15 October 2025 ASX Release

MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE FOR THE A-ZONE DEPOSIT, YUINMERY PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

Empire Resources Ltd (ASX: ERL, or the Company) is pleased to announce the completion of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the A-Zone Copper-Gold Project located in the Yuinmery Project area of Western Australia (refer to Figure 1).

The total MRE comprises 1.06Mt @ 1.14% Cu & 0.40g/t Au, using a cut-off grade of >0.50% Cu (Table 1) with an Inferred classification. The MRE contains approximately 12,200 tonnes of copper metal and 13,900 oz of gold.

The A-Zone deposit forms part of ERL's Yuinmery Cu-Au project, which also hosts the Just Desserts Cu-Au deposit containing a JORC 2012 inferred resource of 2.52Mt @ 1.31% Cu & 0.49g/t Au[1].

Non-Executive Chairman, Michel Ruane comments:

"The maiden resource at A-zone provides us strong encouragement. Our combined resources at Just Desserts and A-Zone now total 3.59Mt @ 1.25% Cu and 0.46g/t Au and in a period of improving commodity prices, the Yuinmery project is now presenting us with potential development opportunities as we grow our Cu-Au resources.

Just Desserts and A-Zones are open at depth and potentially along strike. Our immediate plans though is to focus on the shallow (<60m depth) portions of the resources, targeting the high grade supergene zone as well as extensions. We also have emerging Cu-Au resources at YT01 and Smith Well. We remain enthusiastic about the future for the Yuinmery project as we continue exploring and developing new and exciting Cu-Au opportunities".

SUMMARY

Empire Resources Ltd (ERL) Yuinmery volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) project is located 475km northeast of Perth and 80km south-west of Sandstone (Figure 1). Geologically the project lies within the Youanmi greenstone belt.

The project includes Just Desserts and the A Zone deposits. Empire Resources Ltd has previously reported a JORC 2012 compliant resource of 2.52Mt @ 1.25% Cu, 0.49g/t Au and 1.76g/t Ag using a 0.5% Cu cut-off for the Just Desserts deposit.

The A-zone deposit is a VMS Cu-Au deposit hosted by cherts and other exhalatives within a sequence of mafic and felsic volcanics. Gabbro's and dolerites intrude the sequence but carry no mineralisation.

The A-Zone deposit was last drilled by ERL in 2023. Since then ERL has focussed on exploring the large shear zone hosted Cu-Au mineralisation at YT01, Smith Well, YT12 and YT19.

Listed below are tables summarising the A-Zone MRE. The MRE considers only fresh ore as there were difficulties in getting drill access on the hilltop which would better test potential oxide/transitional mineralisation. Lower cutoffs at 0.5% Cu and 1.0% Cu are presented[1].

Table 1. A-Zone inferred resource by Domain (0.5% Cu cutoff)

Domain	Tonnes	Grade % Cu	Grade Au (g/t)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Grade % Zn	Metal t Cu	Metal oz Au	Metal oz Ag	Metal t Zn
10	165,750	0.94	0.33	1.25	0.023	1561	1759	6661	38
11	187,650	1.31	0.22	0.50	0.025	2450	1327	3017	46
13	311,000	1.11	0.32	0.51	0.031	3456	2428	4136	97
120	403,800	1.17	0.59	1.75	0.054	4727	7660	22719	219
Total	**1,068,200**	**1.14**	**0.40**	**1.09**	**0.037**	**12,200**	**13,900**	**37,500**	**400**

- Only fresh rock is classified. No oxide or transitional ore estimated
- Minor rounding discrepancies may occur in summary table
- Mineral resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability

Table 2. A-Zone inferred resource by Domain. Domain (1.0% Cu cutoff)

Domain	Tonnes	Grade % Cu	Grade Au (g/t)	Grade Ag (g/t)	Grade % Zn	Metal t Cu	Metal oz Au	Metal oz Ag	Metal t Zn
10	67,050	1.32	0.30	1.55	0.032	887	656	3345	21
11	134,850	1.51	0.25	0.53	0.026	2045	1076	2304	35
13	192,150	1.32	0.35	0.55	0.032	2542	2155	3423	61
120	238,450	1.46	0.68	1.80	0.051	3480	5178	13836	121
Total	**632,500**	**1.42**	**0.45**	**1.13**	**0.038**	**8955**	**9066**	**22,900**	**240**

- Only fresh rock is classified. No oxide or transitional ore estimated
- Minor rounding discrepancies may occur in summary table
- Mineral resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability

Next Steps

1. New POW's were recently submitted to access the hilltop and strike extensions at A-Zone.
2. Apply for a Mining Licence over a portion of E57/681 that sits over the northern part of the A-Zone resource.
3. Undertake a field reconnaissance program to map and sample potential strike extensions and quartz veins in the A-Zone area.

MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

A-Zone Deposit

The A-Zone deposit lies approximately 90km southwest of the township of Sandstone. Mineralisation has been modelled over a 300m strike and is concentrated in four parallel domains with varying strike length. Mineralisation remains open up and down dip.

The A-Zone prospect is located 1.3km north of the existing Just Desserts Indicated/Inferred resource.

A maiden MRE for A-Zone deposit was undertaken in 2023 by Mr Stephen Godfrey acting as an independent consultant. My Godfrey has recently reviewed the MRE in October 2025. The MRE is based upon historical drill data (refer Drilling Section) and Empire drilling. A summary of the MRE is provided above in Table 1.

Geology

The Yuinmery project area covers the northwestern portion of the Archaean Youanmi Terrian (Southern Cross Domian) within a triangular shaped northerly plunging synform segment of the Youanmi greenstone belt. The belt is separated from the main part of the Youanmi greenstone belt by the Youanmi shear zone to the west, bounded to the east by the Yuinmery shear zone and intruded by granitic rocks to the south (Hassan, 2014).

The greenstones include ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, and are intruded by mafic igneous complexes. Using the stratigraphic scheme of Wyche et al (2013), the volcanic rocks are interpreted to be part of the >2820 to 2805Ma Norie Group and include the Yuinmery Volcanics Member comprising felsic schist with local dacite-rhyolite lava interlayered with BIF (Ivanic, 2019). The mafic igneous complexes are part of the Annean Supersuite (Van Kranendonk et al., 2013). The c.2810Ma Meeline Suite (and/or the Warriedar Suite?) intrudes the Norie Group in the project region.

The Courlbarloo Tonalite (2813+5 Ma), part of the Mt Kenneth Suite intrudes the mafic complexes and volcanic rocks of the Norie Group.

Metamorphic grade is typically low greenschist facies (Hassan, 2014).

Topographically A-Zone occurs in a small valley which opens towards the northeast into flat alluvial-colluvial plan. The discovery gossan identified by Western Mining Ltd occurs on a low hill just to the southwest of the northern end of the model mineralisation. A north trending felsic schist forming low hills separates A-Zone from the Courlbaloo Tonalite to the west; the Youanmi Shear Zone lies further to the west.

A-Zone is overlain by approximately 30m of mostly in-situ weathered regolith with a cover of ferruginous colluvium and clay generally less than 3m thick.

A-Zone occurs in a submarine volcanic environment within mafic and felsic volcanic rocks chemical sedimentary facies (discontinuous pods of chert). Dolerite / Gabbro intrudes the volcanic rocks. No mineralisation occurs within the dolerite / gabbro.

BIF occurs as short discontinuous parallel units outcropping in andesite-basaltic rocks throughout the area and, BIF rubble with finely laminated magnetite and chert alternating with carbonate-silica rich layers with evidence of folding litter the area.

Thin chert intervals (+/- fine py-po-cpy-magnetite occurring as disseminations or veinlets) have been recorded in historical mapping by ESSO Australia (Wamex A11833) at surface and in the diamond drill core logs (eg. MYMD42, MYMD41, MYMD40, MYMD39). The chert occurs proximal to the mineralised corridors.

Domains of strong patchy chlorite alteration around dark grey brownish zones of silica forming pseudobreccia texture (possible hyaloclastite) occur proximal to mineralization is evident in drill core.

A zone of sodium depletion occurs around elevated Cu, interpreted to reflect the more intense hydrothermal chlorite alteration and feldspar destruction.

Several zones of copper - gold mineralization have been identified within the project area by previous surface sampling and drilling. Including Just Desserts Deposit, YT01 Prospect and Smith Well Prospect.

The Youanmi Greenstone Belt is host to several deposits including Rox Resources Limited's Youanmi Project (3.2 million ounces of gold @ 3.57g/t gold) located 7.0 km from the Yuinmery Project and Ramelius Resources Ltd's Penny Gold Mine (320,000 ounces of gold @ 22.0g/t gold) 35km south of the Yuinmery Project.

Drilling

The drilling database for the mineral resource includes data collected between 1974 and 2023 by various companies including ERL. The database comprises 53 drill holes for 11,178.4m of drilling.

Drilling is a combination of percussion, RAB, RC and diamond drilling (Table 2); 46 of these holes were drilled by ERL, 8 of which were extended with diamond tails; 4 other diamond drill holes have also been drilled. All holes have been used in lithological interpretation.

Following a review of QAQC and sampling parameters, all RAB holes were excluded from the resource estimate.

Drilling was mostly undertaken on seven main northeast-southwest sections, spaced 40m apart along a northwest-southeast corridor. Most holes were angled at -60^0 to the southwest.

Table 1. Summary of A-Zone drill holes

Company	Year	No. Holes	Meters	Type	Comment
Western Mining Corp	1974	2	204	PER	
Western Mining Corp	1974	3	545.6	DD	
Esso Aust. Ltd	1982	1	416	DD	
Meekal Pty Ltd	1988	1	37	RC	
Empire Resources	2005	2	103	RAB	
Empire Resources	2006	2	104	RAB	
Empire Resources	2007	3	615	RC	
Empire Resources	2008	1	221	RC	
Empire Resources	2011	24	5177	RC	
Empire Resources	2011	5	1651.6	RC_DD	- 1040m RC pre-collars - 611.6m of diamond tails
Empire Resources	2012	3	1156.2	RC_DD	- 826m of RC pre-collars - 330.2m of Diamond tails
Empire Resources	2018	2	400	RC	
Empire Resources	2021	3	408	RC	
Empire Resources	2023	1	140	RC	
Total		**53**	**11,178.4m**		

The drill meters by hole type is:

- RAB - 4 holes, totalling 207m.
- Percussion - 2 holes totalling 204m.
- RC - 43 holes totalling 8,864m (includes RC pre-collars).
- Diamond - 12 holes totalling 1,903.4m (includes diamond tails).

Forty-nine of the holes have been located by DGPS. Four historical holes not located using DGPS have not been used in the MRE.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

The deposit has been drilled and sampled by diamond coring, reverse circulation, percussion, and rotary air blast methods. The total number of holes drilled at the A-Zone deposit is 53 holes for 11,178m. Not all holes were used in the resource estimation.

In 1974 Western Mining Corporation drilled three diamond drill holes and two percussion holes at A-Zone. Two of the diamond holes had percussion pre-collars, the pre-collars were not sampled. Two separate percussion holes were drilled and sampled along their entire length using 2m composite samples. The diameter diamond core is not available, either is the sampling methodology, analytical laboratory used, or wet assay analytical technique undertaken, samples lengths range from 0.52m – 10.30m. There are no details available indicating the core was orientated. The holes were only used for geological interpretation purposes and were not used in the A-Zone resource estimation.

Esso completed one diamond hole at A-Zone in 1982. 8 samples were collected for petrography, only the offcuts from thin section preparation were sent for geochemical analysis (Ti, Y & Zr).

1988 Meekal Pty Ltd drilled one RC hole at A-Zone. The hole reached a depth of 37m; sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the hole at 1m intervals. Details relating to the size of the drill hole and sample technique are not available.

Empire in 2005 and 2006, drilled four RAB holes at A-Zone. 4m composite samples were collected along the entire length of each hole, hole depths ranged from 38m to 65m. All RAB holes have been excluded from the A Zone resource estimation.

Empire drilled three RC holes in 2007 and one RC hole in 2008. All holes were sampled their entire length except for one hole from the 2007 drilling that was sampled from 88m to 200m EOH. Sampling was a combination of 4m composite sampling and 1m samples.

In 2011 ERL drilled 21 RC holes at A-Zone. The top section of each hole was not sampled, with sampling generally commencing when saprock was intersected. Sampling was a combination of 4m composite and 1m samples. 1m samples were collected when the sulphide content was considered significant by the rig geologist.

Composite samples were created by using a PVC spear to collect a representative sample of equal volume from 4 sequential 1m samples collected in green plastic bags via cyclone/splitter from the reject sample shoot. All samples were sent to Ultra Trace Pty Ltd (Perth) for analysis. Five of the RC holes drilled in 2011 were pre-collars for NQ2 (47.6mm) diamond drilling hole extension, the entire RC section was sampled by 4m composite samples. The diamond section was selectively ½ core sampled determined by visual sulphide content.

In 2012, Empire drilled three RC holes with NQ2 diamond tails at A-Zone. 4m composite samples were taken through RC drilled section of each hole. The diamond core section was selectively ½ core sampled selected on sulphide content. Sample lengths ranged between 0.5m -1.1m, most of the samples being 1m intervals.

Diamond core from 2011-2012 was cut using an automatic core saw, a cut line was marked down the center of the core and ½ core sample consistently taken from the same side of the cut line. The remaining unsampled core was retained in core trays.

In 2018, ERL drilled two RC holes. Holes were selectively sampled at 1m intervals based on sulphide content and lithology. Each 1m drilled intervals collected at the rig in green plastic bags. The sampled 1m intervals were split using a riffle splitter to produce a sample mostly weighing between 3.5kg to 5.5kg. All samples were reported dry. No field duplicate samples were collected.

ERL drilled three RC holes in 2021. All sampling was 4m composite samples for the entire length of two holes, the third hole was only sampled through the target zone. Composite samples are created by collecting a representative sample of equal volume from 4 sequential 1m intervals collected in green plastic bags from the rig mounted cyclone/splitter reject sample shoot. The sample is collected by thrusting a PVC spear into each green bag to collect sample material. The sample material from the 4 sequential intervals is placed in the same pre-numbered calico bag. Samples generally weighed between 2kg to 2.5kg.

RC samples from Empire's 2023, were collected as 4m composite samples and 1m samples. 4m composites were taken through the weathered horizon. Composite samples are created by collecting a representative sample of equal volume from 4 sequential 1m intervals collected in green plastic bags from the rig mounted cyclone/splitter reject sample shoot. The sample is collected by thrusting a PVC spear into each green bag to collect sample material, this process is repeated twice for each green bag. The sample material from the 4 sequential intervals is placed in the same pre-numbered calico bag.

The remainder of the hole was sampled over 1m intervals, these samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags using the rig mounted cone splitter at the time of drilling. The weight of the split or speared sample varied from 2kg to 4.5 kg.

Empire considers the sampling techniques for the 2018-2023 RC drilling to be industry standard.

Mineralisation is easily recognised by the presence of sulphides.

Rig mounted cyclone/cone splitter was levelled at the start of each hole to aid an even fall of sample through the cyclone into the cone splitter.

In 2011-2012 ERL undertook duplicate sample analysis on 90 samples from 8 RC holes. Samples were sent to ALS Minerals and Ultra Trace Laboratories both in Perth. Historic records do not provide details as to the type of sample duplicates being analysed (eg. field duplicates, pulps etc.) or how they were prepared. However, it is noted that different analyses techniques were used. Using the Mean per cent Difference approach a score of 12.5% is achieved suggesting variability in assay pairs is fair and provides support for the original assays for copper and gold but requires monitoring in future drilling as possible bias was noted in several samples.

Drill sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization sought and the nature of the drilling.

Sample Analysis and Methods

2005-2006 RAB samples were sent to Genalysis for geochemical analysis. The holes were not used in this resource estimation.

2007-2008 RC samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Perth, for sample preparation and geochemical analysis. 1m and 4m composite samples were digested by aqua regia and analysed by fire assay using a 40g portion with either an ICP-MS or ICP-OE finish for Au, Pt & Pd following 4 acid digestion Cu, Zn, Ni, Ag & Pb were determined using ICP-MS.

2011 RC samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Perth, for sample preparation and geochemical analysis. 4m composite samples were digested by aqua regia and analysed for Au, Cu, Pb & Zn using ICP-MS finish for Au, Ag, Pb and ICP-OE for Cu & Zn. All 1m samples were analysed by fire assay using a 40g portion with an ICP-OE finish for Au, Pt & Pd; following 4 acid digestion Cu, Zn, Ni, Ag & Pb were determined using ICP-MS.

2012 RC and diamond core samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Perth, for sample preparation and geochemical analysis except diamond core from YRC12-10D which was sent to Intertek Genalysis Perth. Au, Pd & Pt in RC samples was analysed by fire assay (laboratory code FA002) using a 40g portion with an ICP-OE finish. An 18-element suite including Cu was then analysed for following four acid digestion (laboratory code ICP302 and IC P102).

Diamond core samples from YRC12-10D underwent four acid digestion for a 33-element suite including Cu, Zn & S (laboratory code 4A/OE33) and fire assay for Au, Pd & Pt (laboratory code FA50/MS). Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Cu & S (laboratory code 4AH/OE).

2018 to 2023 RC drill samples underwent preparation and geochemical analysis at Intertek Genalysis, Maddington WA.

2018 RC samples underwent four acid digestion for a 33-element suite including Cu, Zn & S (laboratory code 4A/OE33) and fire assay for Au, Pd & Pt (laboratory code FA50/MS). Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Cu & S (laboratory code 4AH/OE).

2021 RC samples underwent aqua regia digestion for gold and a 52- element suite including Cu, Zn & S followed by ICP-MS finish (laboratory code AR10/MS52) on a 10g subsample. Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Au, Cu, S (laboratory code FA25/OE & 4AH/OE). Samples were pulverized so that each sample had a nominal 85% passing -75 microns. A 100g pulp is retained from each sample.

2023 RC drill samples underwent aqua regia digestion for gold and a 53-element suite including Cu, Zn & S followed by ICP-MS finish (laboratory code AR005/MS53) on a 0.5g subsample. Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Au, Cu, S (laboratory code FA25/OE & 4AH/OE). Samples were pulverized so that each sample had a nominal 85% passing -75 microns. A 100g pulp is retained from each sample.

Prior to 2018 drilling Empire Resource Ltd did not routinely submit Standards and Blanks with samples submitted to the laboratory but relied upon internal laboratory QAQC procedures.

2018 RC drilling, certified analytical standards and blanks were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equal to 1 in 10 and sent for analysis with the samples.

2021 RC drilling, certified analytical standards and blanks were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equal to 1 in 40 and sent for analysis with the samples.

2023 RC drilling, certified analytical standards and blanks were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equal to 1 in 30 and sent for analysis with the samples.

2018 -2023 QAQC samples display results within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

No handheld or bench top geophysical tools have been used.

Estimation Methodology

The Mineral Resource statement reported herein is a reasonable representation of the A-Zone Deposit based on current sampling data.

Copper is the primary economic element, gold, silver and zinc are estimated using the copper domains as hard boundaries.

Hard boundaries were used to define four copper domains capturing most copper mineralisation >0.25% Cu. The same copper domains were used to capture other significant

elements Au, Ag and Zn. Several patchy elevated copper and zinc values do occur outside of the domains but currently lack sufficient sample support and continuity to be estimated.

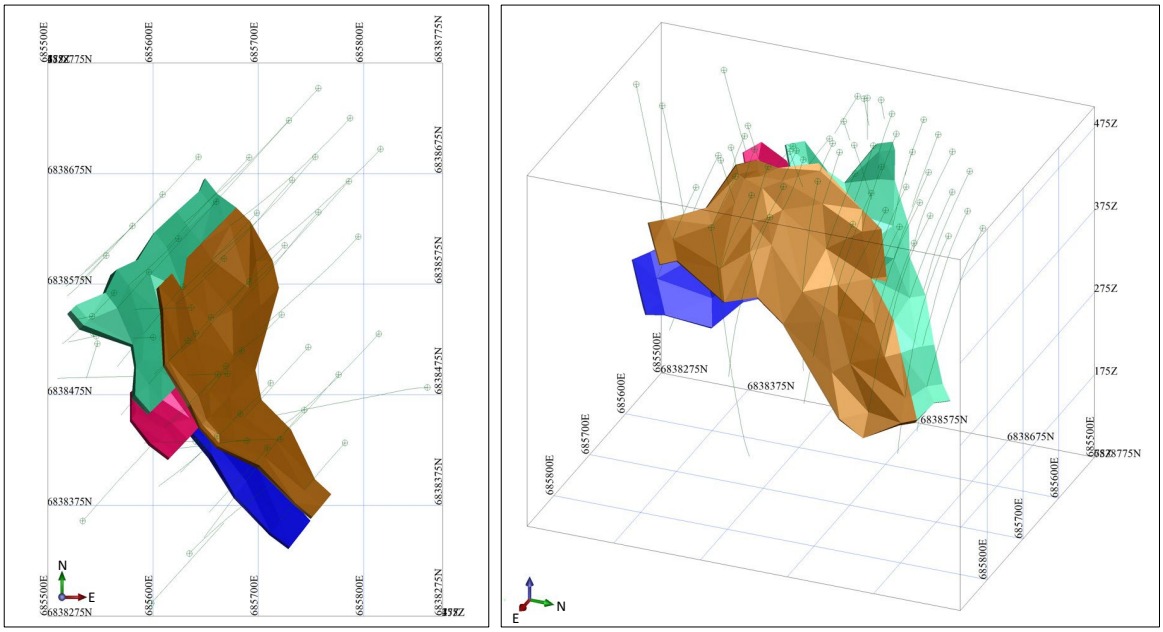
The block model utilises parent block measuring 10m x 10m x 10m with sub-blocking to 2.5m x 2.5mx 2.5m (XYZ). The parent block size was selected based on drill hole data spacing, complexity of mineralisation. There are no blocks above topography. The default density of the block model is 2.90t/m^3.

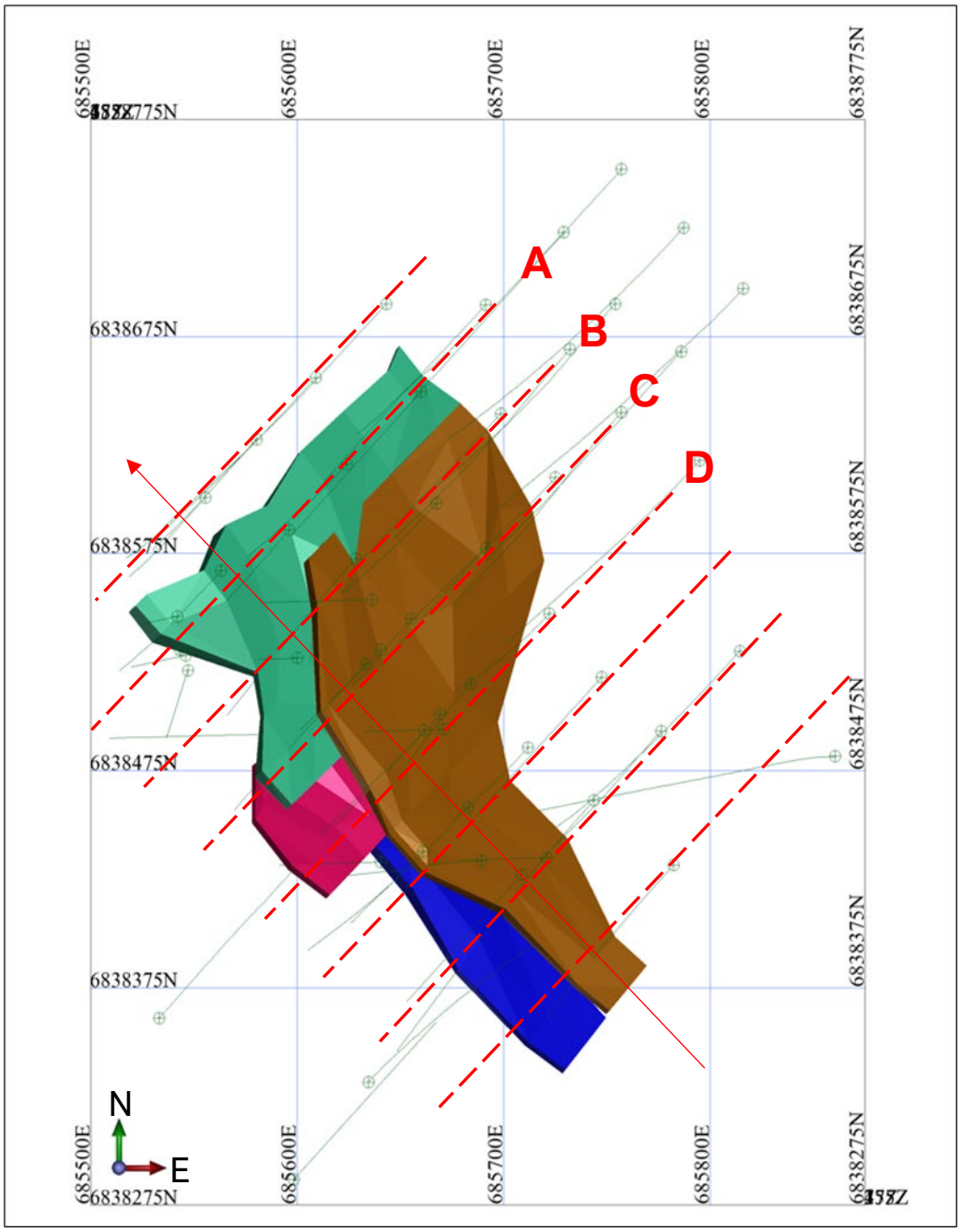
Sample data was composited into 1m intervals the block model grades estimated using Inverse Distance squared method. A minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 32 samples was used to estimate each block. A two-pass estimation strategy was employed with the first pass using a 60m search ellipse which was expanded to 120m to estimate the remaining blocks. Grade estimation for each domain only used data from within that domain.

Inverse distance squared method was used to estimate all domains. Top cuts were selectively applied in several of the resource domains are and shown below.

Table 4. Summary of A-Zone top cuts.

Domain	Cu ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm
10	32000	99999	2	99999
11	99999	99999	0.7	99999
120	40000	99999	9999	99999
13	40000	4	1	99999





Specific Gravity

Density values used in the A-Zone deposit have assumed and are the same as used in the Just Dessert resource.

Prior to 2023, no bulk density data existed for the A-Zone deposit. In June 2023, 135 density values were determined from historic retained diamond core from five holes and eight bulk density values from one RC hole (drilled 2023). Density data was gathered for waste lithologies and mineralisation. Although the diamond holes were drilled between 2011 to 2012, they remain in very good condition with only a very thin surface coating of oxidation occurring on the sulphide minerals. Visible sulphates were rare and when identified, no bulk density was recorded. Bulk density has been determined using Archimedes Method on dry whole and ½ diamond core to provide dry bulk densities by ERL staff. The pycnometer method was used to determine the bulk density of eight RC samples by ALS Laboratories (Perth). The 143 density values were used to validate the assumed values.

- Regolith (saprolite/saprock) 2.0t/m^3
- Dolerite (fresh) 2.9t/m^3
- Basalt (fresh) 2.9t/m^3
- Mineralization (fresh) 3.2t/m^3

No density measurements were taken through the regolith.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource Classification was classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC2012).

Mineralisation at A-Zone is classified as Inferred Resource only, based on age of data and data quality, limited bulk density data and lack of ERL QAQC data for historic assays.

Where drill spacing remains greater than 40m and a reasonable level of confidence and an acceptable level of geological continuity of the mineralisation is not achieved the resource remains unclassified and is not reported.

A mineral resource is not an ore reserve and does not have demonstrated economic viability.

Cut-Off Grades

The cut-off grade of ≥0.5% Cu reflects the likely minimum grade required to consider the deposit for its open cut and/or underground mine potential and processing through a flotation or heap leach process if it could be applied to the deposit.

Metallurgy

In August 2023 ERL commissioned metallurgical test work on the first sighter composites from the A-Zone deposit. The work was undertaken by ALS Laboratories (Perth) and involved rougher and clean flotation test work. The sample was an 8m composite sample from RC hole YRC23-05 grading 8m @ 1.10% Cu & 0.81 g/t Au, which intersected the mineralised Domain 13 in fresh rock.

Results received from preliminary rougher flotation and cleaner flotation test work on A-Zone show similar results to test work performed on the company's Just Desserts Deposit. It is reasonable to expect that good copper and gold recoveries will be achieved via flotation processing.

No other metallurgical test work has been undertaken on the A Zone mineralization.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resource estimate. Parameters reflecting mining method and dilution, ore loss, processing and metallurgical recoveries, infrastructure etc. will be considered during any future evaluation of the project.

Project Development

The A-Zone mineralisation is classified as an Inferred Resource. Detailed open pit and underground mining studies have not taken place. Future drilling will focus on increasing the resource, improve the geological confidence and continuity of the mineralisation including the creation of a geo-metallurgical model and provide material for metallurgical and geotechnical test work.

The company has identified potential to increase the resource where drilling is currently limited and the mineralisation is considered to be open up dip and down dip of domain. Up dip extensions have the potential to assist the economics of an open pit mine at A-Zone.

Additional drilling will also allow the company to validate historic drill results, gather further detailed bulk density data and multi-element geochemical data to aid in the geological interpretation and build a metallurgical model.

Expanding multi-element assaying to include deleterious elements such as bismuth, tungsten, and fluorine etc, so they can be estimated within the sulphur domain (a soft boundary across the copper domains). And iron and sulphur can be estimated inside the sulphur domain using. iron, sulphur and density are estimated into the country rock to aid waste rock classification.

Further work may include QEM Scan mineralogy that can measure mineralogical variability at a micron scale including mineral size and shape, mineral associations, and mineral liberation.

It is anticipated that the above work will lead to the reporting of Indicated Resources and will permit detailed mine planning and economic evaluations to be undertaken.

YUINMERY PROJECT FIGURES

Figure 1 – Empire Resources Project Locations

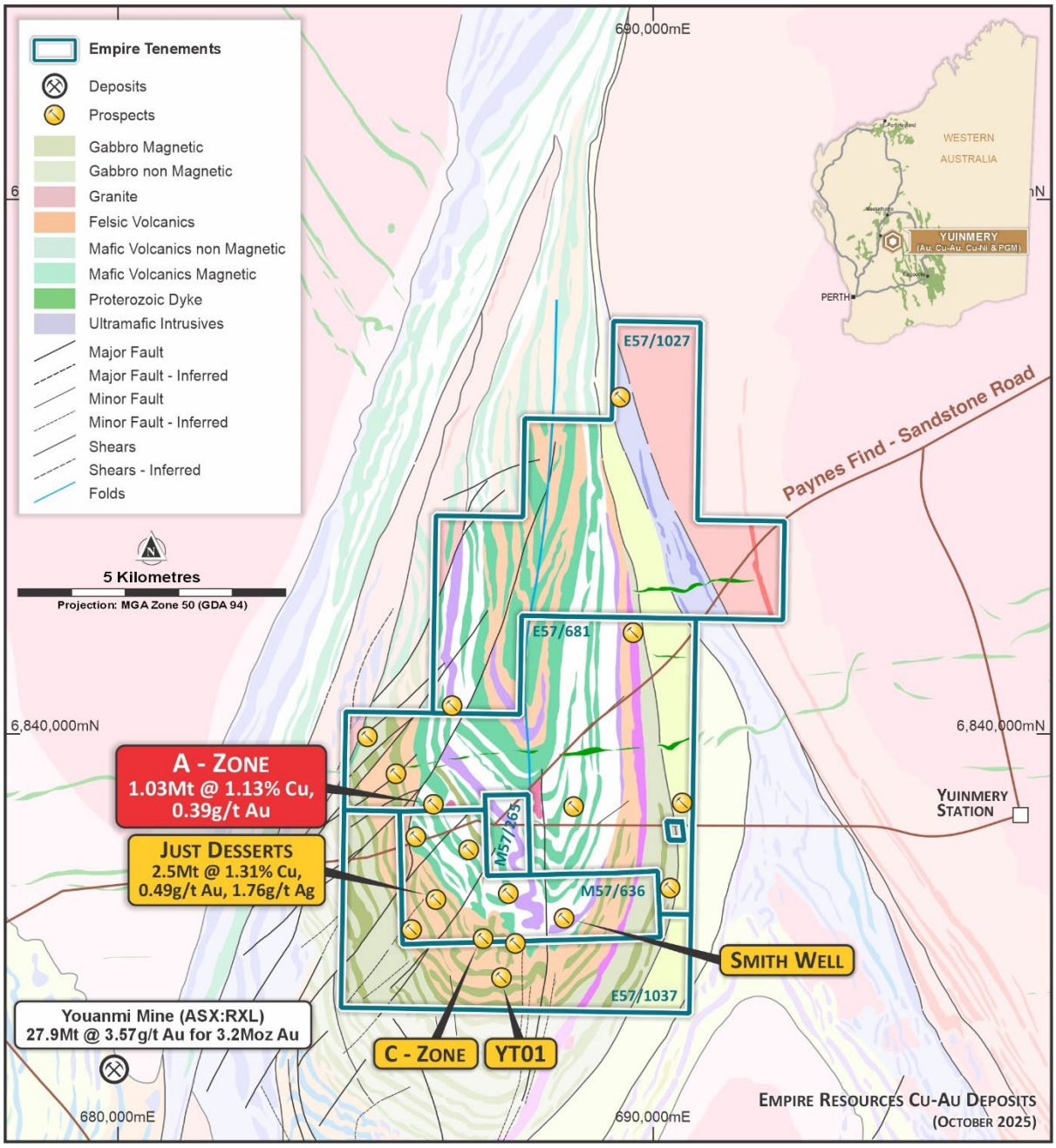


Figure 2 – Yuinmery Copper-Gold Prospect Locations.

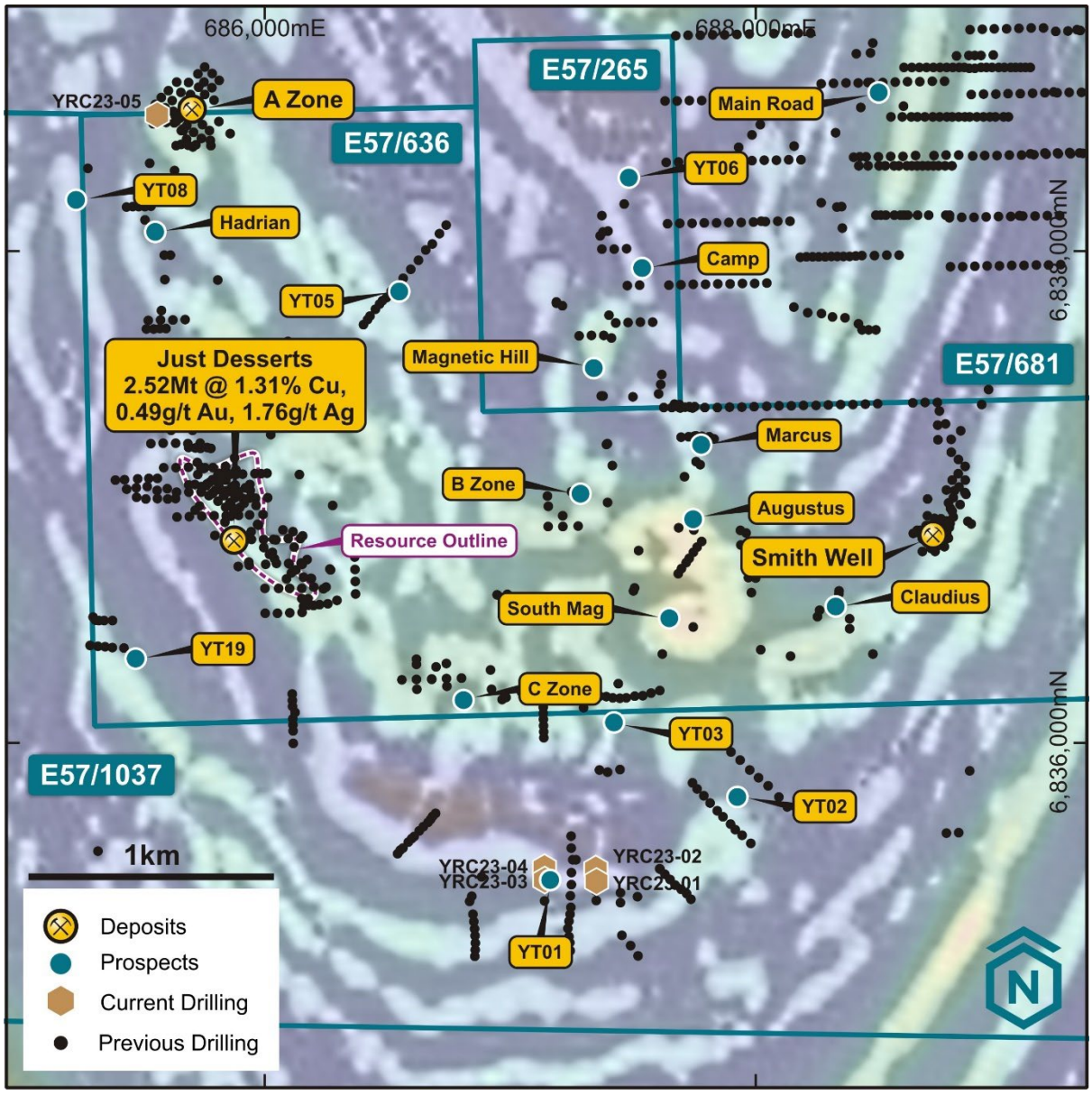


Figure 3 – Yuinmery Prospects and Drillhole Collar Plan
Base Image: Reduced to Pole Magnetics 2VDagcs75.

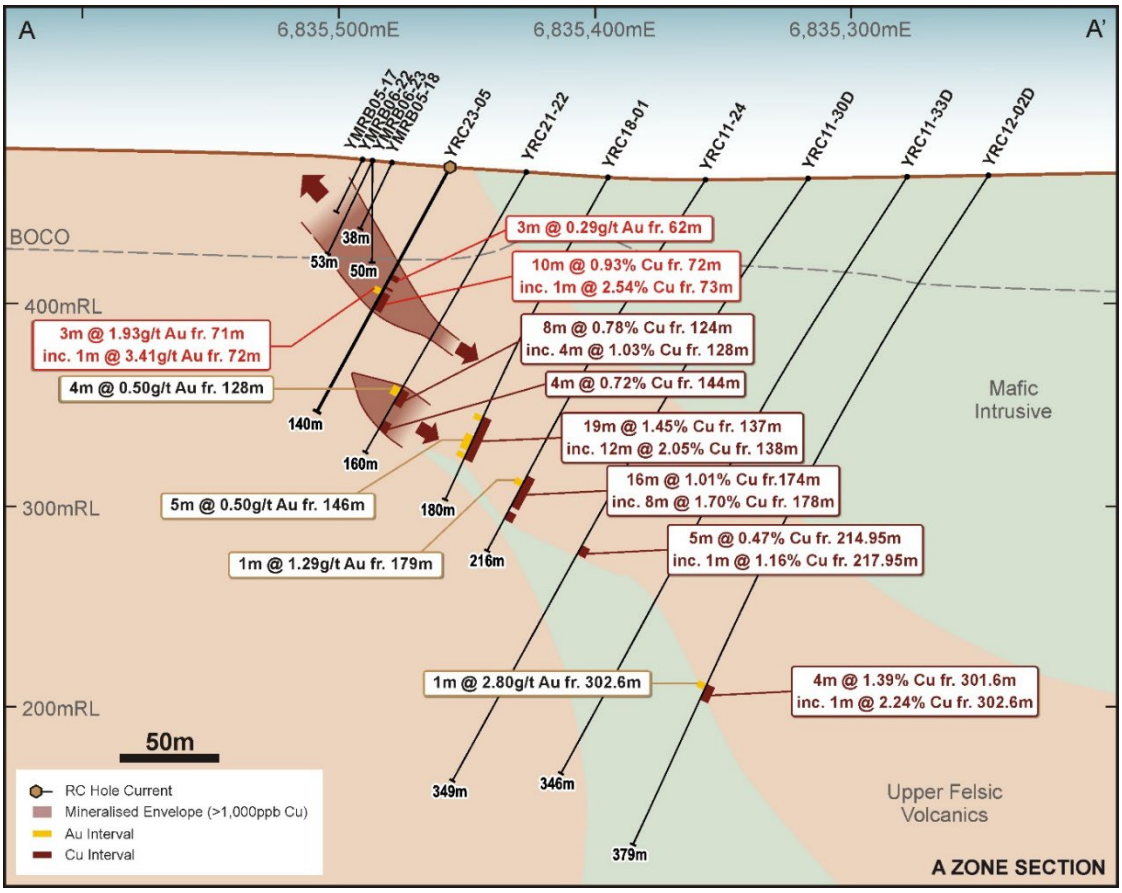


Figure 4 – A Zone Cross Section A-A' with Geology

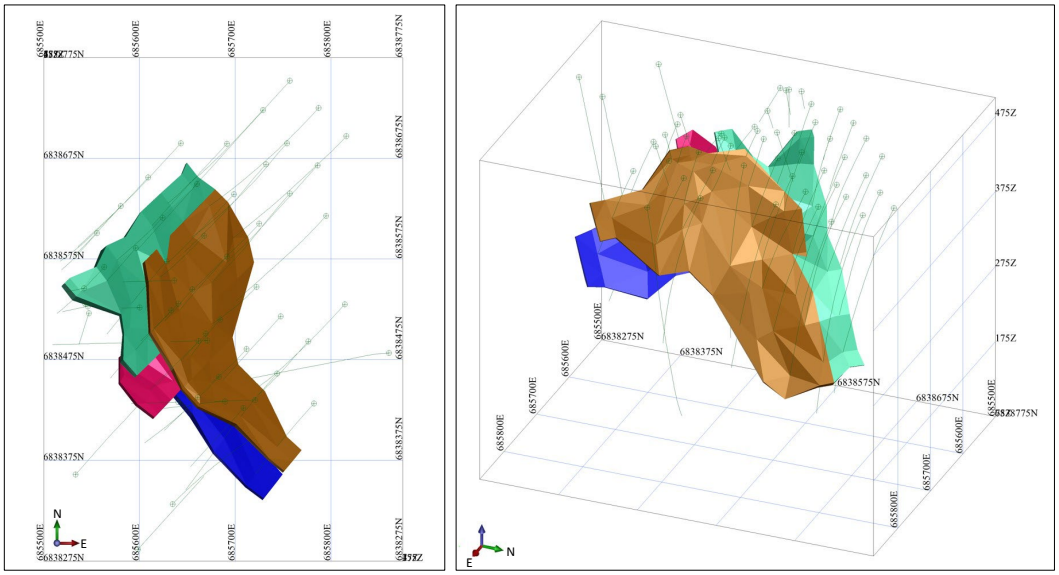


Figure 5 - Oblique view of the four modelled domains at A-Zone.

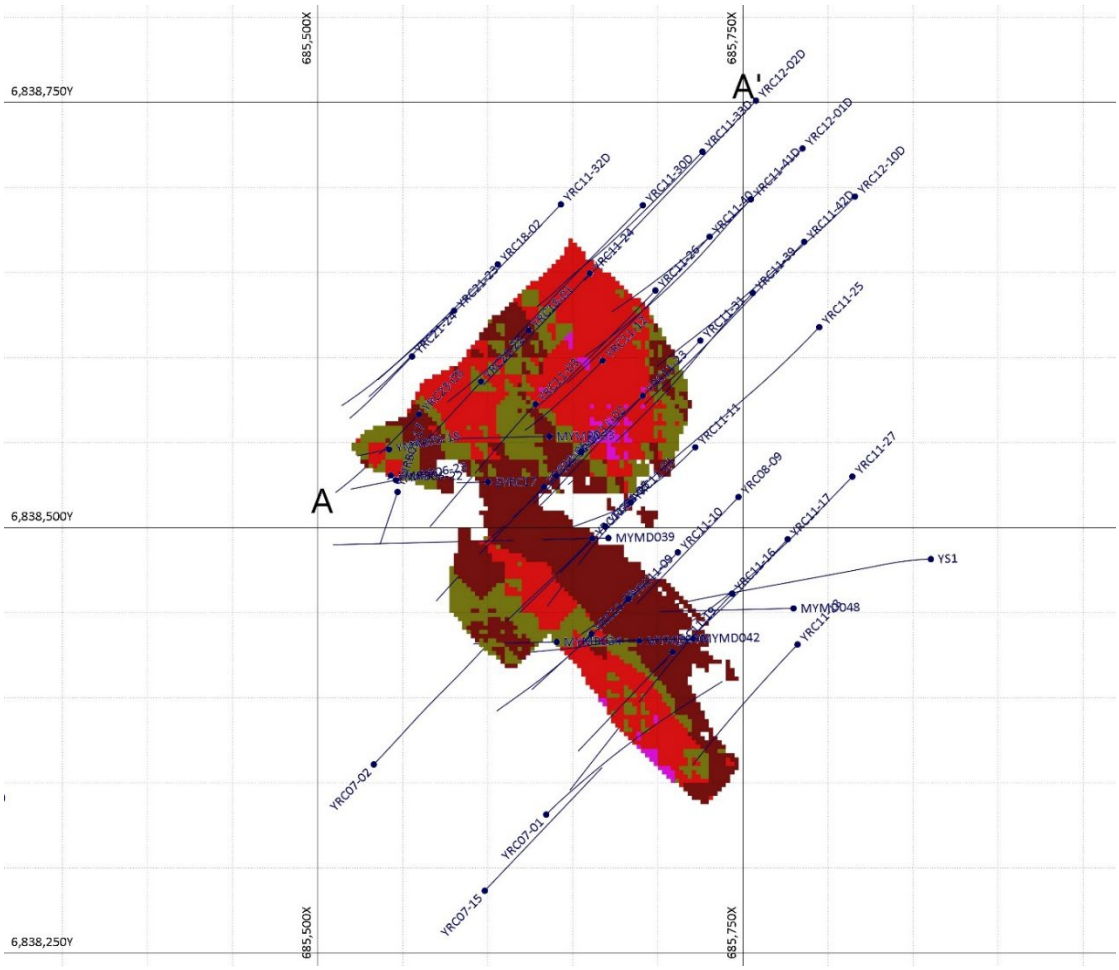


Figure 6 - Plan view of the A-Zone block model showing A-A' section location. Note brown (0.2-0.5 % Cu), olive (0.5-1.0 % Cu), red (1.0-2.0 % Cu) and purple (>2.0 % Cu).

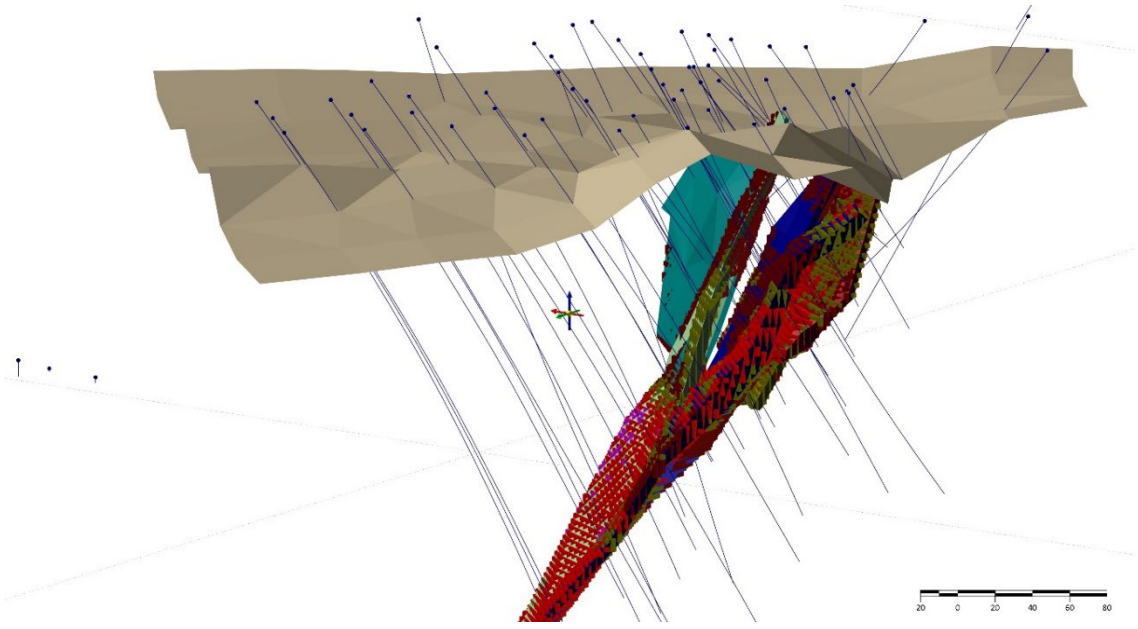


Figure 7 - Southern view of the A-Zone block model combing domains and block model underlying the fresh rock interface.

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 "*Excellent Results from Yuinmery Drilling*" 22 September 2021
3. ASX:HRZ "*Updated Copper-Gold Resources Yuinmery Project*" 17 May 2016
4. ASX:ERL "*Further High Grade Copper Intersected at A Zone Prospect*" 8 June 2018
5. ASX:ERL "*Assays confirm gold accompanies newly discovered deeper high copper grades at A Zone, Yuinmery (WA)"* 7 February 2012
6. ASX:ERL "*A Zone Copper-Gold Prospect Empires mineralisation continues at depth"* 22 December 2011
7. ASX:ERL "*High grade copper intersected at Empires A Zone Prospect at Yuinmery Project WA"* 12 September 2011
8. ASX:ERL "*High grade copper intersected at Empires A Zone Prospect at Yuinmery Project WA*" 16 August 2011
9. ASX:ERL "First h*igh grade zinc mineralisation discovered at Empires A Zone Prospect at Yuinmery Project WA*" 14 July 2012
10. ASX:ERL "*High grade copper mineralisation confirmed at Empires A Zone Prospect at WA Yuinmery Project*" 23 May 2011
11. ASX:ERL "*Initial Yuinmery assay results show high grade copper-gold intersections*" 19 November 2007

This announcement is authorised for release by:
Michael Ruane
Non-Executive Chairman

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About Empire

Empire Resources Limited (ASX:ERL) is a gold and copper focussed exploration and development company. Empire owns four 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 advanced exploration targets focussing on Cu and Au mineralisation.

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.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken, compiled and/or reviewed by Mr David O'Farrell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Farrell is a consultant to Empire Resources Ltd 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" (JORC Code). Mr O'Farrell consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 that relates to the A-Zone mineral resource is based upon information compiled by Mr Stephen Godfrey, a Competent Person, who is a current Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Godfrey is an independent consult to the company. Mr Godfrey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and qualifies 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 Godfrey consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to prior Exploration Results for the Yuinmery Project is shown in the "Additional Information" section. These announcements are available to view on the Company's website at www.resourcesempire.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results included in the relevant original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person and Qualified Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

15 October 2025

ASX Release

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1 FOR THE A-ZONE DEPOSIT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	The deposit has been drilled and sampled by diamond coring, reverse circulation, percussion, and rotary air blast methods. The total number of holes drilled at the A-Zone deposit is 53 holes for 11,178m. Not all holes were used in the resource estimation. The resource estimation is based largely on information gathered from 2007 to 2023. In 1974 Western Mining Corporation drilled three diamond drill holes and two percussion holes at A-Zone. Two of the diamond holes had percussion pre-collars, the pre-collars were not sampled. Two separate percussion holes were drilled and sampled along their entire length using 2m composite samples. The diameter of the diamond core is not available, either is the sampling methodology, analytical laboratory used, or wet assay analytical technique undertaken, samples lengths range from 0.52m – 10.30m. There are no details available indicating the core was orientated. The holes were only used for geological interpretation purposes and were not used in the A-Zone resource estimation. Esso completed one diamond hole at A Zone in 1982. 8 samples were collected for petrography, only the offcuts from thin section preparation were sent for geochemical analysis (Ti, Y & Zr). Hole was not used for grade interpolation. 1988 Meekal Pty Ltd drilled one RC hole at A-Zone. The hole reached a depth of 37m; sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the hole at 1m intervals. Details relating to the size of the drill hole and sample technique are not available. The hole was not used in the resource estimation. In 2005 and 2006, ERL drilled four RAB holes at A-Zone. 4m composite samples were collected along the entire length of each hole, hole depths ranged from 38m to 65m. All RAB holes have been excluded from the A Zone resource estimation. Empire drilled three RC holes in 2007 and one RC hole in 2008. All holes were sampled their entire length except for one hole from the 2007 drilling that was sampled from 88m to 200m EOH. Sampling was a combination of 4m composite sampling and 1m samples. In 2011 ERL drilled 21 RC holes at A-Zone. The top section of each hole was not sampled, with sampling generally commencing when saprock was intersected. Sampling was a combination of 4m composite and 1m samples. 1m samples were collected when the sulphide content was considered significant by the rig geologist. Composite samples were created by using a PVC spear to collect a representative sample of equal volume from 4 sequential 1m samples collected in green plastic bags via cyclone/splitter from the reject sample shoot. All samples were sent to Ultra Trace Pty Ltd (Perth) for analysis. Five of the RC holes drilled in 2011 were pre-collars for NQ2 (47.6mm)

Criteria	Commentary
	diamond drilling hole extension, the entire RC section was sampled by 4m composite samples. The diamond section was selectively ½ core sampled determined by visual sulphide content. In 2012 Empire drilled three RC holes at A Zone, each hole was extended by drilling an NQ2 diamond tail. 4m composite samples were taken through the RC drilled section of each hole. The diamond core section was selectively ½ core sampled determined on sulphide content. Sample lengths ranged between 0.5m -1.1m, most of the samples being 1m intervals. In 2018 ERL drilled two RC holes. Holes were selectively sampled at 1m intervals based on sulphide content and lithology. Each 1m drilled intervals collected at the rig in green plastic bags. The sampled 1m intervals were split using a riffle splitter to produce a sample mostly weighing between 3.5kg to 5.5kg. All samples were reported dry. No field duplicate samples were collected . ERL drilled three RC holes in 2021. All sampling was 4m composite samples for the entire length of two holes, the third hole was only sampled through the target zone. Composite samples were created by collecting a representative sample of equal volume from 4 sequential 1m intervals collected in green plastic bags from the rig mounted cyclone/splitter reject sample shoot. The sample is collected by thrusting a PVC spear into each green bag to collect sample material. The sample material from the 4 sequential intervals is placed in the same pre-numbered calico bag. Samples generally weighed between 2kg to 2.5kg. RC samples from Empire's 2023 drilling, were collected as 4m composite samples and 1m samples. 4m composites were taken through the weathered horizon. Composite samples are created by collecting a representative sample of equal volume from 4 sequential 1m intervals collected in green plastic bags from the rig mounted cyclone/splitter reject sample shoot. The sample is collected by thrusting a PVC spear into each green bag to collect sample material, this process is repeated twice for each green bag. The sample material from the 4 sequential intervals is placed in the same pre-numbered calico bag. The remainder of the hole was sampled over 1m intervals, these samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags using the rig mounted cone splitter at the time of drilling. The weight of the split or speared sample varied from 2kg to 4.5 kg. Empire considers the sampling techniques for the 2018-2023 RC drilling to be industry standard. Mineralisation is easily recognised by the presence of sulphides. Rig mounted cyclone/cone splitter was levelled at the start of each hole to aid an even fall of sample through the cyclone into the cone splitter. Empire RC drilling includes the use of certified standards and blanks (CRMs) added to the submitted samples to test laboratory equipment calibration.

Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	Diamond drilling undertaken by WMC in 1974 was performed with a Longyear 38 drill rig. No other rig details are available. In 1982, G & K Drilling drilled one diamond hole for ESSO Australia Ltd. No other details are available. In 1988 Gerrick Drilling using a Worman 250 drill rig, drilled one RC hole to a depth of 37m at A-Zone. Details relating to the size of the drill hole and sample technique are not available. The hole was not used in the resource estimation. In 2005 and 2006, four RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. The holes were not used in the resource estimation. The 2007 and 2008 RC drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a face sample bit. No other details are available. The 2011 RC drilling including five with NQ2 diamond tails were drilled by OME Drilling Pty Ltd using a Metzki RCD250 Drill rig with 1350cfm/350psi on board air, KL rod handler and auxiliary booster and compressor. RC pre-collars were drilled with 140mm face sample bit. The following 5 holes were drilled with RC pre-collars and diamond tails: YRC11-30D - 0-180m RC, 180-349m DD YRC11-32D - 0-200m RC, 200-346m DD YRC11-33D - 0-210m RC, 210-281.6m DD

Criteria	Commentary
	YRC11-41D - 0-222 RC, 222-322m DD YRC11-42D - 0-228 RC, 228-353m DD Holes were orientated using Reflex orientation tool & Ori-Block In 2012 OME Drilling Pty Ltd drilled three RC holes with NQ2 diamond tails using a Metzki RCD250 Drill rig with 1350cfm/350psi on board air, KL rod handler and auxiliary booster and compressor. RC pre-collars were drilled with 140mm face sample bit. The following 3 holes were drilled with RC pre-collars: YRC12-01D - 0-280m RC, 280-410.8m DD YRC12-02D - 0-276m RC, 276-378.5m DD YRC12-10D - 0-270m RC, 270-366.9m DD Holes were orientated using Reflex orientation tool & Ori-Block. ERL 2018 RC drilling was undertaken by Frontline Drilling Services using a 2015 KWL700/LC36 RC rig with a Hurricane booster and IR Auxiliary compressor using a 146mm diameter bit, cyclone/cone splitter. In 2021, ERL completed three RC holes at A-Zone. Drilling was undertaken by Orlando Drilling using a Schramm T685WS Rota drill with a rig mounted cyclone/cone splitter using a face sample hammer. ERL 2023 reverse circulation drilling was undertaken by Impact Drilling Services using a Schramm 685 with a Hurricane booster and auxiliary using a 140mm diameter bit and a rig mounted sample system comprising an Ox Engineering cyclone and cone splitter. Capable of drilling up to 340m depth, the booster was used to apply air to keep drill holes dry. The cyclone / cone splitter was levelled prior to commencement of drilling too promote an even sample split and regularly cleaned to prevent blockages and avoid sample contamination. Most A-Zone drilling has been on 7 northeast-southwest sections, spaced 40m apart. Most holes were angled -60^0 dip to the southwest. Section lines are arranged along a northwest-southeast corridor. Three holes have been drilled at -60^0 dip towards the northeast.
Drill sample recovery	There are no sample recovery and sample condition details for drill holes prior to 2007. 2007-2008 RC samples mostly reported dry with occasional wet sample associated with a rod change. Sample recovery details are not available. RC drill sample recovery and sample condition details are not available for 2011-2012 drilling. No information exists detailing diamond core recovery. For diamond drilling a core block was placed to mark the end of each run (<3m).

Criteria	Commentary
	Sample recoveries for 2018 drilling are reported to be consistent. All samples were reported dry. Only minor water was recorded in the logging. Sample recovery is qualitative and determined visually by the rig geologist. Sample recovery and quality details are not available for the 2021 RC drilling. The 2023 drill logs include sample recovery and sample condition data as part of the logging process. Sample recovery is qualitative and determined visually by the rig geologist. Sample recovery was mostly reported as very good. Minor water was intersected resulting in moist samples, with nearly all samples reported as dry. Each sample was routinely checked visually for contamination. Routine checks for correct sample depth were carried out at the end of every rod and during sample collection. The drill rig cyclone/splitter and sample buckets were routinely cleaned between each rod change and the end of each hole and as required. RC chip trays with a representative chip sample from each 1m interval are retained for reference. No quantitative assessment of sample recovery has been undertaken to date. No assessment has been made of grade vs sample recovery but the given the quality of the ground and the type of mineralization it is not considered likely that bias by sampling method is introduced.
Logging	Core and chip samples have been geologically logged recording lithology, mineralisation, veining, alteration, and weathering. Geological logging is considered appropriate for this style of deposit. The length of all holes has been geologically logged. Prior to 2018 geological logging of all drill holes was recorded on paper and entered into a MS Excel spreadsheet database. 2021-2023 RC drill logging was completed by ERL staff as drilling occurred. Data was recorded on a Panasonic Toughbook using logging templates. The logging files were transferred to the company MS Access drilling database. No drilling has been undertaken specifically for metallurgical or geotechnical studies. There has been no geotechnical logging of any drill core. Although a quantity of sample from YRC23-05 has undergone flotation test work.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Where diamond core has been sampled it has been ½ core sampled. Sample lengths range from 0.5m to 1.1m, with most sample lengths being 1m. Core was cut using an automatic core saw, a cut line was marked down the center of the core and ½ core sample consistently taken from the same side of the cut line. The remaining unsampled core was retained in core trays. Between 2007 to 2018 RC and diamond core samples were sent to Ultratrace (Perth) for analytical testing. Except YRC12-10D which was sent to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All drilling from 2021 onwards has been submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory for analysis. Samples were pulverized so that each sample had a nominal 85% passing -75 microns. A 100g pulp is retained from each sample.

Criteria	Commentary
	Prior to 2021 drilling Empire Resource Ltd did not routinely submit Standards and Blanks with samples submitted to the laboratory but relied upon internal laboratory QAQC procedures. There have been no field duplicates taken from diamond core. Sample preparation is industry standard and comprises oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverizing so that a nominal 85% passes -75 microns. In 2011-2012 ERL undertook duplicate sample analysis on 90 samples from 8 RC holes. Samples were sent to ALS Minerals and Ultra Trace Laboratories both in Perth. Historic records do not provide details as to the type of sample duplicates being analysed (e.g., field duplicates, pulps etc.) or how they were prepared. However, it is noted that different analyses techniques were used. Using the Mean per cent Difference approach a score of 12.5% is achieved suggesting variability in assay pairs is fair and provides support for the original assays for copper and gold but requires monitoring in future drilling as possible bias was noted in several samples. Drill sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization sought and the nature of the drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	2005-2006 RAB samples were sent to Genalysis for geochemical analysis. The holes were not used in this resource estimation. 2007-2008 RC samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Perth, for sample preparation and geochemical analysis. 1m and 4m composite samples were digested by aqua regia and analysed by fire assay using a 40g portion with either an ICP-MS or ICP-OE finish for Au, Pt & Pd following 4 acid digestion Cu, Zn, Ni, Ag & Pb were determined using ICP-MS. 2011 RC samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Perth, for sample preparation and geochemical analysis. 4m composite samples were digested by aqua regia and analysed for Au, Cu, Pb & Zn using ICP-MS finish for Au, Ag, Pb and ICP-OE for Cu & Zn. All 1m samples were analysed by fire assay using a 40g portion with an ICP-OE finish for Au, Pt & Pd; following 4 acid digestion Cu, Zn, Ni, Ag & Pb were determined using ICP-MS. 2012 RC and diamond core samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Perth, for sample preparation and geochemical analysis except diamond core from YRC12-10D which was sent to Intertek Genalysis Perth. Au, Pd & Pt in RC samples was analysed by fire assay (laboratory code FA002) using a 40g portion with an ICP-OE finish. An 18-element suite including Cu was then analysed for following four acid digestion (laboratory code ICP302 and IC P102). Diamond core samples from YRC12-10D underwent four acid digestion for a 33-element suite including Cu, Zn & S (laboratory code 4A/OE33) and fire assay for Au, Pd & Pt (laboratory code FA50/MS). Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Cu & S (laboratory code 4AH/OE).

Criteria	Commentary
	2018 to 2023 RC drill samples underwent preparation and geochemical analysis at Intertek Genalysis, Maddington WA. 2018 RC samples underwent four acid digestion for a 33-element suite including Cu, Zn & S (laboratory code 4A/OE33) and fire assay for Au, Pd & Pt (laboratory code FA50/MS). Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Cu & S (laboratory code 4AH/OE). 2021 RC samples underwent aqua regia digestion for gold and a 52- element suite including Cu, Zn & S followed by ICP-MS finish (laboratory code AR10/MS52) on a 10g subsample. Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Au, Cu, S (laboratory code FA25/OE & 4AH/OE) 2023 RC drill samples underwent aqua regia digestion for gold and a 53-element suite including Cu, Zn & S followed by ICP-MS finish (laboratory code AR005/MS53) on a 0.5g subsample. Additional ore grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting above a particular range for Au, Cu, S (laboratory code FA25/OE & 4AH/OE) Prior to 2018 ERL largely relied upon laboratory standards and blanks for QAQC purposes. 2018 RC drilling, certified analytical standards and blanks were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equal to 1 in 10 and sent for analysis with the samples. 2021 RC drilling, certified analytical standards and blanks were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equal to 1 in 40 and sent for analysis with the samples.2023 RC drilling, certified analytical standards and blanks were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equal to 1 in 30 and sent for analysis with the samples.2018 -2023 QAQC samples display results within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. No handheld or bench top geophysical tools have been used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant drill intersections are checked by the Exploration Manager. The intersections are compared to recorded geology and neighbouring data and viewed in Surpac and QGIS software. No holes have been closely twinned. Primary drill data collected from 1974 to 2012 was recorded on paper templates before being transferred to spreadsheets and loaded into ERL database. Primary drill data from 2018 to 2023 was recorded on templates using a Panasonic Toughbook before being loaded into ERL database. No adjustments were made to the lab reported assay data
Location of data points	Hole collar co-ordinates including RLs have been located by DGPS. The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is GDA94_MGA _Zone 50

Criteria	Commentary
	Planned hole co-ordinates and final DGPS co-ordinates are compared to ensure all targets have been tested as intended. The drill string path is monitored as drilling progresses using downhole surveys and compared against the planned path, adjustment to the drilling technique is requested as required to ensure the intended path is followed. Downhole surveys are a mixture of single shot surveys and north seeking gyro surveys, readings were recorded at intervals ranging from 20-50m. Planned drill hole trace and drill trace defined by down surveys are compared to ensure all targets have been tested as intended
Data spacing and distribution	Most A Zone drilling has been on 7 northeast-southwest sections, spaced 40m apart. Most holes were angled -60^0 dip to the southwest. Section lines are arranged along a northwest-southeast corridor. Three holes have been drilled at -60^0 dip towards the northeast.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The trend of mineralized structures has been identified by DHEM geophysics and validated through drilling. Drilling has primarily been undertaken. perpendicular to the structures
Sample security	All samples were prepared in the field by ERL staff and delivered by company employees to the laboratory. Individual pre-numbered calico sample bags are placed in polywoven or green plastic bags (4-5 per bag) secured at the top with a cable tie. These bags are annotated with the company name and sample numbers; the bags are placed in larger bulker bags for transport. Sample pulps are stored in a dry secure location in Perth.
Audits or reviews	There have been no audits undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Empire Resources Ltd Yuinmery project consists of five granted tenements: M57/265, M57/636, E57/681, E57/1027 and E57/1037 A-Zone Mineral Resource straddles the boundary between M57/636 and E57/681. Mining tenements M57/265 and M57/636 and exploration tenements E57/1037 are 100% owned by Empire. Exploration tenements are E57/681 and E57/1027 are 92.78% owned by Empire, the remaining interest is held by Giralia Resources Pty Ltd 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	Western Mining Corporation Ltd (WMC) 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. In 1974 WMC drilled the following holes at A-Zone; diamond hole MYMD039, and MYMD040 and 042 (with percussion precollars), two percussion holes MYMP033 & 034. MYMD039 targeted a geophysical (TEM) anomaly. MYMD040 & 042 was designed to test a gossanous breccia and the strike extension of mineralization encountered in MYMD039. 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. In 1982 ESSO drilled diamond hole YS1 at A-Zone. The hole was drilled into the footwall of the mineralisation and does not record any significant sulphide content. 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. RC hole EYRC17 was drilled at A-Zone and stopped at 37m ending well short of the mineralized horizon. Between 1989 and 1991 RGC Exploration Pty Ltd explored the area concentrating on the potential for gold mineralisation. 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, both parties withdrew in 1995.

Criteria	Commentary
	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. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd / 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) and target generation. Empire Resources Ltd commenced exploration in the area during 2004. To date Empire Resources has drilled 46 holes at A-Zone comprising RAB (4), RC (42) including six with diamond drill hole tails, as well as undertaking aerial, surface and MLTEM, FLTEM, downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys. And acquiring historical VTEM data.
Geology	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 several 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, gabbro's, pyroxenites and other ultramafic rocks which likely 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 to intermediate and mafic volcanic breccias and tuffs.
Drill hole Information	Summary of A-Zone drilling.

Year	No. Holes	Meters	Type
1974	2	204	PER
1974	3	545.6	DD
1982	1	416	DD
1988	1	37	RC
2005	2	103	RAB
2006	2	104	RAB
2007	3	615	RC
2008	1	221	RC
2011	24	5177	RC
2011	5	1,651.6	RC_DD
2012	3	1,156.2	RC_DD

Criteria	Commentary

2018	2	400	RC
2021	3	408	RC
2023	1	140	RC
Total	**53**	**11,178m**	

Summary of holes used in the A-Zone resource estimate.

Year	No. Holes	Meters	Type
1974	2	204	PER
1974	3	545.6	DD
1982	1	416	DD
2007	3	615	RC
2008	1	221	RC
2011	24	5177	RC
2011	5	1,651.6	RC_DD
2012	3	1,156.2	RC_DD
2018	2	400	RC
2021	3	408	RC
2023	1	140	RC
Total	**48**	**1093.40**	

A full list of drill hole details comprising the A-Zone dataset are summarised in Appendix 2.
No previous unreleased exploration results included.

Data aggregation methods	• No material information has been excluded. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The average dip of the A-zone mineralisation is 60^0 to the north-east. Most holes were drilled -60^0 to the south-west. Therefore most holes are not truly perpendicular to the mineralisation and may exceed the true width by about 10-20% on average. The MRE corrects for this difference by considering the intercept and mineralisation orientation and shape.
Diagrams	Refer to figures 1-7
Balanced reporting	No new exploration intercepts reported
Other substantive exploration data	All meaningful data relating to the Mineral Resource has been included. There has been no geotechnical study undertaken on A-Zone.

Criteria	Commentary
Further work	Further proposed work includes drilling along the lateral extensions of A-Zone and some central RC holes for due diligence purposes to upgrade a key portion of the resource to Indicated status.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	Empire drill hole data is stored as a MS Access database. Data for the A-Zone prospect estimation was provided as a MS Access database subset of the primary database.
	The Access database provided for A-Zone was checked for referential integrity. No issues were found. The drill holes were reviewed in 3D and with respect to the geological interpretation. Diamond Drill hole MYMD039 was deemed anomalous and was removed from the dataset.
Site visits	No site visit has been undertaken by the estimation CP.
	Site visits have been undertaken by Empire geologists and consultants (2025)
Geological interpretation	Empire has reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. Drilling shows consistent trends in the data and model.
	The geological interpretation is based on drill hole data and multi element geochemistry. It is consistent with outcropping chert and gossans and local scale mapping.
	No alternate interpretations have been investigated to date as the MRE captures the mineralisation and geological controls.
Dimensions	Identified strike 280 m. Mineralised package ~85 m across 4 lodes, 5 m – 20 m true thickness, extending 320 m down dip (270 m vertical)
Estimation and modelling techniques	Interpretations of domain continuity were undertaken in GEOVIA Surpac™ software by Empire Mineralisation intercepts were correlated to individual domains manually. Domain interpretations used all available validated RC and Diamond drillhole data (except MYMD039). The mineralisation interpretation was independently reviewed by Stephen Godfrey (Estimation CP). Sample data were composited by mineralisation domain and weathering to 1m downhole lengths with a 0.3m minimum threshold on inclusions. Length weighting was applied to balance short composites. PPM values for Cu, Au, Ag and Zn analyses were included in the composite.

Criteria	Commentary
	Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) of the composited variables within the mineralised domain groups was undertaken. Analysis for sample bias, domain homogeneity and top cutting was undertaken. All mineralisation is in the fresh domain. Variography was undertaken on the variables on all domains grouped together. No clear variogram structures were defined. Consequently, an Inverse Distance algorithm was chosen to estimate the resource. A two-pass estimation search strategy was employed, using a 60m search radius and a minimum of 4 to a maximum of 32 samples for the first pass. The second pass increased the search radius to 120m, ensuring all blocks were estimated. The 3D block model was coded with density, weathering, and Mineral Resource classification prior to evaluation for Mineral Resource reporting.
	No check estimates or previous estimates have been made.
	No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products.
	No other elements have been estimated.
	Parent block size is 10 m equating to one quarter of the nominal drillhole burden and half the drill hole spacing. The first pass search of 60 m ensures samples along strike are used in the estimate. Variography indicates ranges of 40-60 m.
	No SMU assumptions were made.
	No significant variable statistical correlation was noted. The sample search neighbourhood for each element were kept the same to ensure any correlation present was maintained.
	Domain boundaries represented hard boundaries, whereby composite samples within that domain were used to estimate blocks within the domain.
	Top cutting was applied to restrict the influence of high-grade outlier samples. Initial assessment and application of top-cutting for the estimate was undertaken on all variables within individual domains. Top cutting was applied to Cu, Ag and Au in selected domains. Zn was not top cut.
	Global and local validation of the estimated variables was undertaken with statistical analysis, swath plots and visual comparison against input data. Cu, Zn and Au validated well. The Ag estimate is less robust due to a different sample support in the raw samples.
Moisture	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	Reporting cut-off grades were supplied by Empire Resources. Minimum cutoff grades of 0.5 % Cu and 1.0 % Cu were produced.
Mining factors or assumptions	It is assumed the current resource estimate will be mined using an open cut and/or underground method. No other mining assumptions have been made at this stage.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	No metallurgical factors have been applied or assumptions made.
Environmental factors or assumptions	No environmental factors have been applied or assumptions made.

Criteria	Commentary
Bulk density	Bulk Density is assumed as: • Oxide /Transition - 2.2 tm^{-3} • Fresh - 2.9 tm^{-3} • Fresh Mineralisation - 3.2 tm^{-3}
	Bulk Density is assumed.
	Bulk densities are assumed based on the CP's experience with similar deposits and comparison to the mineralisation and geology of the similar, nearby *Just Desserts* deposit.
Classification	The deposit in classified as Inferred for the Cu, Zn and Au estimation. There is too much uncertainty in the sampling and estimation of Ag for it to be classified.
	The classification reflects the CPs confidence in the geological interpretation and sampling. Drill line and sample separation along strike is too large to enable good modelling and estimation of the short range variogram structure.
	The classification reflects the CPs confidence in the deposit.
Audits or reviews	No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on the A-Zone estimation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	The accuracy of the estimate is primarily determined by the data density. Some infill drilling is required to confirm the geological interpretation and provide a more reliable grade estimation. Significant resampling/re-assaying for Ag is required before and accurate estimation of Ag model is achieved.
	The estimate is global in nature. Data spacing is insufficient to generate reliable local estimates.
	No production data is available, the resource has not been mined.