyer, said: "These results are very encouraging and reinforce our long-held confidence in the underground growth potential at Rosemont, the first underground mine established at Duketon. The latest drilling has extended our geological understanding of the mineralised system down-plunge and to the south of the current Stage 3 development, with mineralisation remaining open, a strong indication of the opportunity to grow Mineral Resources in these newly tested areas over time.

"Rosemont has a consistent track record of replacing and extending mineralisation ahead of depletion, and these results give us further confidence in the potential to extend the underground mine life as we systematically progress this drilling campaign.

This is exactly the kind of disciplined, geology-led exploration that continues to underpin our long-term underground growth pipeline across Duketon."

Rosemont Underground

Rosemont is a major underground operation within the Duketon Belt, located on the Baneygo-Rosemont Trend. Mineralisation is hosted within a steeply dipping, north-trending quartz-dolerite unit intruding a mafic-ultramafic sequence.

Drilling continues to target high-grade shoots proximal to existing workings and into the southern extents of the trend. The Rosemont underground mining areas (Figure 1) include Rosemont Main, Rosemont Central, Rosemont South and Rosemont Stage 3.

Together these areas represent a well-established underground operation with clear potential for further extensions supported by ongoing drilling within and south of Stage 3.

Recent step out drilling down-plunge of Rosemont Stage 3 has intersected strong mineralisation in four diamond core holes. The intersections received to date, occurring as narrow higher grade quartz veins within a broader halo of lower grade sulphide dominated mineralisation, are typical of the Rosemont gold system. Importantly for the growth of Rosemont, this drilling has confirmed an additional 600 metre long, 20 to 30 metre thick, structurally controlled and mineralised segment of the quartz dolerite host unit.

Due to the broad spaced drilling completed to date in this segment of the Rosemont gold trend, mineralisation remains open along strike and down-dip. Infill diamond core drilling to link with the Rosemont Stage 3 Resource is in progress and further drilling will continue to define the full dimensions of this growth opportunity.

Significant intervals from the drilling program are:

• 1.0m @ 4.4 g/t Au	from	920.0m	RRLRMDD182W2
• 1.0m @ 2.8g.t Au	from	801.0m	RRLRMDD182W4
• 1.0m @ 2.2g/t Au	from	844.0m	RRLRMDD182W4
• 3.4m @ 2.4g/t Au	from	734.0m	RRLRMDD188
• 0.5m @ 2.6g/t Au	from	740.0m	RRLRMDD188
• 3.3m @ 3.7g/t Au	from	690.0m	RRLRMDD188W1
• 1.6m @ 8.8 g/t Au	from	712.4m	RRLRMDD188W1

All intersections are reported as down-hole widths. True widths are estimated to be between 66% and 100% of these widths

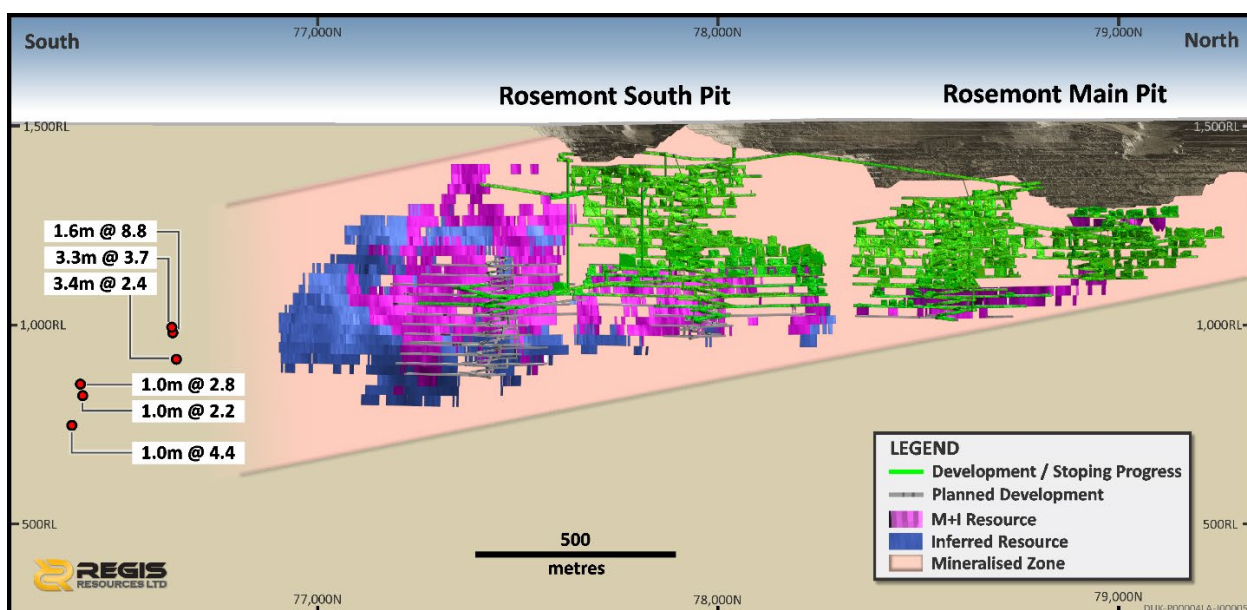


Figure 1: Rosemont Underground long section showing new drilling results relative to the Stage 3 development and the existing Mineral Resource.

Next Steps

Drilling is continuing at Rosemont to further test the extent of the mineralisation within this additional segment of the host quartz dolerite, with results to be incorporated into a future update of the broader exploration activities across Duketon, Tropicana and McPhillamys. It is expected this update will be published during the second quarter of FY27.

ENDS

This announcement is authorised by Jim Beyer, Managing Director and CEO.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Robert Henderson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership No. 4031). Mr Henderson is a full-time employee of Regis Resources Limited and has sufficient experience that 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 (JORC Code). Mr Henderson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Mineral Resources Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for the Rosemont deposit is extracted from the ASX announcement titled 'Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update' released on 22/4/2026 (the Original Announcement), which is available at www.asx.com.au. Regis confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Regis confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Announcement.

Diagrams: In accordance with the JORC Code (2012), a plan map of drill collar locations has not been included. The drilling reported targets underground mineralisation at depth, for which a long section (Figure 1) provides a more meaningful representation of the results than a plan view. Drill collar locations are tabulated in Appendix 2.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX announcement may contain forward-looking statements subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable. Still, they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions, which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, Reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Regis Resources Limited. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. No representation or warranty is made regarding the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast.

Appendix 1 – JORC Tables

Duketon Exploration Results: Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 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 submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Diamond Drilling - Nominal <2.5kg sub samples were collected from half sawn NQ and HQ sized diamond drill core and quarter sawn PQ sized core. - Diamond core holes were sampled at variable geological intervals down the hole. - Routine standard reference material and blanks were inserted/collected at least every 20th sample in the sample sequence. Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories for preparation and analysis for gold by 50g or 25g Lead Collection Fire Assay (ICPOES finish).
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Diamond drilling was completed using PQ, HQ, or NQ diameter drill sizes (standard tube). Drill core was routinely orientated using a REFLEX ACT III tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>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.</i>	Diamond Drilling - A quantitative measure of sample recovery was completed for each run of drill core. - Drill sample recovery approximates 100% in mineralised zones due to the competent nature of the host rock unit. Sample quality is considered to be very good.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Diamond Drilling • All drill core intervals were orientated and geologically logged to enable appropriate down stream estimations and studies to be confidently undertaken. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types, structures, feature orientations, rock fabric and weathering using a standardized logging system. • Half core is retained in the core trays and stored for future reference. Wet and dry photographs were collected for each core tray prior to sampling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core take. 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.</i>	Diamond Drilling • Drill core was sawn in half along its long axis. One half of the drill core was taken for geochemical analysis. Samples were collected at variable geological intervals down the hole (sample length ranged from 0.2m to 1.28m) based on variations in geological features. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by the respective analytical laboratories. At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. The crushed sample was subsequently bulk-pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for the stage of evaluation and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• Analysis for gold only was undertaken at Intertek Laboratories by 50g Fire Assay with ICPOES finish to a lower detection limit of 0.005 ppm gold. Where issues with fire assay fusion were identified due to chemical composition, 25g fire assay charge weight was undertaken to improve fusion. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by geologists at the drill rig or the site core processing facility. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes are occasionally utilized to verify results. Wedging of some diamond holes affords the opportunity for twinning of selected intervals. • Reported drill hole intersections are compiled by the Company's database manager and reviewed by Company personnel. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Drill holes are reported in MGA94_51 coordinates. • Drill hole collars were set out in local mine grids and MGA94_51 coordinates. • Drill hole collars were typically positioned and picked up using Trimble RTK GPS, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). • Drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole using North Seeking Gyro downhole tools. End of hole run in and run out complete hole surveys are conducted on all holes drilled for Resource definition purposes. Wedging and navigational drilling require more frequent down hole survey readings to manage hole trajectory. • The topographic surface for all projects is derived from a combination of the primary drill hole pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for the stage of evaluation.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Depending on the location and target, holes are drilled on variably spaced sections and hole spacings. • The drilling detailed in this report was completed at nominally 80 metre spaced intersection points on two drill lines spaced 250 metres apart. • Sample compositing was not applied to the reported intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• The orientation of mineralisation is well understood in this deposit. The reported drilling is considered to have intersected the targeted mineralisation at an angle which does not introduce significant sampling bias.

Criteria		JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security		<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, before delivery to the accredited laboratory via contract freight transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to track sample batches.
Audits or reviews		<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	There has been no external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	Rosemont The Rosemont gold project is located on M38/237, M38/250 & M38/343. Current registered holders of the tenements are Regis Resources Ltd & Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Regis Resources Ltd). Normal Western Australian state royalties apply plus there is a 2% Royalty to Franco Nevada.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. Substantial resource drilling and detailed mining studies have been undertaken on a number of deposits.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Reported drilling is located within the Duketon Gold Project and covers part of the Duketon Greenstone Belt, within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Duketon Greenstone Belt is comprised of mafic and ultramafic rocks, felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, and associated sedimentary rocks. Cainozoic regolith covers much of the Duketon greenstone belt, comprising colluvium, sheet wash and sand plain deposits. Relevant geological characteristics of selected deposits and prospects are discussed where relevant in the body of the announcement.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i>	Drill hole information including collar location and drill direction are documented in Appendix 2 and in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<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>	Minimum 2.0 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste within the interval. No upper gold cut off has been applied. No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and Intersection lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Drilling generally intersects the mineralisation at an angle between 60 and 90 degrees and as such approximates 100% to 150% of the true thicknesses in most cases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<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>	Results have not been comprehensively reported. Appropriate plans and long sections show the distribution of drilling (mineralised and unmineralised) relative to the reported intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.</i>	Diamond drilling will be undertaken to follow up and expand on the results reported in this announcement where practicable or necessary for greater understanding of geology and mineralisation. Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.

Appendix 2 – Reporting of Drilling Results

Rosemont Underground

Note – Compositing Calculation:

- 1: Regional Exploration – 0.25g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution
- 2: Underground 1.5 – 1.5g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution
- 3: Underground – 2g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution
- 4: Open Pit – 0.4g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution

Hole ID	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azi.	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (ppm)	Note
RRLRMDD182W1	6917893	430088	502	-70	242	919.9	No Significant Intersection				3
RRLRMDD182W2	6917893	430088	502	-70	238	972.4	920.0	921.0	1.0	4.4	3
RRLRMDD182W3	6917893	430088	502	-70	238	825.8	No Significant Intersection				3
RRLRMDD182W4	6917893	430088	502	-70	238	866.7	801.0	802.0	1.0	2.8	3
RRLRMDD182W4	6917893	430088	502	-70	238	866.7	844.0	845.0	1.0	2.2	3
RRLRMDD182W5	6917893	430088	502	-70	238	1044.3	No Significant Intersection				3
RRLRMDD188	6918090	429964	502	-62	251	783.5	734.0	737.4	3.4	2.4	3
RRLRMDD188	6918090	429964	502	-62	251	783.5	740.0	740.5	0.5	2.6	3
RRLRMDD188W1	6918090	429964	502	-62	238	735.1	690.0	693.3	3.3	3.7	3
RRLRMDD188W1	6918090	429964	502	-62	238	735.1	712.4	714.0	1.6	8.8	3