17 April 2025 **ASX Release**

YUINMERY RC DRILLING PROGRAM RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final assay results received from March 2025 RC drilling program completed at the Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project.
- Follow-up reverse circulation drilling intersected multiple intervals of copper-gold mineralisation.
- Drilling highlights include:
  - **10m @ 2,555ppm Cu & 0.23g/t Au from 137m (YRC25-01) includes**
    1m @ 1,219ppm Cu & 0.72g/t Au from 137m
    2m @ 4,138ppm Cu & 0.03g/t Au from 138m
    1m @ 5,222ppm Cu & 0.42g/t Au from 144m
    4m @ 1,744ppm Cu & 0.35g/t Au from 152m
  - **4m @ 5,014ppm Cu & 0.15g/t Au from 72m (YRC25-02)**
  - **6m @ 5,563ppm Cu & 0.41g/t Au from 108m (YRC25-02) includes**
    2m @ 16,152ppm Cu (1.62% Cu) & 0.57g/t Au from 112m
  - **1m @ 16,353ppm Cu (1.64% Cu) & 0.22g/t Au from 116m (YRC25-02)**
  - **36m @ 1,595ppm Cu & 0.06g/t Au from 36m (YRC25-03) includes**
    4m @ 2,520ppm Cu & 0.10g/t Au from 36m
    4m @ 3,361ppm Cu & 0.14g/t Au from 68m
    4m @ 3,385ppm Cu & 0.05g/t Au from 88m

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 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling campaign at its Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project in Western Australia.

Four (4) RC drill holes for 564m (Table 1), were completed testing two copper-gold prospects.

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 Inferred Resource of **2.52Mt @1.31% Cu, 0.49g/t Au and 1.76g/t Ag** using a 0.5% Cu cut-off.

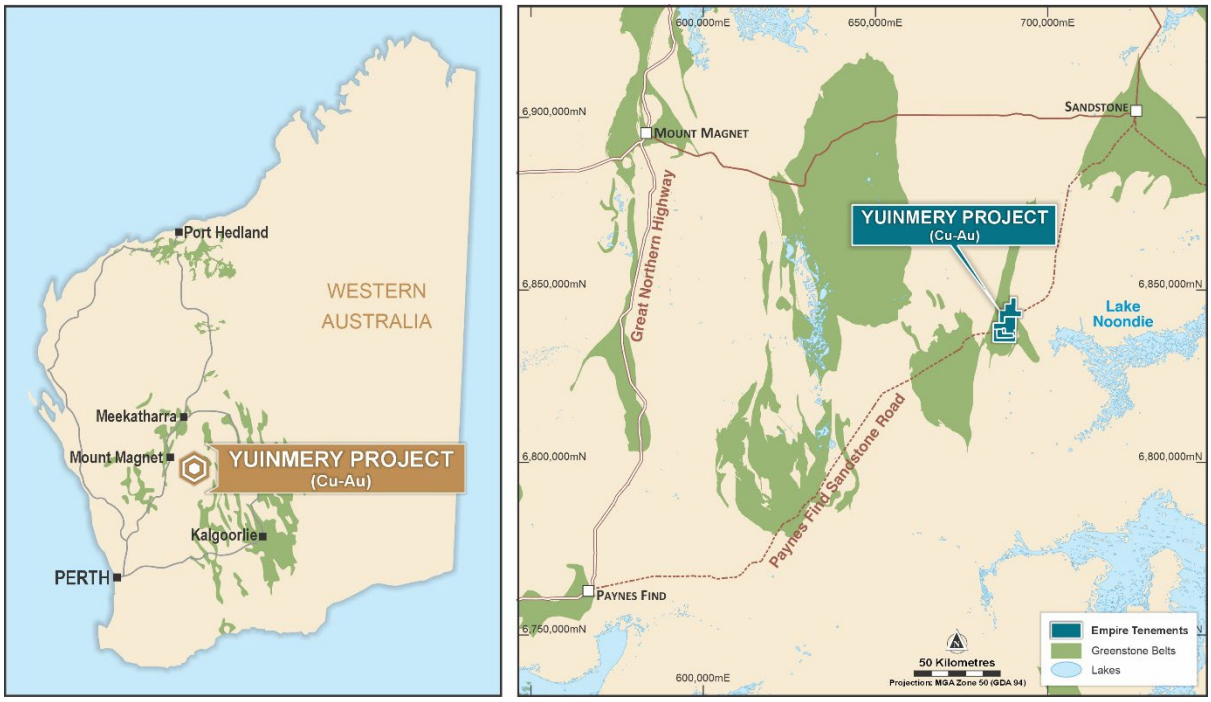

Figure 1. Yuinmery Project location map

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.

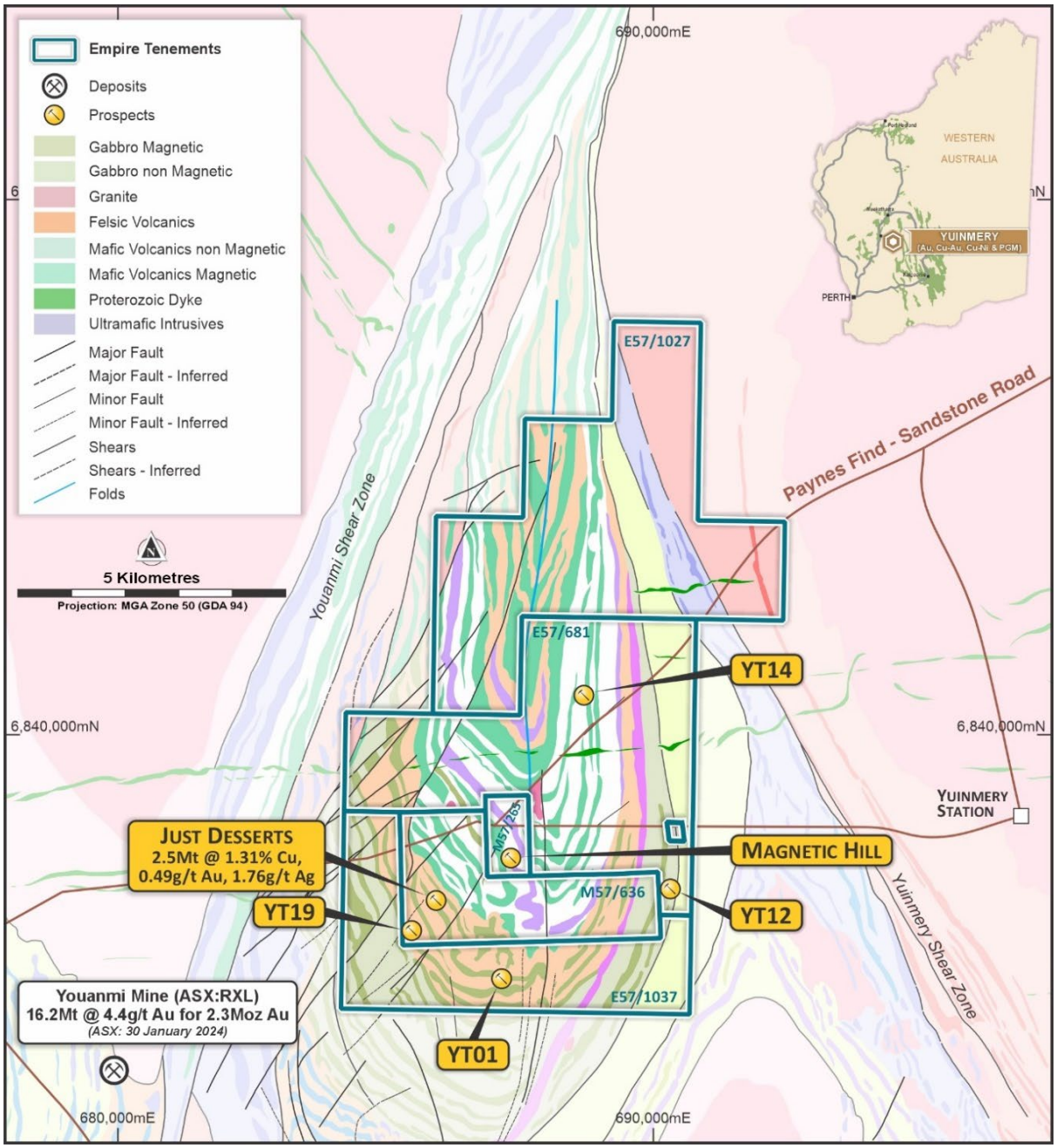

Figure 2. Regional geology of the Yuinmery area interpreted from aeromagnetic data showing the location of the YT12 & YT19 prospects.

YUINMERY PROJECT DRILLING PROGRAM

In March 2025, ERL undertook RC drilling to follow up on results from slim line RC drilling completed in January 2025. A total of four (4) RC holes (YRC25-01 to 04) for 564m where drilled.

The drilling targeted two prospects, YT12 and YT19, where substantial widths of low grade copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected in previous drilling [1] [2] [3].

At the **YT12 Prospect**, three (3) RC holes (YRC25-01 to 03) were drilled to follow-up on copper-gold mineralisation intersected in slim line RC drilling undertaken January 2025 [3], air core drilling undertaken in November 2024 [2] and previously in 2020 [1], and to further test the mineralisation in fresh rock.

Multiple zones of low-grade copper-gold mineralisation were intersected in the drilling. The mineralisation occurs proximal to the contact of north - south trending magnetic and non-magnetic mafic volcanic rocks.

Significant mineralised intercepts from this round of YT12 drilling are listed below (intervals ≥ 1,000ppm Cu reported).

- **YRC25-01:** **4m @ 1,121ppm Cu & 0.15g/t Au from 52m**
  8m @ 1,570ppm Cu & 0.05g/t Au from 88m including
  1m @ 3,160ppm Cu & 0.12g/t Au from 91m
  1m @ 2,485ppm Cu & 0.09g/t Au from 102m
  8m @ 1,470ppm Cu & 0.07g/t from 104m
  4m @ 108ppm Cu & 0.34g/t Au from 128m
  10m @ 2,555ppm Cu & 0.23g/t Au from 137m including
  1m @ 1,219ppm Cu & 0.72g/t Au from 137m
  2m @ 4,138ppm Cu & 0.03g/t Au from 138m
  1m @ 5,222ppm Cu & 0.42g/t Au from 144m
  4m @ 1,744ppm Cu & 0.35g/t Au from 152m

- **YRC25-02:** **16m @ 1,369ppm Cu & 0.01g/t Au from 8m**
  4m @ 5,014ppm Cu & 0.15g/t Au from 72m
  4m @ 1,829ppm Cu & 0.06g/t Au from 80m
  8m @ 1,320ppm Cu & 0.03g/t Au from 96m
  6m @ 5,563ppm Cu & 0.41g/t Au from 108m includes
  2m @ 16,152ppm Cu (1.62% Cu) & 0.57g/t Au from 112m
  1m @ 16,353ppm Cu (1.64% Cu) & 0.22g/t Au from 116m

- **YRC25-03:** **8m @ 1,870ppm Cu & 0.01g/t Au from 4m**
  4m @ 1,005ppm Cu & 0.05g/t Au from 20m
  36m @ 1,595ppm Cu & 0.06g/t Au from 36m includes
  4m @ 2,520ppm Cu & 0.10g/t Au from 36m
  4m @ 3,361ppm Cu & 0.14g/t Au from 68m
  4m @ 3,385ppm Cu & 0.05g/t Au from 88m

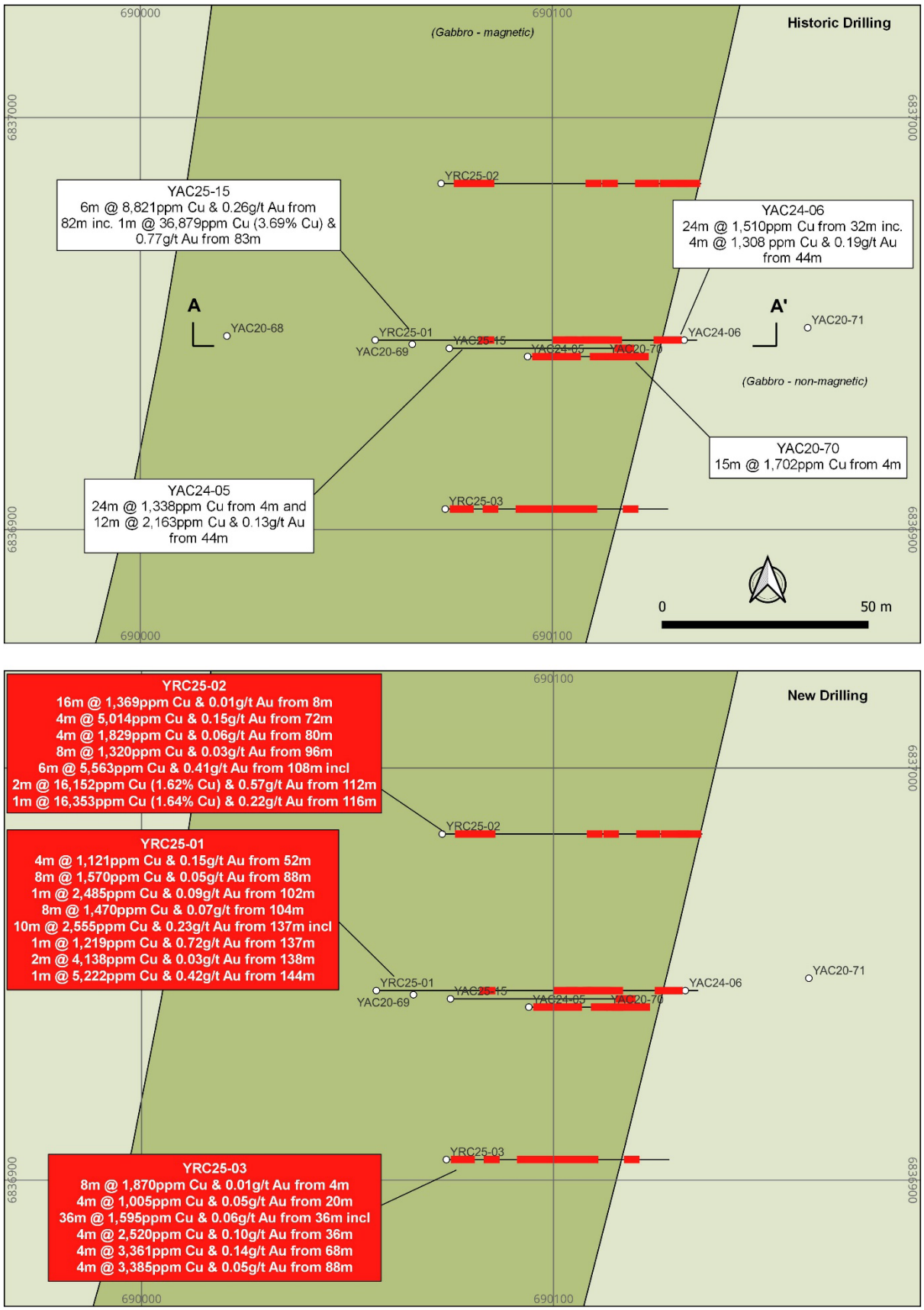

Figure 3. Plan of YT12 RC drilling on geology. RC drilling results are shown in red text box, historic mineralised intersections are shown white (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).

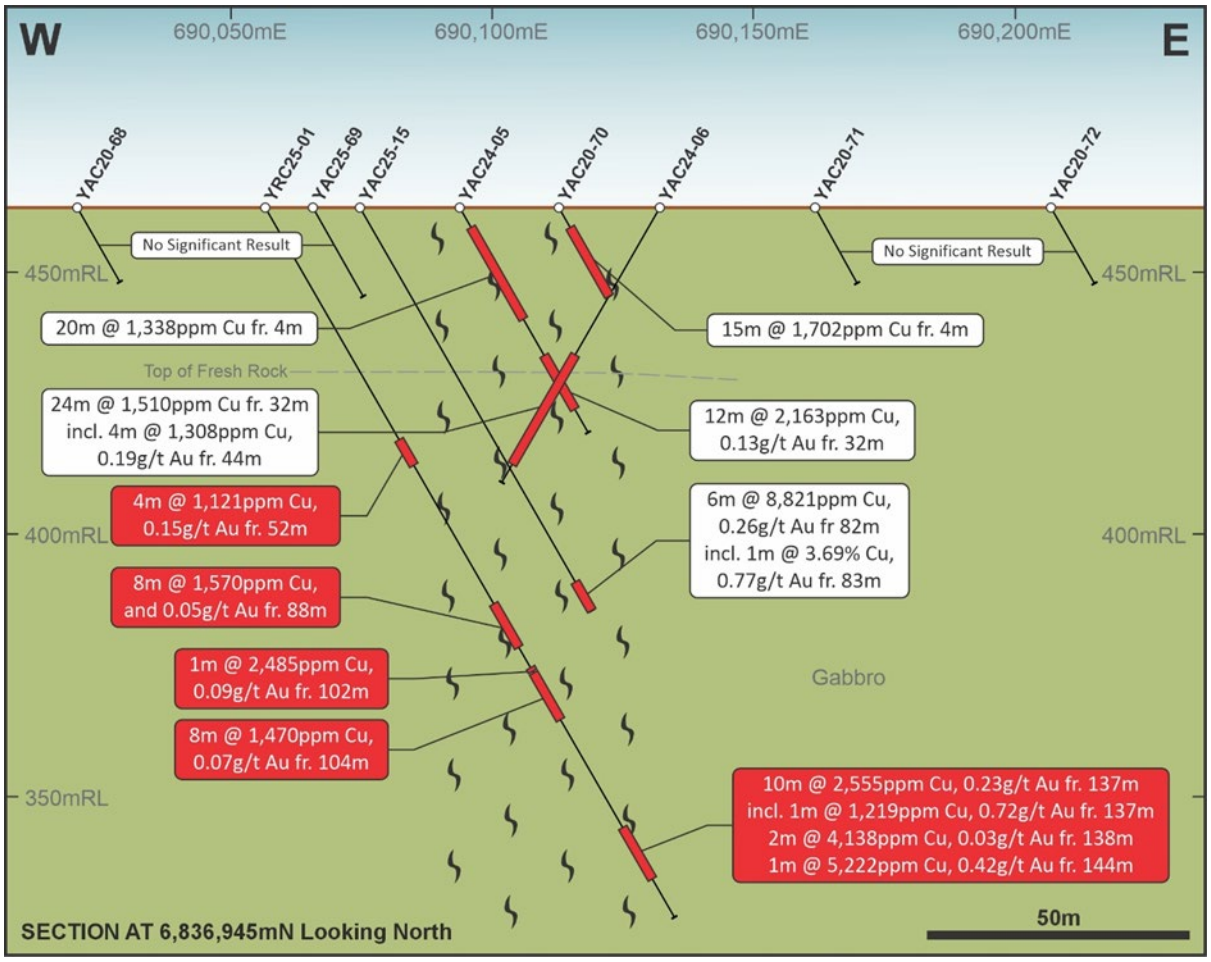

Figure 4. YT12 section A - A' at 6,836,945mN looking north.

In January 2025 slim line RC hole YAC25-12 was drilled at **YT19 Prospect** targeting the down dip extension of the mineralisation intersected in air core hole YAC24-21 [2] (31m @ 2,060ppm Cu from 24m) however issues encountered during drilling resulted in 4 samples not being collected and the desired hole depth not being reached. ERL redrilled this hole (YRC25-04) during March 2025 using the RC drilling method and collaring YRC25-04, 20m to the east of YAC25-12.

Significant results from RC hole YRC25-04 are:

YRC25-04: **48m @ 1,568ppm Cu & 0.05g/t Au from 68m** including
2m @ 2,461ppm Cu & 0.11g/t Au from 102m and
4m @ 2496ppm Cu & 0.09g/t Au from 112m

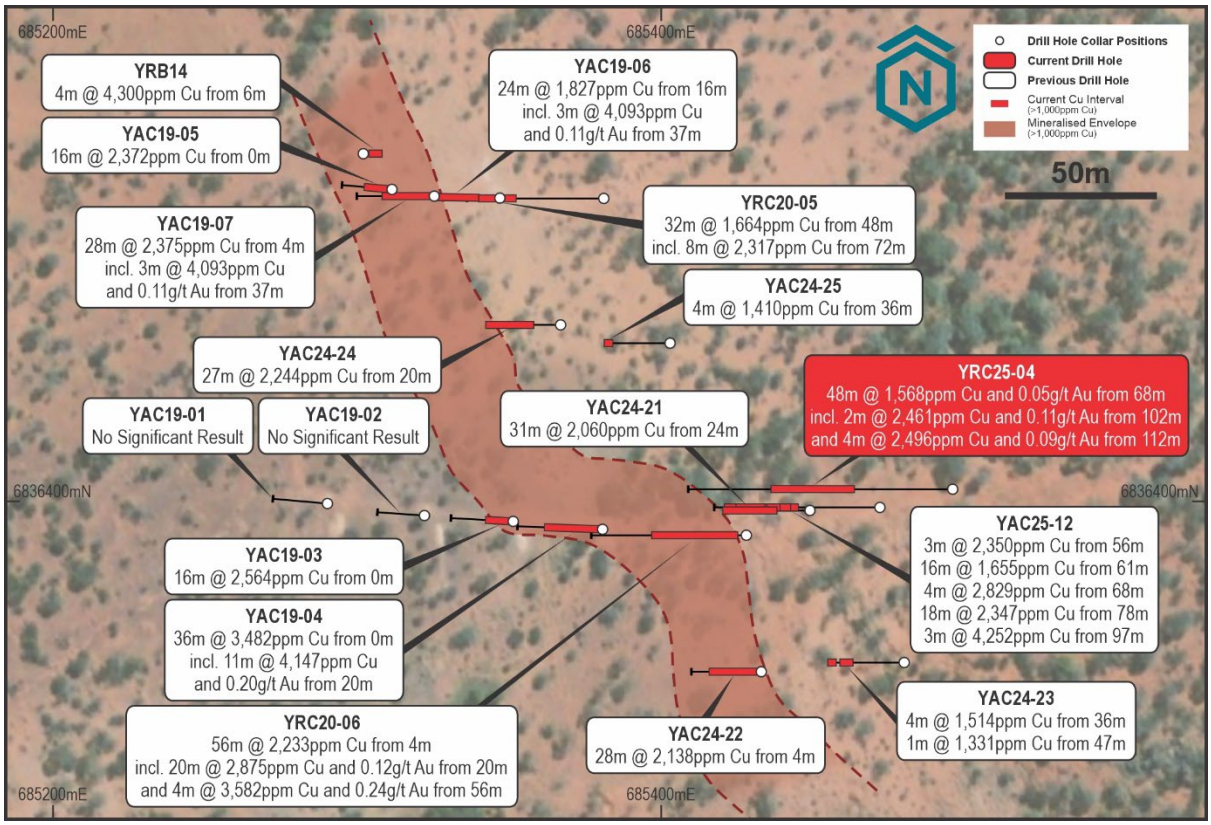

Figure 5. YT19 drilling (GDA94 MGA Zone 50). YRC25-04 shown with red callout.

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

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Tenement
YT12	YRC25-01	690,057	6,836,946	468	90	-60	156	M57/636
YT12	YRC25-02	690,073	6,836,984	468	90	-60	126	M57/636
YT12	YRC25-03	690,074	6,836,905	468	90	-60	108	M57/636
YT19	YRC25-04	685,496	6,836,404	472	270	-60	174	M57/636

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 continues to deliver excellent copper-gold & copper-nickel results*" 24 April 2020
2. ASX: ERL "*Yuinmery Aircore Drilling Program Results*" 25 November 2024
3. ASX: ERL "*Yuinmery Aircore Drilling Program Results*" 08 April 2025

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.

New Information

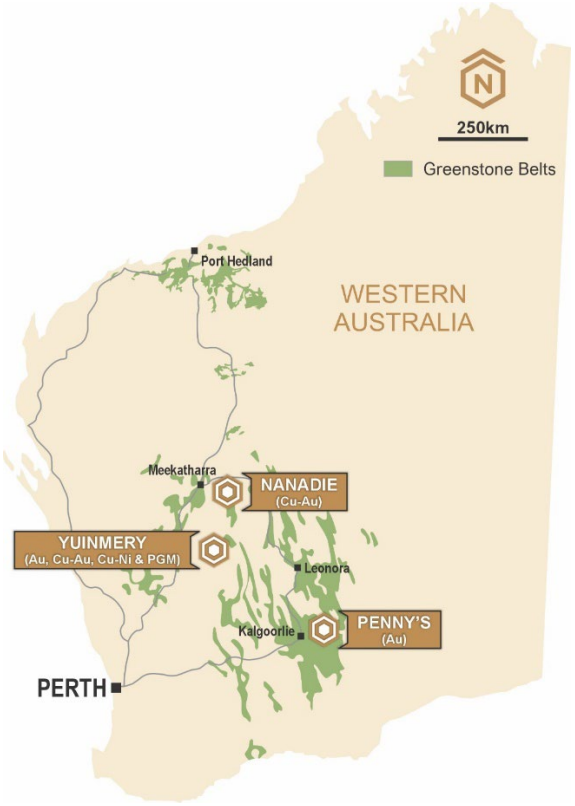
Information concerning the current mineral resource estimate relating to the Just Desserts deposit is extracted from the ASX Announcement dated 17 May 2016.

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

JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE YUINMERY COPPER - GOLD PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling utilising a 140mm RC face sample hammer to collect one metre samples in green plastic bags. Each drilled sample was placed on the ground in ordered rows by the drill crew under ERL supervision. • Samples for analysis were primarily collected as four (4) meter composite samples. 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.

	• *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*	• Composite samples were generally 3kg in size made up of equal sub-sample from each one-meter sample pile. • Composite samples were created by Empire Resources personnel. • Drill holes were angled towards 090^0 at YT12 prospect, 270^0 at YT19 prospect. • All samples were analysed by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (Intertek code AR10/MS33).
Drilling Techniques	• *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).*	• Drilling was undertaken using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling technique, using an 140mm RC face sample hammer. • 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 KTE Mining Services Pty Ltd.
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.*	• 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% • 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 deemed no sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• 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.

	• *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.*	• Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards insertion at a rate of approximately 1:30, no field duplicates were taken.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 tools 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.
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.*	• 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	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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	• *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.*	• YT12: YRC25-01 was drilled on an existing east-west drill line spaced 20m from previous drilling, YRC25-02 & 03 spaced 40m either side of YRC25-01. YT19: one hole drilled on an existing east-west drill line with a collar spacing between holes of 20m. • NA. • RC results being reported are mostly based on 4m composite samples.
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.*	• Drill sample orientation is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. • Bias introduced by drilling orientation is considered insignificant.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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. • 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 in1993. 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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. 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. • 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*	• Four (4) Reverse Circulation • drill holes for 564m were drilled at the Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project. • All drill hole details are provided and displayed in the attached tables and diagrams.

	• *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• 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 ≥ 1,000ppm. Consecutive intervals < 1,000ppm 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	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.*	• 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.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables in the announcement.
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 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	• *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*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.

		deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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).*	• 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. • Investigate undertaking 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. • Detailed mapping and geophysics to better define the dolerite at YT01. • Survey the AC and slim line RC collars using DGPS.