



YUINMERY AIRCORE DRILLING PROGRAM RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- 🏠 Final assay results received from January 2025 slim line RC drilling program completed at the Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project.
- 🏠 Drilling has confirmed extension of the YT01 mineralisation.
- 🏠 High grade copper intersected at YT12 Prospect:
 - 6m @ 8,821ppm Cu & 0.26g/t Au from 82m including 1m @ 3.69% Cu & 0.77g/t Au from 83m in YAC25-15
- 🏠 Other drilling highlights include:
 - 16m @ 4,140ppm Cu & 0.11g/t Au from 96m in YAC25-01
 - 12m @ 4,549ppm Cu from 76m in YAC25-05
 - 12m @ 4,633ppm Cu & 0.10 g/t Au from 32m YAC25-06
 - 20m @ 2,348ppm Cu from 40m from YAC25-07
- 🏠 Follow-up reverse circulation drilling completed during March 2025, results pending.

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; “Empire” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration at the Company’s Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project.

Empire advises that it has now received assay results from its recently completed Slim Line Reverse Circulation drilling campaign at its Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project in Western Australia.

Fifteen (15) drill holes for 1,236m (Table 1), were completed testing five separate copper-gold target areas.

YUINMERY COPPER – GOLD PROJECT

LOCATION

The Yuinmery Project is situated approximately 470km northeast of Perth and 80km southwest of Sandstone, Western Australia (Figure 1). Access from Perth is via the Great Northern Highway to Paynes Find and then along the gravel surfaced Paynes Find-Sandstone Road for 152km.

The Yuinmery Project is host to the Just Desserts volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit with a JORC 2012 Resource of **2.52Mt @1.31% Cu, 0.49g/t Au and 1.76g/t Ag** using a 0.5% Cu cut-off.

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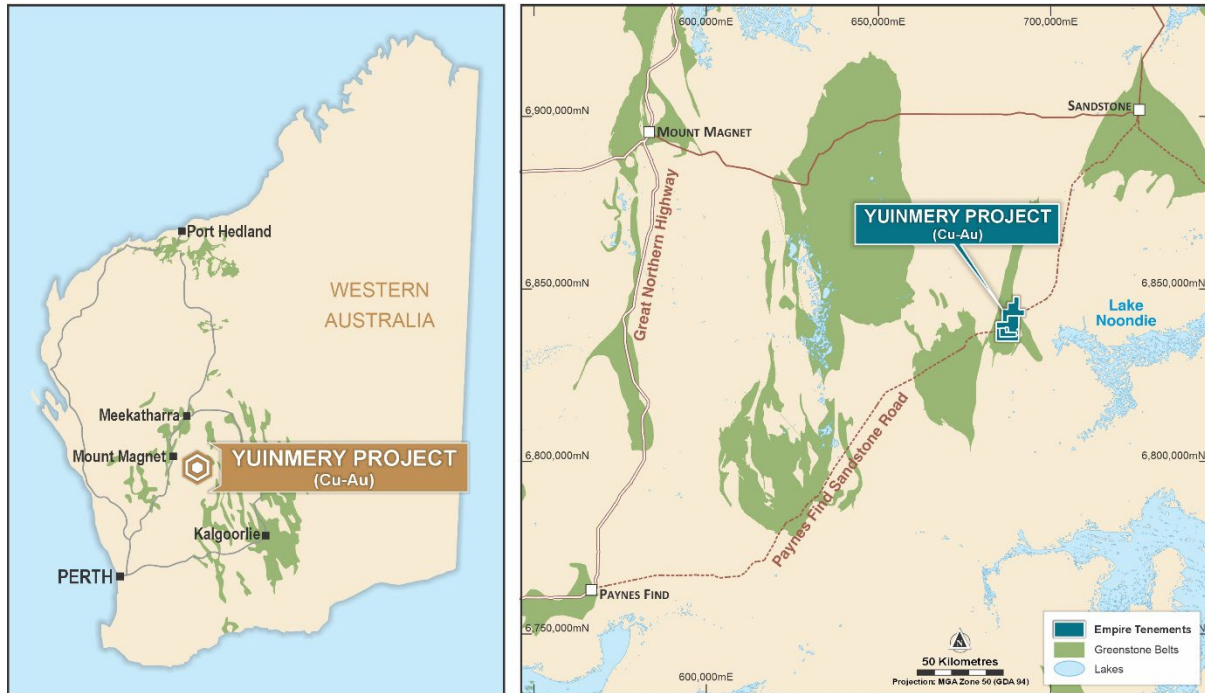


Figure 1. Yuinmery Project location map

GEOLOGY

The Yuinmery project area covers the eastern portion of the Archaean Youanmi greenstone belt with rock types consisting largely of altered chloritic felsic and intermediate volcanic units with minor tholeiitic and ultramafic volcanics, BIF and chert (Figure 2). The volcanic units contain intercalated strongly sulphidic cherty sediments, which are host to Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) copper-gold mineralisation. The project area lies between the Youanmi Shear zone (western boundary) and the Yuinmery Shear zone (eastern boundary) with the southern area covering the southern closure of a northerly plunging syncline. A prominent north-south foliation overprints many of the rocks in the project area.

YUINMERY PROJECT DRILLING PROGRAM

The **YT01 Prospect** was initially drilled by the Company in 2019 using air core drilling following a geological review and targeting study ^[4] which identified multi-element geochemical anomalism with maximum results for copper of 1,300ppm Cu and gold of 49 ppb Au. Twenty-four holes were drilled in the initial drilling, across 3 lines spaced approximately 400m apart. Follow-up drilling in 2020 utilising reverse circulation (RC) drilling ^[2] ^[5] intersected two broad copper horizons. Copper mineralisation occurs primarily as one domain (up to 36m wide) however a second narrow patchy lower grade zone (up to 10 wide) of copper mineralisation has been identified approximately 65m in the hanging wall to the main mineralised domain. Further testing of YT01 by diamond drilling was undertaken by the Company in 2021 ^[11], 2022 ^[6] ^[12] and 2023 ^[1].

The mineralisation at YT01 is interpreted to dip steeply to the north and strikes east-west. Mineralisation is hosted in a non-magnetic chlorite - sericite - talc schist with a north-south axial planar foliation along the contact of magnetic gabbro. Copper mineralisation occurs as fine disseminated chalcopyrite (+/-pyrite) and lesser sulphide veinlets. Sulphide content is typically 1-3%.

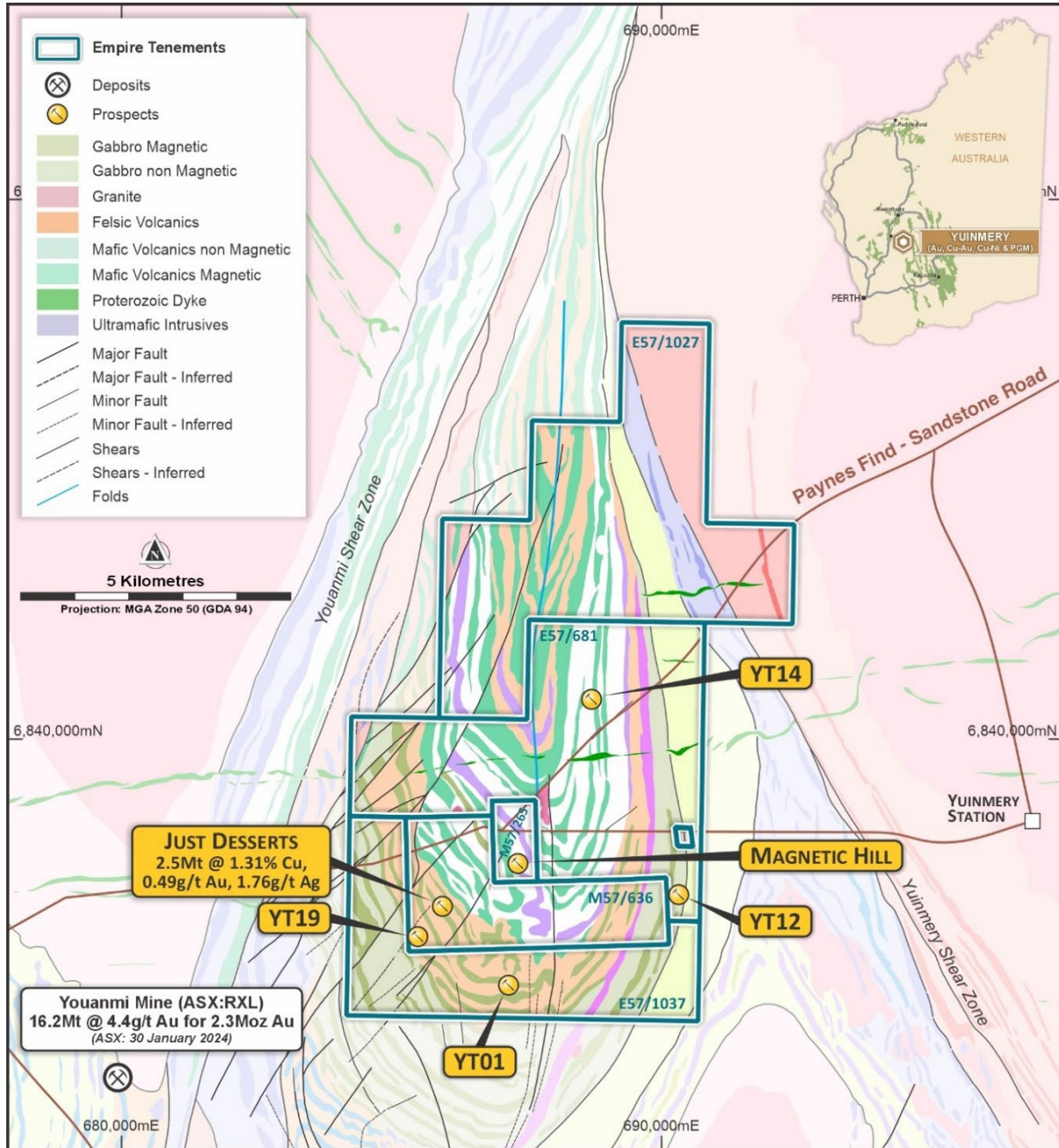


Figure 2. Regional geology of the Yuinmery area interpreted from aeromagnetic data showing the location of the five prospects (YT01, YT12, YT14, YT19 & Magnetic Hill) tested in this drilling program.

Six holes (YAC25-01 to YAC25-06) were drilled in this program (Figure 3) to extend the domain of anomalism and further define the copper-gold zone within the limits of existing drilling through the weathered horizon. Drilling (YAC25-01) confirms that the zone of copper mineralisation extends at least 60m below YAC24-27.

YAC24-30 was drilled in November 2024 using traditional aircore drilling technique and only reached a depth of 30m. YAC24-30 was redrilled (YAC25-06) in January 2025 using slim line RC drilling as part of the January program along with YAC25-05; both holes intersected copper mineralisation. YAC25-05 extends the copper mineralisation 40m below YAC25-06 (Figure 4).

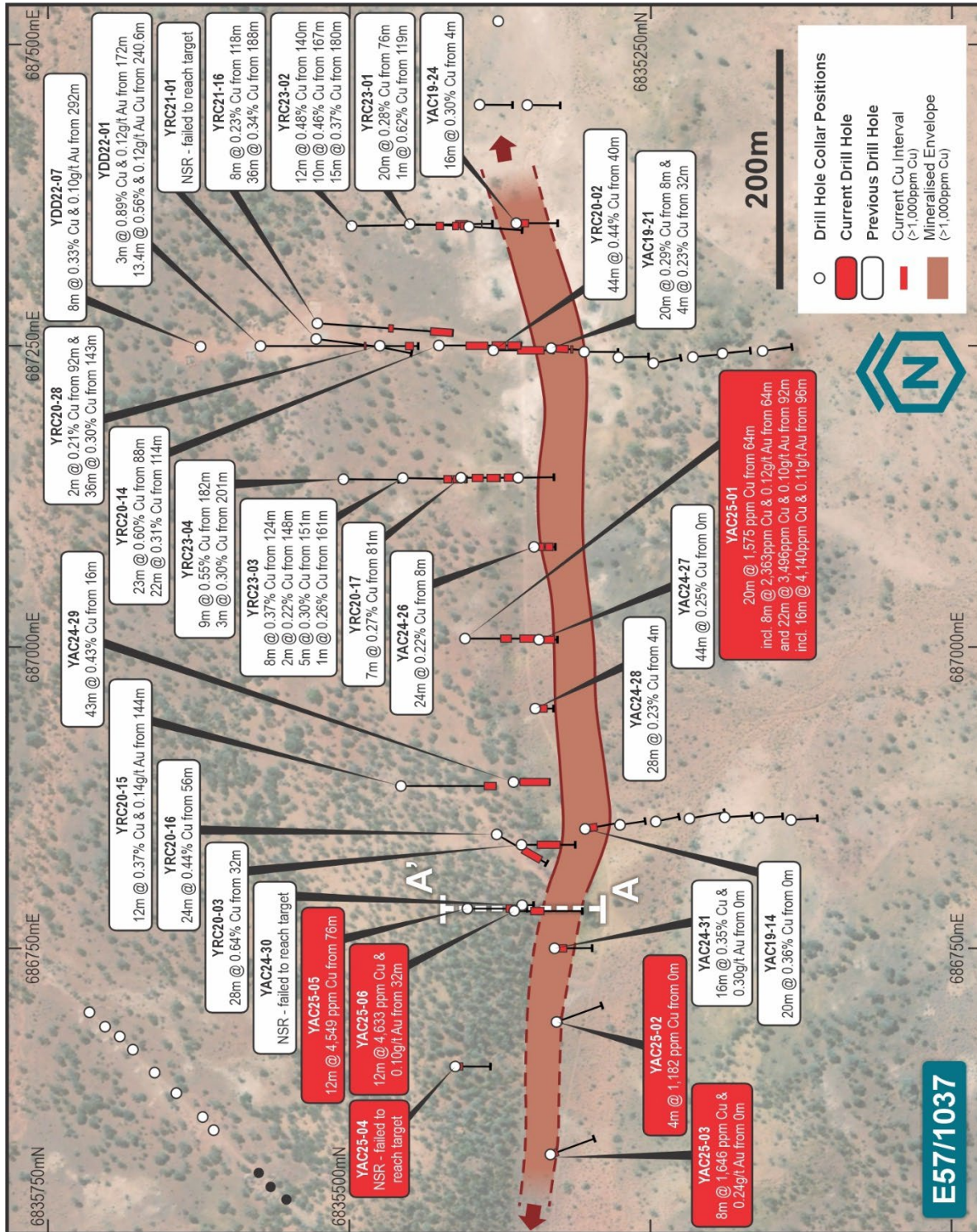


Figure 3. YT01 drilling, reported slim line reverse circulation holes are shown with red callouts (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).

Holes YAC25-02, YAC25-03 and YAC25-04 returned negative results with no significant mineralisation being intersected. YAC25-02 and YAC25-03 were collared at the base of the topographic range front and appear to have been collared too far to the south to test the upper extent of the mineralisation.

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YAC25-04 failed to intersect the mineralised horizon, with the entire length of the hole intersecting gabbro. The hole was probably stopped short as the thickness of the gabbro is unknown. Following a review the hole will likely be redrilled.

Significant mineralised intercepts from this round of YT01 drilling are listed below.

- **YAC25-01:** 20m @ 1,575ppm Cu from 64m including
 8m @ 2,363ppm Cu & 0.12g/t Au from 64m and,
 22m @ 3,496ppm Cu & 0.10g/t Au from 92m including
 16m @ 4,140ppm Cu & 0.11g/t Au from 96m
- YAC25-02 4m @ 1182ppm Cu from 0m
- YAC25-03 8m @ 1646ppm Cu from 0m
- YAC25-04 no significant result
- **YAC25-05:** 12m @ 4,549ppm Cu from 76m and 4m @ 0.37g/t Au from 88m
- **YAC25-06:** 12m @ 4,633ppm Cu & 0.10 g/t Au from 32m

ERL has shown the copper-gold zone at YT01 extends to at least 700m length and is known to extend locally, to a vertical depth of 260m from diamond drilling (YDD22-07: 8m @ 0.33% Cu & 0.10g/t Au from 292m, including 1.2m @ 0.65% Cu & 0.2g/t Au from 294.3m) ^[12]. The YT01 zone also remains open to the east.

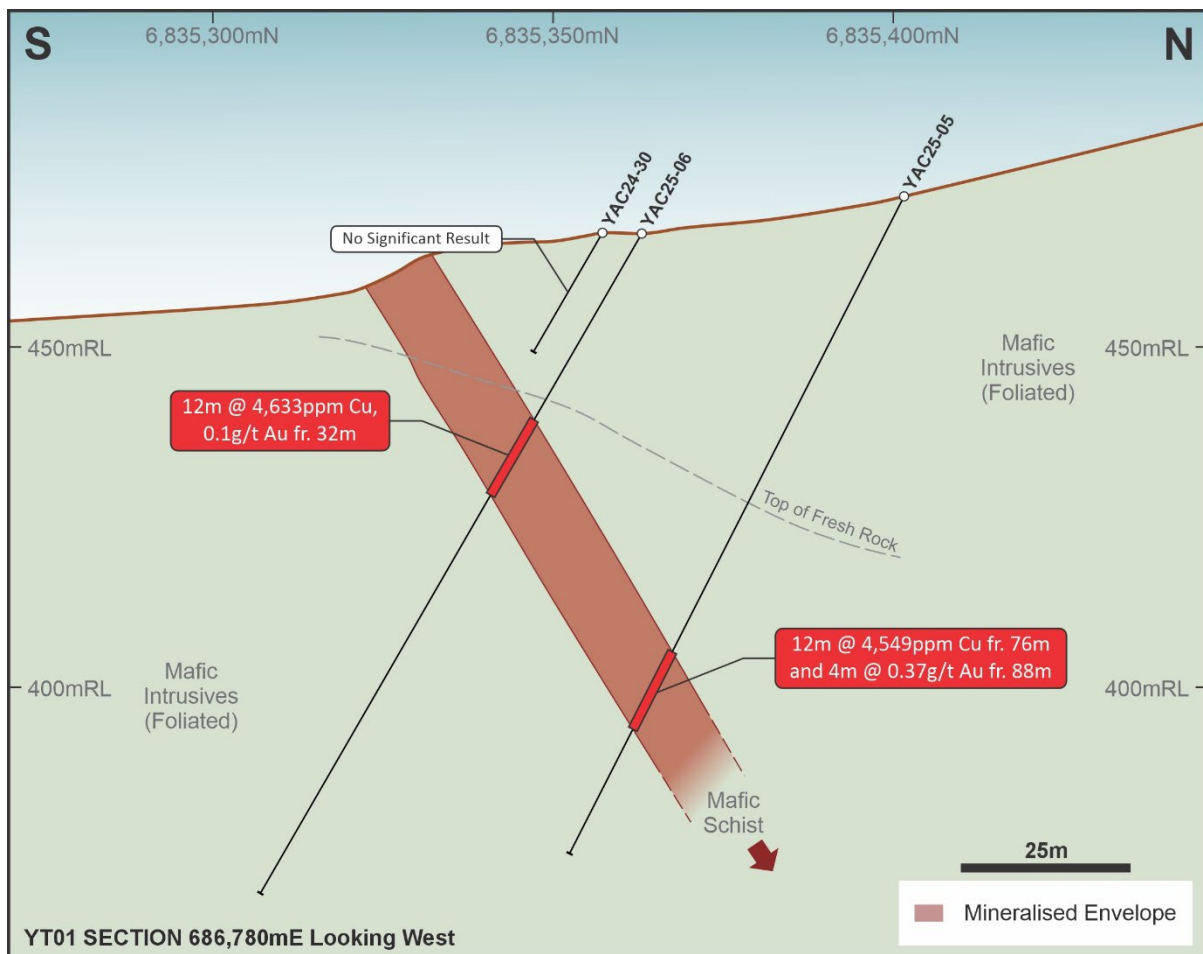


Figure 4. YT01 section A-A' at 686,780mE looking west.

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The **YT19 Prospect** is a zone of anomalous copper mineralisation identified by RGC in 1991, through a soil sampling program. RGC tested the anomaly by drilling one vertical RAB hole to a depth of 10m, a single 4m composite sample was collected from the bottom of the hole and returned 4,300ppm Cu.

ERL initially targeted YT19 in 2019 ^[3] drilling seven AC holes along two lines spaced 100m apart and was further tested by drilling two reverse circulation holes in 2020 ^[5]; one hole was drilled at the eastern end of each AC line. Prior to ERL's recent drilling there had been no further drilling undertaken at YT19 since the 2020 reverse circulation drill program.

ERL interprets the YT19 copper mineralisation to occur along the same lithological contact as the YT01 Prospect mineralisation (Figure 5). However, the YT19 mineralisation occurs along the western limb of the regional fold structure and strikes NW – SE. NE – SW trending faults interpreted from magnetic geophysical data also crosscut the lithological contact. Smaller subsidiary faults potentially cause local offsets of the mineralised corridor. There is no drilling in the 1.5km which separates the YT19 Prospect and YT01 Prospect along this contact, highlighting the potential for further copper mineralisation occurrences.

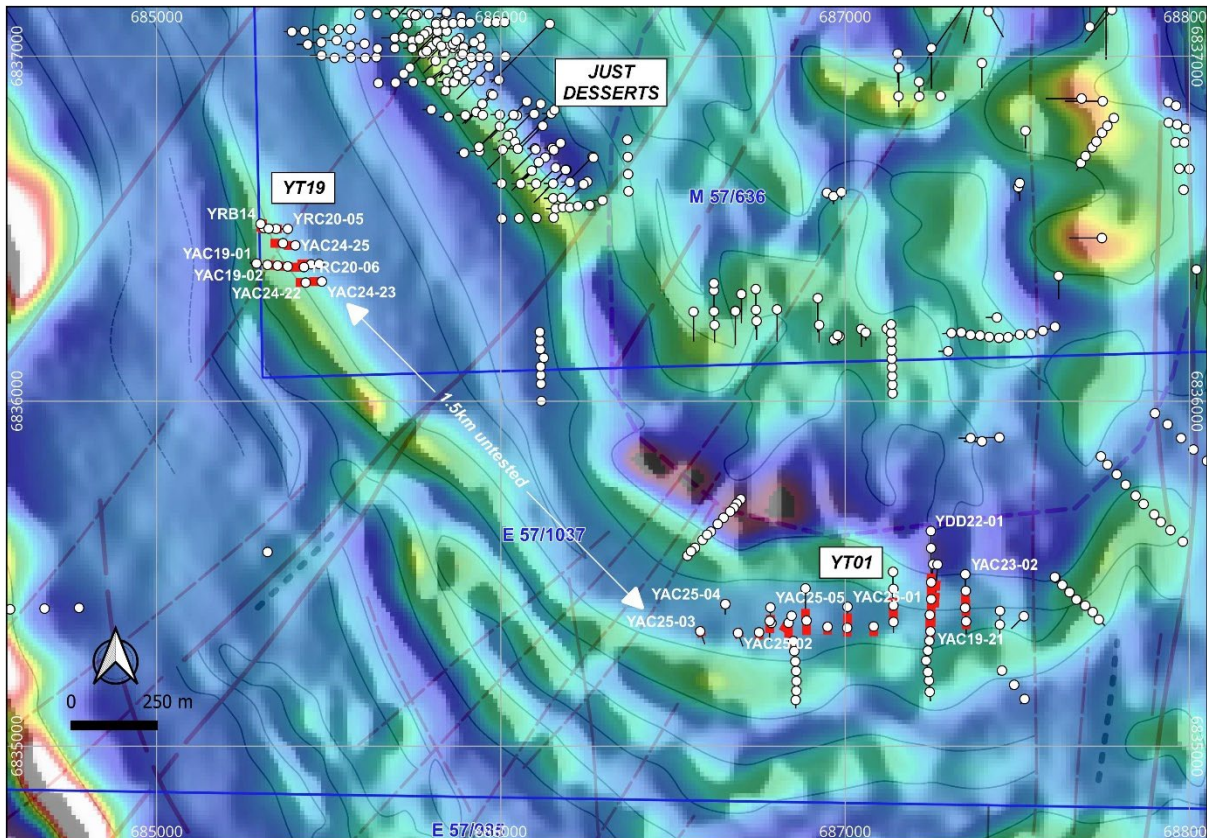


Figure 5. YT01 and YT19 on magnetic geophysical image (RTP_1VD_EShaded), with interpreted structural lines and historic drill holes (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).

One slim line RC hole (YAC25-12) was drilled at YT19 Prospect in January 2025 targeting the down dip extension of the mineralisation intersected in air core hole YAC24-21 ^[13] (31m @ 2,060ppm Cu from 24m; Figure 6).

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Significant mineralised intercepts from this round of YT19 drilling are listed below.

- YAC25-12*:** 3m @ 2,350ppm Cu from 56m and
 16m @ 1,655ppm Cu from 61m including
 4m @ 2,829ppm from 68m
 18m @ 2,347ppm Cu from 78m and
 3m @ 4,252ppm Cu & 0.12g/t Au from 97m

* Note: missing samples from 59m-61m, 77m-78m and 96m-97m, attributed to difficult drilling conditions and machinery issues.

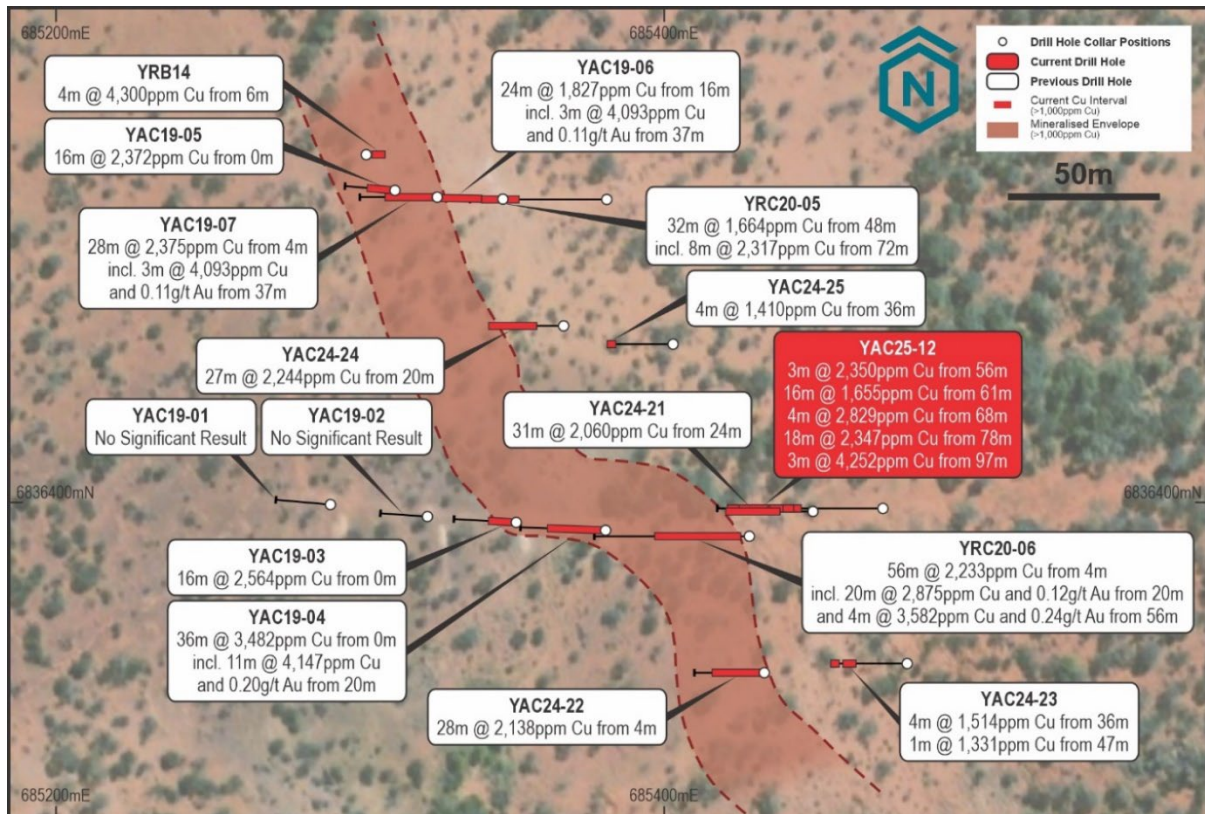


Figure 6. YT19 drilling (GDA94 MGA Zone 50). YAC25-12 shown with red callout.

Note: YAC25-12 has 4 missing samples within the reported interval attributed to difficult drilling conditions and machinery issues.

At the **YT12 Prospect**, one slim line RC hole (YAC25-15) was drilled to follow-up on copper - gold anomalism intersected in air core drilling undertaken in November 2024^[13] and previously in 2020^[2], and to further test the mineralisation in fresh rock.

Significant mineralised intercepts from this round of YT12 drilling are listed below.

- YAC25-15:** 6m @ 8,821ppm Cu & 0.26g/t Au from 82m including
 1m @ 3.69% Cu & 0.77g/t Au from 83m

In 2024 ERL drilled six air core drill holes^[13] (YAC24-01 to YAC24-06) at YT12. Two of these holes, YAC24-05 and YAC24-06 intersected anomalous gold mineralisation validating previous drilling. Low level copper was encountered in all holes.

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The low-grade copper-gold anomalism occurs proximal to the contact of north - south trending magnetic and non-magnetic mafic volcanic rocks. To the north the trend remains untested for 500m and has not been tested to the south.

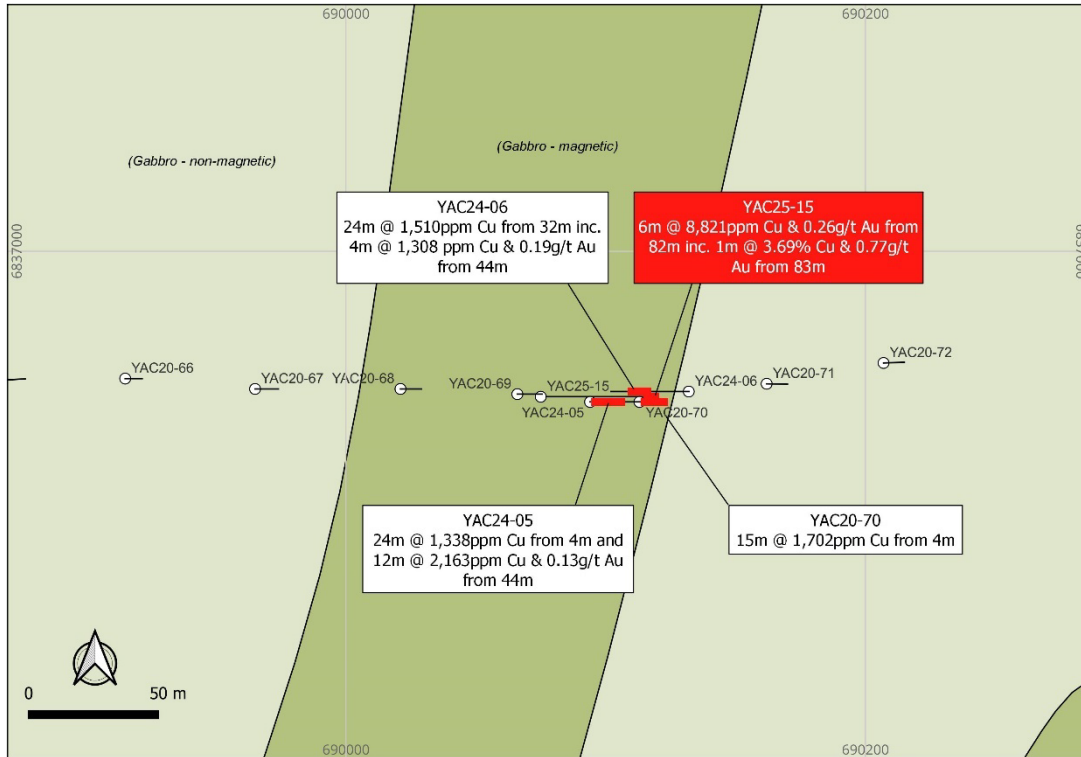


Figure 8. Plan of YT12 slim line RC drilling on geology. YAC24-15 results are shown red, historic mineralised intersections are shown white (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).

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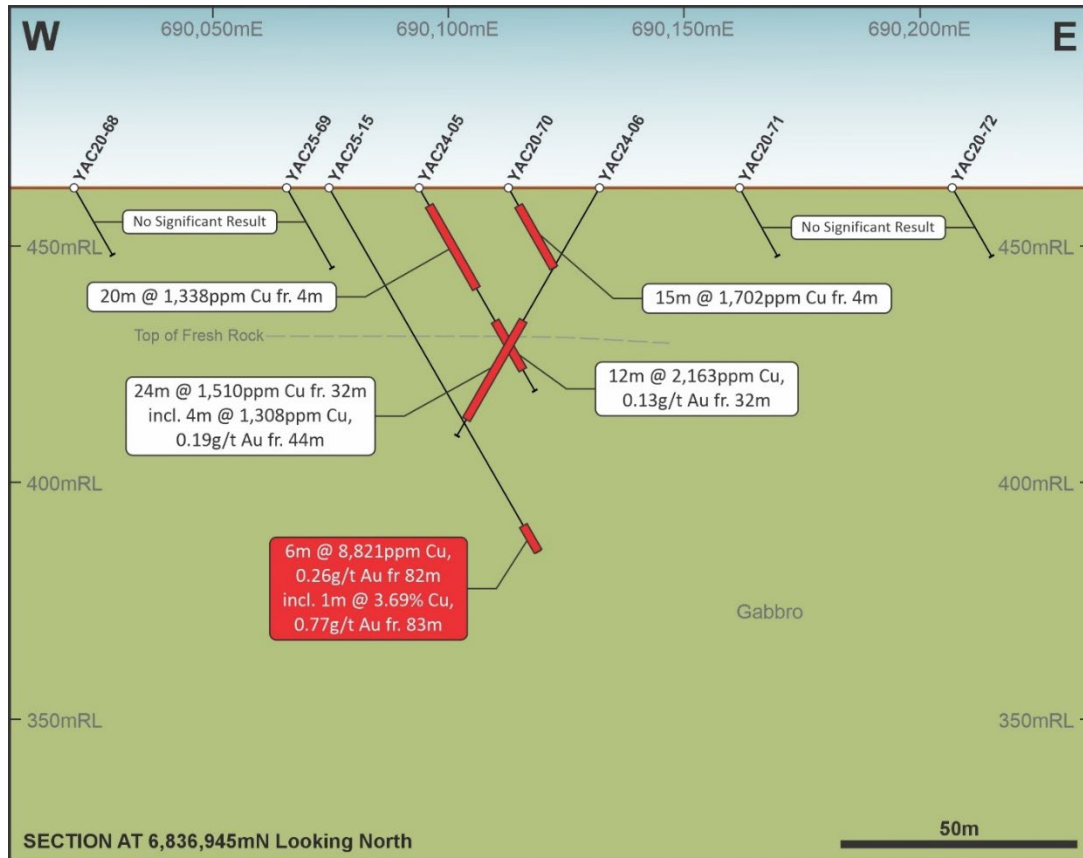


Figure 9. YT12 section at 6,836,945mN looking north.

Five slim line RC holes (YAC25-07 to YAC25-11) were drilled at the **Magnetic Hill Prospect** (Figure 10) during the January drilling campaign. Magnetic Hill is a historic prospect which has not been the focus of exploration activity since 2007.

The area has previously been explored by Meekal Pty Ltd, RGC Exploration Pty Ltd and others. RGC explored the area under a joint venture agreement with Meekal.

RGC undertook gridding, soil & ferricrete sampling, soil and rock chip sampling and RAB drilling. Four of these holes YRB25, YRB28, YRB31 and YRB34^[15] intersected anomalous copper (Table 3). RGC conducted drilling along east-west grid lines spaced 50m, 100, and 150m apart. A four-meter composite sample was collected from the bottom of each hole and analysed for Au using fire assay. A further 29 element suite including copper was analysed by spectrascan-ICP.

In 2006 ERL completed a series of RAB holes across the area including holes YMRB06-11 and YMRB06-14^[16] (Table 3) which also intersected anomalous copper. These historic holes form the target for YAC25-08 to YAC25-11 drilling.

In 2007 reverse circulation hole YRC07-07^[14] drilled by ERL intersected, **31m @ 2,544ppm Cu from 124m**. No follow-up work was undertaken on this result. YRC07-07 was drilled with a dip of -55°, directed towards 270°.

ERL drilled one slimline RC drill hole (YAC25-07) to test the repeatability and extent of the copper mineralisation while a drill rig capable of reaching the desired depth was available.

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YAC25-07 was designed as a scissor hole and was drilled with a dip of -60°, directed towards 90°.

Significant mineralised intercepts for Magnetic Hill drilling are listed below.

- **YAC25-07: 20m @ 1,721ppm Cu from 4m
20m @ 2,348ppm Cu from 40m
2m @ 1,958ppm Cu from 100m**
- YAC25-08: 2m @ 1,180ppm Cu from 44m
- YAC25-09: 8m @ 1,522ppm Cu from 16m
- YAC25-10: 22m @ 1,721ppm Cu from 6m
- YAC25-11: 4m @ 1,179ppm Cu from 0m and
4m @ 1,066ppm Cu & 0.13g/t Au from 12m and
4m @ 1,007ppm Cu from 24m

YAC25-07 intersected a coarse grained pyroxenite with domains of disseminated (<1% sulphide) fine chalcopyrite & pyrite and micro veinlets hosting sulphides in fresh rock.

Due to the hard ground the desired drill depth was not reached, and the target depth remains untested.

YAC25-08 to YAC25-11 targeted two further zones of anomalous copper-gold encountered in historic drilling. Although copper values exceeding 1,000ppm were intersected, their significance is unknown at this stage.

The area around **YT14 Prospect** has previously been explored by Esso, La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd and others utilising various techniques including RAB, aircore, auger soil sampling, rock chip sampling and geophysics. ERL has not previously conducted any work directly on the prospect.

In 2007 La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd drilled a series of RAB holes on E – W lines across the area now encompassed within E57/681 as part of a regional exploration program. One of these holes YUR339 ^[17] drilled to a depth of 53m intersected 16m @ 0.14g/t Au from 36m with trace amounts of pyrite. Sampling was undertaken as 4m composites and submitted to Genalysis Laboratories for assay. Samples were analysed by aqua regia digest (10g charge), solvent extraction and graphite furnace AAS finish for gold (1 ppb detection limit) and copper. There has been no follow-up to this intersection.

In the January program ERL targeted the YUR339 by drilling two slim line RC holes (YAC25-13 and YAC25-14) to test the area for gold mineralisation.

YAC25-13 targeted the area directly below YUR339 to a down hole depth of 84m. YAC25-14 targeted the area to the north of YUR339 and was drilled to a depth of 94m.

There are no significant gold or copper assay results, with the highest gold assay from both holes being YAC24-14: 4m @ 51ppb from 4m.

Significant mineralised intercepts for YT14 Prospect drilling are listed below.

- YAC25-13 no significant result
- YAC25-14 no significant result

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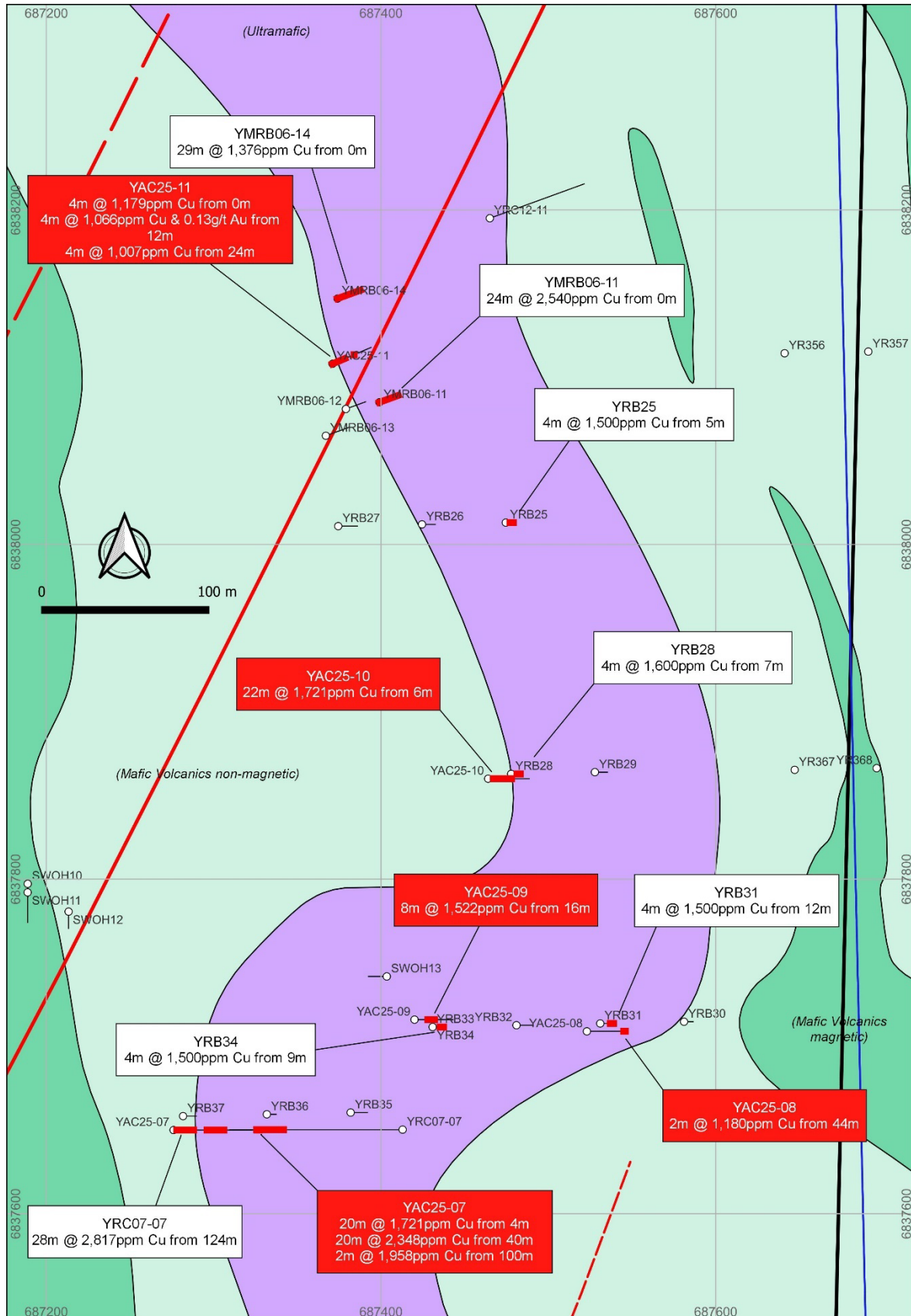


Figure 10. Plan showing recent Magnetic Hill drilling results and significant historic results on interpreted geology from geophysical magnetic data.

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Next steps,

- Survey the AC and slim line RC collars using DGPS
- Test YT01 with RC drilling at depth in fresh rock and along strike to the east and west
- Undertake geophysical downhole EM at YT12.
- Further drilling to test Magnetic Hill
- Revise the strategy for drill testing of the western end of YT01 due to steep terrain. Investigate re-drilling YAC25-04 – drill through dolerite
- Detailed mapping and geophysics to better define the dolerite at YT01

Table 1. List of drill holes from ERL Yuinmery January 2025 Slim Line RC drilling program with location details (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Tenement
YT01	YAC25-01	687,007	6,835,404	456	180	-60	115	E57/1037
YT01	YAC25-02	686,689	6,835,328	458	160	-63	88	E57/1037
YT01	YAC25-03	686,579	6,835,333	465	160	-62	82	E57/1037
YT01	YAC25-04	686,652	6,835,412	484	180	-62	62	E57/1037
YT01	YAC25-05	686,783	6,835,402	473	180	-63	109	E57/1037
YT01	YAC25-06	686,781	6,835,363	467	180	-60	112	E57/1037
Magnetic Hill	YAC25-07	687,276	6,837,650	467	90	-60	102	M57/265
Magnetic Hill	YAC25-08	687,523	6,837,709	463	90	-60	46	M57/265
Magnetic Hill	YAC25-09	687,420	6,837,716	465	90	-60	46	M57/265
Magnetic Hill	YAC25-10	687,464	6,837,860	464	90	-60	49	M57/265
Magnetic Hill	YAC25-11	687,372	6,838,109	463	67	-60	50	M57/265
YT19	YAC25-12	685,472	6,836,398	472	270	-60	109	M57/636
YT14	YAC25-13	688,781	6,840,661	489	90	-60	84	E57/681
YT14	YAC25-14	688,811	6,840,680	489	90	-60	94	E57/681
YT12	YAC25-15	690,075	6,836,944	462	90	-60	88	M57/636

Table 2. YT12 Prospect significant historic drilling intercepts (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Mineralised Intercepts	Company
YAC20-70 ^[7]	690,113	6,836,942	462	19	15m @ 1,702ppm Cu from 4m	ERL
YAC24-05 ^[13]	690,094	6,836,942	462	49	20m @ 1,338ppm Cu from 4m & 12m @ 2,163ppm Cu & 0.13g/t Au from 32m	ERL
YAC24-06 ^[13]	690,132	6,836,946	462	60	24m @ 1,510ppm Cu from 32m including 4m @ 1,308ppm Cu & 0.19g/t Au from 44m	ERL

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**Table 3. Magnetic Hill Prospect significant historic drilling intercepts
 (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).**

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Mineralised Intercepts	Company
YRC07-07 ^[14]	687,413	6,837,650	464	180	28m @ 2,817ppm Cu from 124m	ERL
YRB25 ^[15]	687475	6,838,013	462	9	4m @ 1,500ppm from 5m	RGC
YRB28 ^[15]	687,478	6,837,863	465	11	4m @ 1,600ppm Cu from 7m	RGC
YRB31 ^[15]	687,531	6,837,714	464	16	4m @ 1,500ppm Cu from 12m	RGC
YRB34 ^[15]	687,431	6,837,712	465	13	4m @ 1,500ppm C from 9m	RGC
YMRB06-11 ^[16]	687,399	6,838,085	464	24	24m @ 2,540ppm Cu from 0m	ERL
YMRB06-14 ^[16]	687,374	6,838,147	464	29	29m @ 1,376ppm Cu from 0m	ERL

**Table 4. YT14 Prospect significant historic drilling intercepts
 (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).**

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Mineralised Intercepts	Company
YUR339 ^[17]	688,800	6,840,650	477	53	16m @ 0.14g/t Au from 36m	La Mancha

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This announcement is authorised for release by:

Michael Ruane
Non-Executive Chairman

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Additional Information

Further details relating to the information in this release can be found in the following ASX announcements:

1. ASX: ERL *“Yuinmery RC drilling results”* 18 April 2023
2. ASX: ERL *“Yuinmery continues to deliver excellent copper-gold & copper-nickel results”* 24 April 2020
3. ASX: ERL *“Strong anomalism in reconnaissance drilling”* 24 January 2020
4. ASX: ERL *“Exploration Projects Update”* 16 September 2019
5. ASX: ERL *“Drilling confirms new copper-gold & copper nickel prospects at Yuinmery”* 11 March 2020
6. ASX: ERL *“Assay results from Yuinmery Project”* 02 May 2022
7. ASX: ERL *“Widespread copper, gold & nickel mineralisation in aircore drilling at Yuinmery”* 15 February 2021
8. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd Wamex Report A71187 (2005)
9. ASX: ERL *“Aircore Drilling Program Completed at Yuinmery”* 28 October 2024
10. ASX: ERL *“Pennys Gold Project Aircore Drilling Results”* 25 October 2022
11. ASX: ERL *“Excellent Results from Yuinmery Drilling”* 22 September 2021
12. ASX: ERL *“Penny’s Gold Project Aircore Drilling Results”* 25 October 2022
13. ASX: ERL *“Yuinmery Aircore Drilling Program Results”* 25 November 2024
14. ASX: ERL *“More High Grade Copper-gold intersections from Yuinmery”* 28 November 2007
15. RGC Exploration Pty Ltd, Wamex Report A36558 (1992)
16. Empire Resources Ltd, Wamex Report A73974 (2006)
17. La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Wamex Report A76122 (2007)

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Mark Shelverton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Shelverton is a full-time employee of Empire Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking 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 Shelverton consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

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New Information

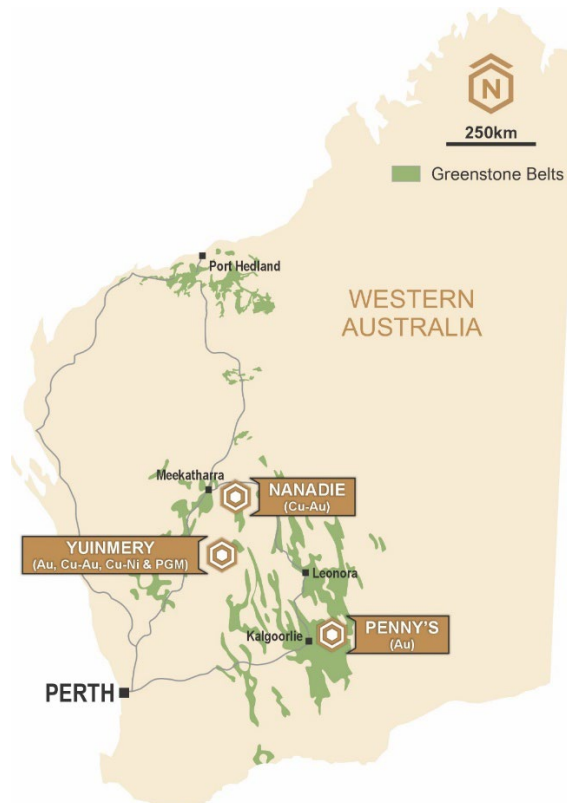
Information concerning the current mineral resource estimate relating to the Just Desserts deposit is extracted from the ASX Announcement dated 17 May 2016.

Empire Resources Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Empire Resources Limited confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

About Empire

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL) is a gold and copper focussed exploration and development company. Empire owns three highly prospective projects. The Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project 470km northeast of Perth in the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, the Nanadie Copper-Gold Project southeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison Region and the Penny's Gold Project 45km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the prolific Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. Empire's projects have numerous exploration targets with excellent potential.

Empire has an experienced team of exploration, development and financial professionals who are committed to developing a sustainable and profitable mineral business. Empire seeks to extract value from direct exploration of its existing projects as well as identifying value accretive investment opportunities that complement the Company's development objectives.



Empire Resources Project Location

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JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE YUINMERY COPPER - GOLD PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slim Line Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling utilising a 114mm RC face sample hammer to collect one metre samples in buckets. Each drilled sample was placed on the ground in ordered rows by the drill crew under ERL supervision. Samples for geochemical analysis were primarily collected as four (4) meter composite samples, with one (1) meter samples being collected at the end of each hole. Depending on the end of hole depth a composite sample less than 4m may have been collected from each hole. Each 4m composite sample was created using a 50mm diameter spear and spearing the relevant four, one-meter sample piles to collect a sub-sample of approximate equal volume from each one-meter sample pile, the speared sample was placed in a pre-numbered calico bag to create the four-meter composite sample. Composite samples were generally 3kg in size made up of equal sub-sample from each one-meter sample pile. A one-meter sample was collected in a pre-numbered calico bag at the end of each hole by spearing the last one-meter sample pile from each hole. Care was taken to create samples of the same weight; generally, around 3kg. Composite samples and one-meter samples were created by Empire Resources personnel. Drill holes were angled towards 160° to 180° at YT01 prospect; 270° at YT19 prospect; 90° at YT12 prospect, Magnetic Hill prospect and YT14 prospect., All samples were analysed by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (Intertek code AR10/MS33). Historic YUR series holes samples were collected by PVC spear as 4m composites and analysed for gold by aqua regia digest, solvent extraction and graphite furnace AAS finish to 1ppb by Genalysis in Perth. An aliquot of the 10g digest from the final sample in each hole was also determined for a multi-element

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	<p>suite (Ag, As, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn) by flame AAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples from historic YRB series holes were collected as four-meter composite samples taken from the bottom of each hole and analysed for Au using fire assay a further 29 element suite including copper was analysed by spectrascan-ICP. • YMRB series holes sampling was undertaken as four-meter composite sampling for the entire length of hole and assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb & Zn by Genalysis Laboratory Services by method B/SAAS and B/AAS. Pt & Pd was analysed using method FA25/MS • YRC07-07: the entire length of the hole was sampled as either 4m composites or 1m samples. Four-meter composites were created using a spear, 1m samples were collected from the rig mounted splitter. Aqua regia digest with ICP-MS & ICP-OES finish were used to analyse the 4m composite samples while results from 1m samples were determined by FA and mixed acid digest with ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish. Analysis suite included Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pt, Sb, Sn & Zn. Samples were analysed at Ultratrace Laboratories
<p>Drilling Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was undertaken using Slim Line Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling technique, used an 114mm RC face sample hammer. • Slim Line RC drilling is a specialised drilling technique utilising much of the equipment used in air core drilling but using a RC face sample hammer to collect the sample as opposed to the traditional air core blade bit commonly high air pressure is also used to maintain sample recovery. • The drill hole orientation is surveyed using a compass and clinometer. • Samples are drill spoil/chips and as such cannot be orientated. • Drilling was performed by Australian Air Core Pty Ltd. • Historic YUR, YRB and YMRB series holes are RAB holes.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recoveries are estimated visually, along with moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs by Empire field crew. Sample recoveries were generally considered >80%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated sample recovery is recorded by the Empire field crew at the time of sampling. As a minimum standard, sample buckets and cyclone are cleaned at the end of each drill rod. There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade or if bias has been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed geological logging has been carried out on all RC holes but due to the nature of the drilling technique and resultant sample no geotechnical data have been recorded. Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other features of note. All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sample techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were speared directly from one meter drill sample piles. All samples are dried, crush to ~2mm then pulverized in a LM5 or similar mill to a grind of 85% passing 75 micron. Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards insertion at a rate of approximately 1:40 and, field duplicates samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. The analytical technique involved Aqua Regia of a 10g with ICP-MS finish for multi element analysis. No geophysical or portable analysis tool were used to determine assay values. Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All these data are reported to the Company.

	<p><i>checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data was collected in the field using Excel templates on a Panasonic Toughbook laptop. The data are transferred into the companies Microsoft Access database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data
Location of Data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars are located using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP64x, nominal accuracy is 3m. • Grid system is GDA94 MGA Zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YT01: holes drilled on north-south lines spaced approximately 50m apart to provide even drill coverage. YT12: one hole drilled on an existing east-west drill line spaced 20m from previous drilling. Magnetic Hill: all holes except YAC25-11 drilled on existing east-west drill lines, spaced as required to intersect target; YAC25-11 evenly spaced 40m between 2 historic holes and orientated to intersect target. YT19: one hole drilled on an existing east-west drill line with a collar spacing between holes of 20m. YT14: holes collared on historic east-west grid lines spaced 20m apart. Hole positioning along grid line to intersect target zone. • NA • RC results being reported are mostly based on 4m composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill sample orientation is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. • Bias introduced by drilling orientation is considered insignificant due to the depth of cover and lower penetration of residual bedrock

Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples for submission to the laboratory are collected in pre-numbered calico bags; top of each bag is secured with a draw string. At each drill pad, calico sample bags are placed inside a poly woven bag (4 to a bag); top of each poly woven bag is secured with a cable tie. Each poly woven bag is annotated with the company name and the sample numbers held within each bag. Poly woven bags are transported to the Intertek Maddington Laboratory and placed on pallets by Empire Resources personnel. The Intertek Maddington Laboratory has a fenced compound with lockable gate.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Maddington by Empire Resources personnel for sample preparation and analysis The laboratories are subject to routine and random inspections The program was completed and, data processed by the competent person who is an employee of Empire.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's' Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project comprises five granted tenements: M57/265, M57/636, E57/1037, E57/681 and, E57/1027. Tenements M57/265, M57/636 and E571037 are 100% owned by ERL Tenements E57/681 and E57/1027 are 91.89% owned by Empire and are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) of 1.25% All tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Mining Corporation Ltd commenced base metal exploration in the area in 1969 and continued until 1981. Soil sampling, ground magnetics, IP and EM were exploration methods used to target their vacuum, percussion and diamond drilling programs. Esso Australia Ltd explored the area between 1979 and 1984 using EM, RAB and diamond drilling in the search for Golden Grove - Scuddles type base metal deposits.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Hill Minerals Ltd explored part of the area for base metals between 1986 and 1991. This involved rock chip sampling and limited percussion drilling. • Meekal Pty Ltd commenced an exploration program in 1985 by remapping parts of the syncline and rock chip sampling. In 1986 Meekal introduced Arboyne NL into the project who carried out gold exploration by drilling reverse circulation holes under old gold workings. • Between 1989 and 1991 RGC Exploration Pty Ltd explored the area concentrating on the potential for gold mineralization. This exploration consisted of geological mapping, rock chip sampling and some RAB drilling. • In 1992 Meekal Pty Ltd joint ventured the project to Giralia Resources NL, who brought in CRAE as a partner in 1993. CRAE completed a ground EM survey and drilled three diamond holes in its search for base metals. • Gindalbie Gold NL then explored the area for gold between 1995 and 2000. This work entailed a wide spaced soil sampling program but although several anomalous zones were identified no drilling was undertaken. • Mineral Resources Australia / La Mancha explored the northern end of the project area between 2002 and 2010 completing; extensive soil sampling (Auger), reconnaissance (RAB / Aircore) drilling and geophysical surveys (VTEM and aeromagnetic surveys). • Empire Resources Ltd commenced exploration in the area during 2006. To date a number of RAB, RC and diamond drilling programmes have been completed as well as aerial, surface and downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys.
Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Yuinmery project area covers the eastern portion of the Archaean Youanmi greenstone belt with rock types consisting largely of altered mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with chloritic felsic and intermediate volcanic units. The volcanic units contain a number of intercalated strongly sulphidic cherty sediments which are host to VMS copper-gold mineralization. In the project area these rocks lie on the eastern side of the regional Youanmi Fault and form the southern closure of a northerly plunging syncline.

	<p>The volcanic rocks have been intruded by dolerites, gabbros, pyroxenites and other ultramafic rocks which probably form part of the layered Youanmi Gabbro Complex. Several zones of copper - gold mineralization have been identified within the project area by previous surface sampling and drilling. The volcanogenic massive sulphide style mineralization is associated with cherts, felsic volcanic breccias and tuffs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper-gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with lower order shears subsidiary to either the Youanmi or Yuinmery Shear zones. Gold sits in sub-vertical shears, and forms narrow, steep plunging high grade shoots at minor flexures in the shears as quartz-sulphide lodes.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen (15) Slim Line Reverse Circulation • drill holes for 1,236m were drilled at the Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project. • All drill hole details are provided and displayed in the attached tables and diagrams
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. • Length weighted copper intervals have been reported where the length weighted copper interval is >1000ppm. Consecutive intervals <1000ppm Cu have not been used in the length weighted interval. • Mineralisation over 0.1g/t Au has been included in aggregation of sample intervals. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole intercepts are reported as downhole intercepts due to the early nature of the program and the uncertainty in interpreted mineralisation widths and geometry.

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Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Figures and Tables in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data from the drill program is provided in the report. Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	

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