20 October 2025 **ASX Release**

YUINMERY AIRCORE DRILLING PROGRAM
PROGRESS UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; "Empire" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of assay results from the first of 15 holes from a forty-two (42) hole, 1,828m, air core (AC) program drilled during September 2025 at the Company's Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project.

The assays reported pertain to the drill holes completed at the Just Desserts resource area, and the Trajan prospect. The program was initiated after a field assessment conducted by Empire in August indicated potential for new zones of supergene and oxide ore at Just Desserts and a number of prospective, but untested, nearby gossan-chert outcrops at Trajan.

Significant results include:

- YAC25-17 5m @ 0.77% Cu & 0.06g/t Au from 48m and **3m @ 2.77% Cu &** 0.07g/t Au from 59m
- YAC25-21 **3m @ 1.96% Cu** & 0.39g/t Au from 48m
- YAC25-23 18m @ 0.78% Cu & 0.69g/t Au from 22m inc. **6m @ 1.05% Cu** & 0.5g/t Au from 30m
- YAC25-24 **2m @ 1.34 % Cu** & 0.54g/t Au from 51m
- YAC25-25 **8m @ 2.13 % Cu** & 0.6 g/t Au from 47m inc. **5m @ 2.98% Cu** & 0.93g/t Au
- YAC25-26 **4m @ 1.26% Cu** & 0.15g/t Au from 59m
- YAC25-27 **36m @ 1.16% Cu** & 0.42g/t Au from 20m inc. **11m @ 1.82% Cu** & 0.64g/t Au from 27m

Supergene minerals including native copper, chalcocite and minor malachite + cuprite were observed. Consistent Au values accompany the Cu mineralisation intersected, potentially adding significant value to the Just Desserts resource.

Non-Executive Chairman Michel Ruane comments:

"There has been no drilling at Just Desserts since 2011, and this recent program is already delivering some exciting high-grade Cu-Au intercepts for us. The results appear to support an emerging supergene/oxide model. We believe there is significant potential for additional shallow resources yet to be defined. We look forward to receiving further results from YT01 and other prospects over the coming weeks."

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 the first batch of results from its recently completed air core (AC)reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign at its Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project in Western Australia.

Forty-two (42) AC drill holes for 1,828m (Table 1) were completed. The results reported here are from the first 15 drill holes at the Just Desserts and Trajan 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 Empire's Just Desserts and A-Zone volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits with a JORC 2012 combined resource of **3.59Mt @1.25% Cu and 0.46g/t** using a 0.5% Cu cut-off.

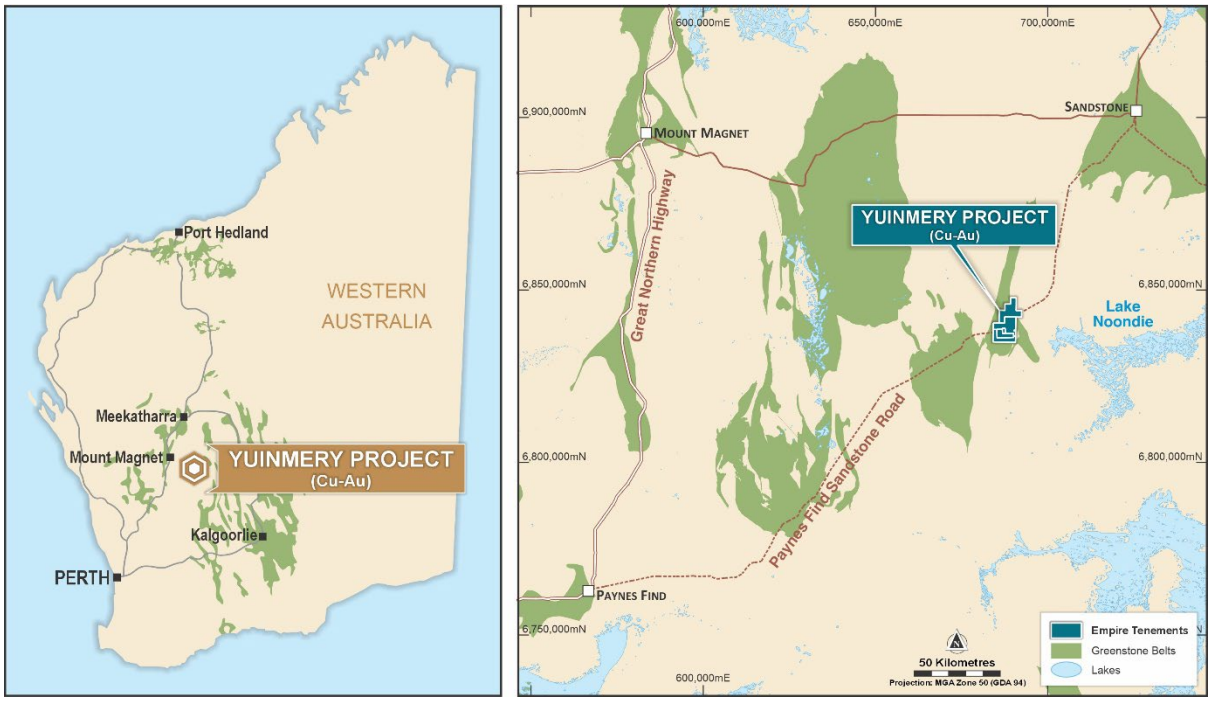


Figure 1. Yuinmery Project location map

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.

The Just Desserts mineralisation is hosted by exhalative iron-rich gossans and cherty sediments. They either outcrop or are tightly scattered on the surface and can be easily traced for 200m in the northern half of Just Desserts. These exhalites typically average around 4-8m thick, strike northwest and dip about 50^0 to 75^0 to the northeast. Footwall and hanging wall rocks are dominated by tuffaceous felsic rocks, intermediate to mafic volcanics with gabbros and dolerites intruding the sequence.

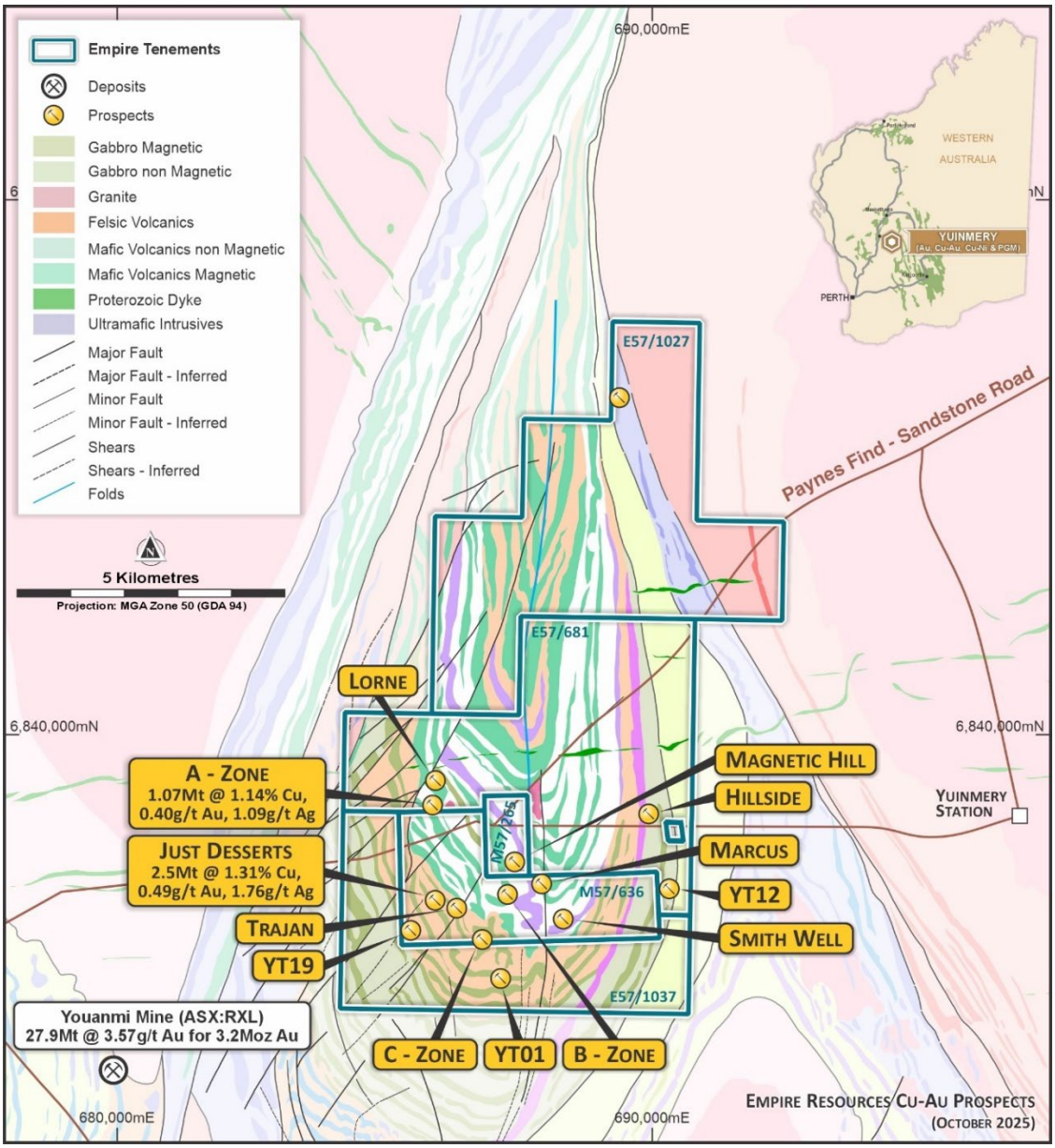


Figure 2. Regional geology of the Yuinmery area interpreted from aeromagnetic data showing the location of the Just Desserts and other prospects.

YUINMERY PROJECT AC DRILLING PROGRAM

There has been no drilling at Just Desserts since 2011, after which Empire focussed on mining at Pennys Find near Kalgoorlie and resource drilling at A-zone and regional exploration at YT01, Smiths Well, Marcus, Augustus, YT19 and YT12 prospects. The historic drilling at Just Desserts concentrated on establishing the 2.5Mt sulphide resource to around 300m vertical depth. The shallow mineralisation at Just Desserts was deemed to be mostly uneconomic low grade oxide mineralisation and was not drilled in detail.

However recent thinking by Empire postulated that Just Desserts might have undocumented pockets of rich supergene Cu-Au ore near the fresh rock boundary where reducing conditions for native copper mineralisation was more favourable plus undocumented zones of shallow, flat lying, lower grade oxide ore. Both ore types could be amenable to heap leaching and/or gravity concentration. Earlier metallurgical studies authorised by ERL in 2008 (AMTEC) and 2011 (IMO) considered only chalcopyrite ore which formed the production basis of a scoping study in 2011.

In September 2025, ERL completed an AC drilling program at the Just Desserts Cu-Au deposit comprising twelve (12) drill holes for 636m, spaced 20-40m apart. Three (3) drillholes for 114m also targeted prospective, but untested, chert-gossan horizons near Just Desserts at Trajan. Further drilling was also undertaken at several other targets and established prospects including follow up to the previous quarters encouraging results at YT01[1]. These will be reported once assays are received.

The new drilling at Just Desserts specifically focussed on the northern half of the deposit and aimed to intersect the surface gossans at depth near the fresh rock interface as defined by the surrounding drillholes and the AC rig capabilities. This concept was validated with several holes finding high grade Cu (>1.0 %), stringer style ore close to the fresh rock boundary around 40m vertical depth. Native copper, chalcocite and lesser malachite + cuprite were observed in drill cuttings. Assays confirmed significant Au values in the Cu mineralised sections.

Significant supergene Cu mineralisation intercepts are listed below:

- YAC25-17 5m @ 0.77 % Cu and 0.06 g/t Au from 48m and **3m @ 2.77 % Cu** and 0.07 g/t Au from 59m
- YAC25-21 **3m @ 1.96 % Cu** and 0.39 g/t Au from 48m
- YAC25-24 **2m @ 1.34 % Cu** and 0.53 g/t Au from 51m
- YAC25-25 **8m @ 2.13 % Cu** and 0.66 g/t Au from 47m inc. **5m @ 2.98 % Cu** and 0.93 g/t Au from 49m
- YAC25-26 **4m @ 1.26% Cu** & 0.15g/t Au from 59m

Broader widths of lower grade oxide ore were also recorded in the shallower parts (10-20m vertical depth) of the regolith:

- YAC25-20 16m @ 0.48 % Cu and 0.02 g/t Au from 16m
- YAC25-22 9m @ 0.46% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au from 13m

- YAC25-23 24m @ 0.71 % Cu and 0.44 g/t Au from 16m inc. 6m @ 1.05 % Cu and 0.5 g/t Au from 30m

A combination of oxide and supergene ore is highlighted by the southernmost hole in the program, YAC25-27 where surface gossans also appear to substantially thicken to around 15m in width.

- YAC25-27 **36m @ 1.16% Cu** & 0.42g/t Au from 20m inc. **11m @ 1.82% Cu** & 0.64g/t Au from 27m

At the Trajan prospect, 400m southeast of Just Desserts, two (2) untested small chert-gossan outcrops were drilled by three (3) AC holes for 114m. Despite some positive indications including a 1.5m wide quartz-pyrite vein being noted, a maximum assay of only 1m @ 1,025 ppm Cu & 10 ppb Au was returned.

Next Steps

1. Receive assay results for the remaining 27 AC holes drilled in the September program.
2. Receive analytical data from a recent soil sampling and rock chip programs over promising Cu-Au targets at Yuinmery.
3. Initiate an additional field visit that will include assessing potential strike extensions to the Just Desserts resource and review the southern half of Just Desserts.
4. Retrieve the AC drill cuttings for in-house sighter metallurgical test work including column leaching with a view to establishing a processing route to treat the near surface oxide and supergene Cu-Au ore.
5. Once all of the assay results and field information is available, plan further resource and exploration drilling at the leading Yuinmery prospects.

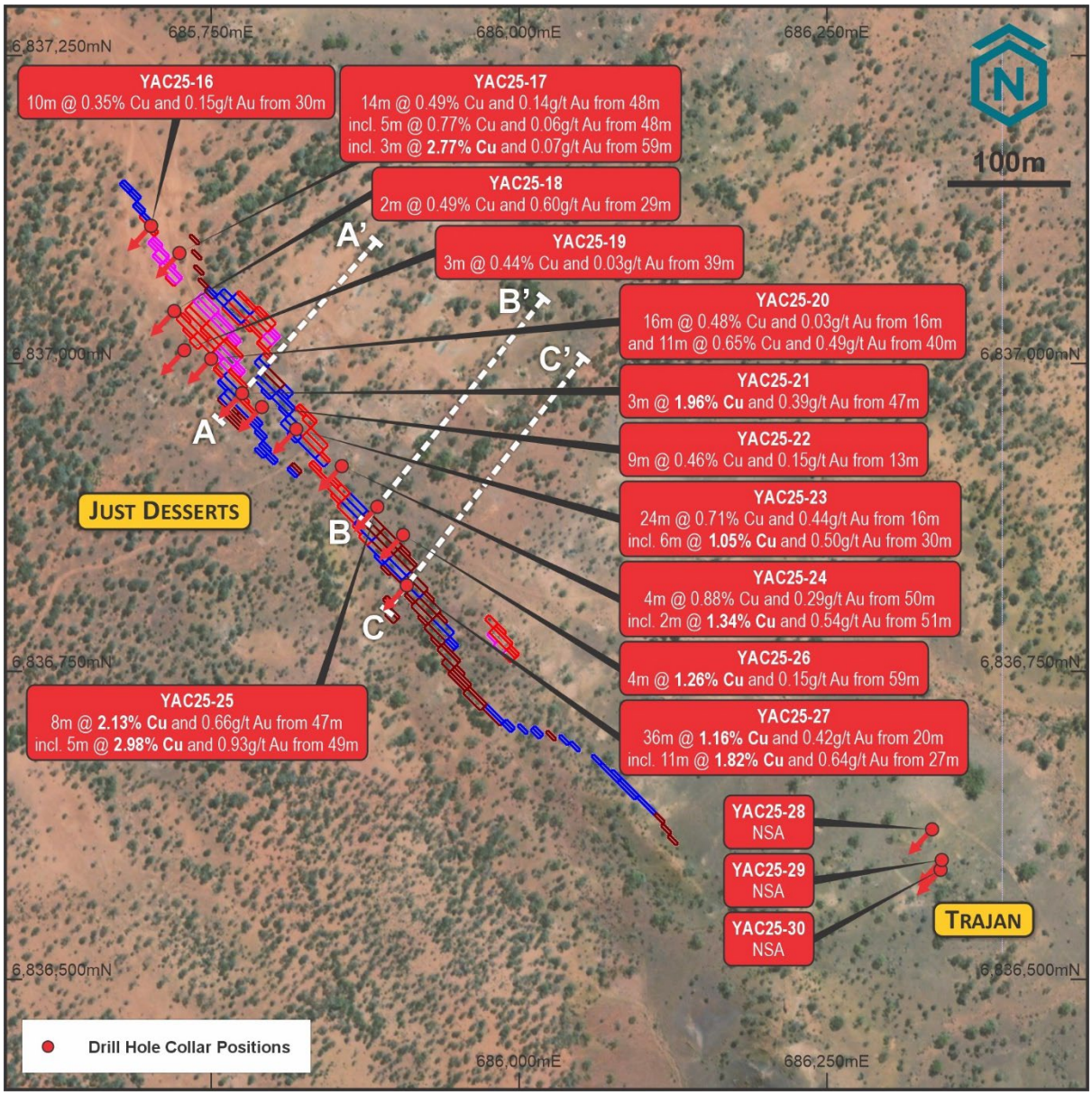


Figure 3. Collar Location and summary for drill holes AC25-16 to YAC25-30.

See Figures 4, 5 & 6. MRE block model sliced at 50m vertical depth shown with red and purple blocks representing Cu > 1.0%.

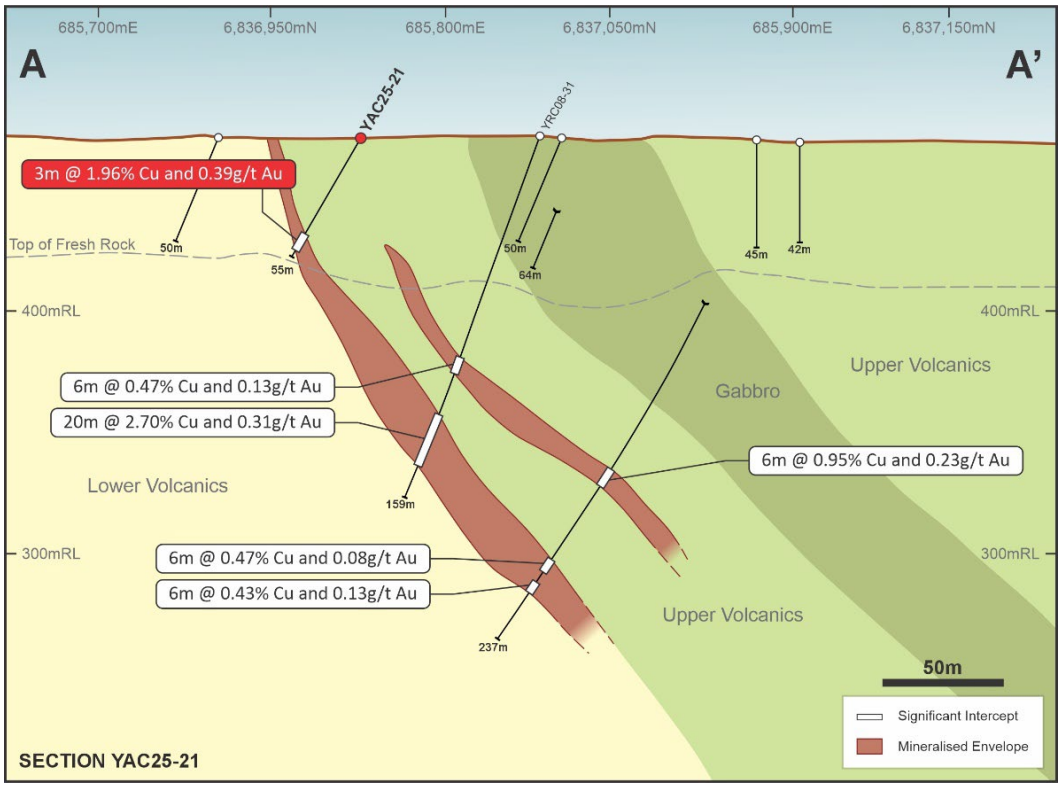


Figure 4. Cross section A-A' showing YAC25-21 mineralisation, search window +/- 15m

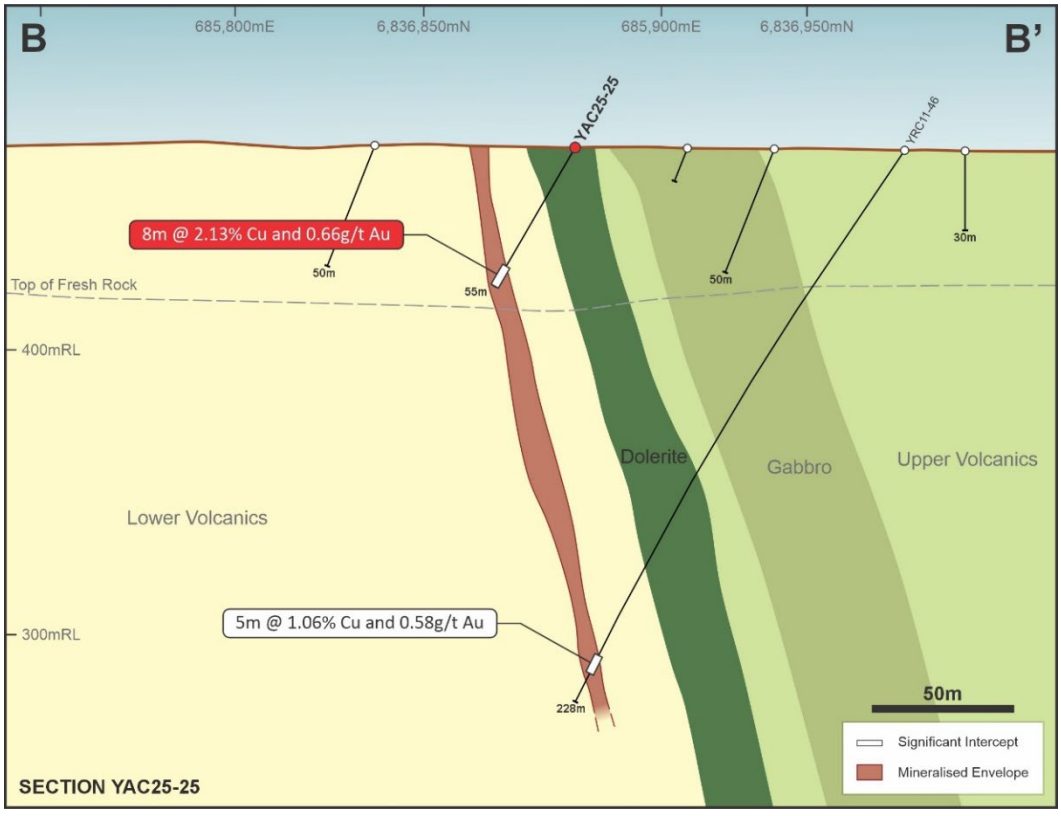


Figure 5. Cross section B-B' showing YAC25-25 mineralisation, search window +/- 20m

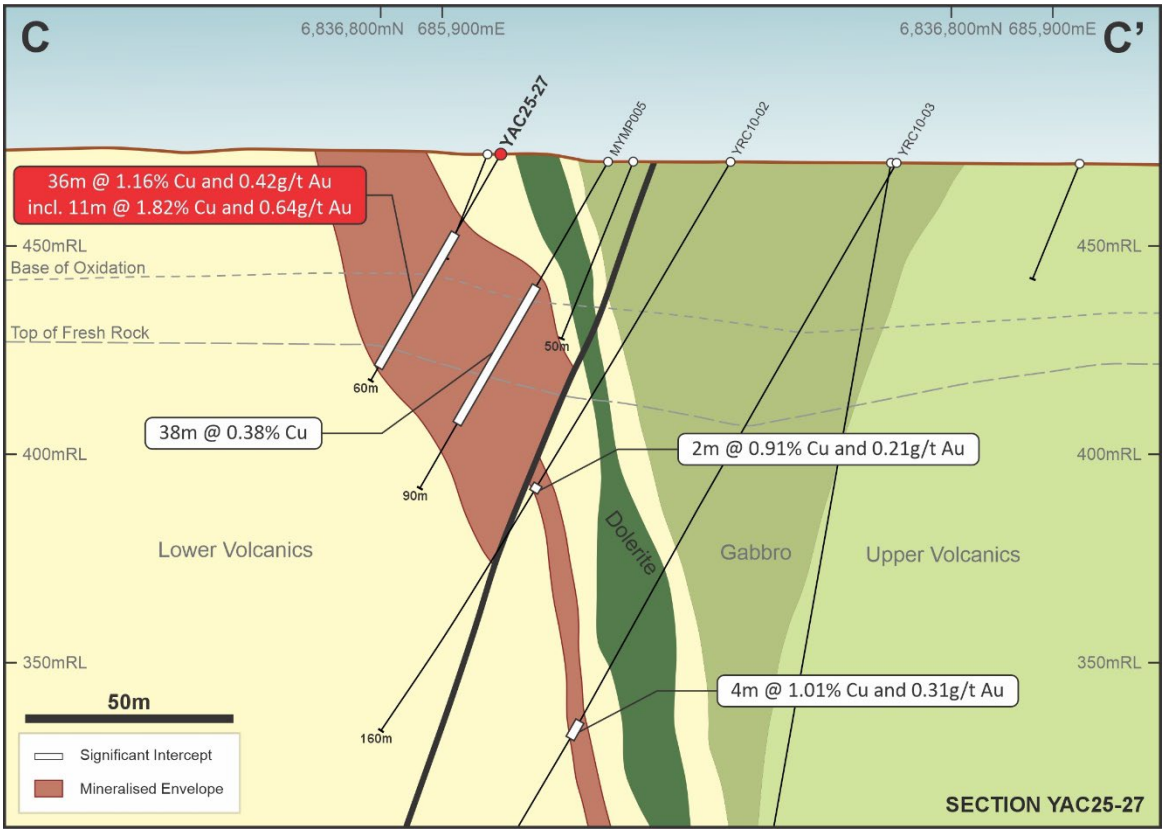


Figure 6. Cross section C-C' showing YAC25-27 mineralisation, search window +/- 20m

This announcement is authorised for release by:

Michael Ruane
Non-Executive Chairman

For further information on the Company
Phone: +61 (0)8 6389 1032
www.resourcesempire.com.au

Additional Information

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

1. ASX: ERL "*Yuinmery June RC drilling program results*" 11 August 2025.

Table 1. Summary Details for YAC25-16 to YAC25-30

Prospect	Hole	East (94)	North (94)	Hole Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	%Cu[1,2]	g/t Au
Just Desserts	YAC25-16	685701	6837112	40	-60	223	30	40	10*	0.35	0.15
Just Desserts	YAC25-17	685724	6837090	62	-60	223	48	62	14*	0.49	0.14
						Inc.	48	53	5	0.77	0.06
						Inc.	59	62	**3**	**2.77**	0.07
Just Desserts	YAC25-18	685720	6837043	43	-60	223	29	31	2	0.49	0.6
Just Desserts	YAC25-19	685728	6837011	52	-60	223	39	42	3	0.44	0.03
Just Desserts	YAC25-20	685750	6837004	55	-60	223	16	32	16*	0.48	0.03
						and	40	51	11*	0.65	0.49
Just Desserts	YAC25-21	685775	6836976	55	-60	223	47	50	**3**	**1.96**	0.39
Just Desserts	YAC25-22	685791	6836965	46	-60	223	13	22	9	0.46	0.15
Just Desserts	YAC25-23	685819	6836947	46	-60	223	16	40	24*	0.71	0.44
						Inc.	30	36	**6**	**1.05**	0.5
Just Desserts	YAC25-24	685856	6836917	58	-60	223	50	54	4	0.88	0.29
						Inc.	51	53	**2**	**1.34**	0.54
Just Desserts	YAC25-25	685885	6836884	55	-60	223	47	55	**8**	**2.13**	0.66
						Inc.	49	54	**5**	**2.98**	0.93
Just Desserts	YAC25-26	685791	6836965	64	-60	223	59	63	**4**	**1.26**	0.15
Just Desserts	YAC25-27	685819	6836947	60	-60	223	20	56	**36**	**1.16**	0.42
						Inc.	27	38	**11**	**1.82**	0.64
Trajan	YAC25-28	686336	6836622	40	-60	200				NSA	NSA
Trajan	YAC25-29	686344	6836597	49	-60	200				NSA	NSA
Trajan	YAC25-30	686343	6836589	25	-60	190				NSA	NSA

*includes 4m composite samples.
1. Nominal lower grade cutoff considered for significant Cu is 0.3% and 0.1 g/t Au
2. NSA (No significant Assays)

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information 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 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 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.

New Information

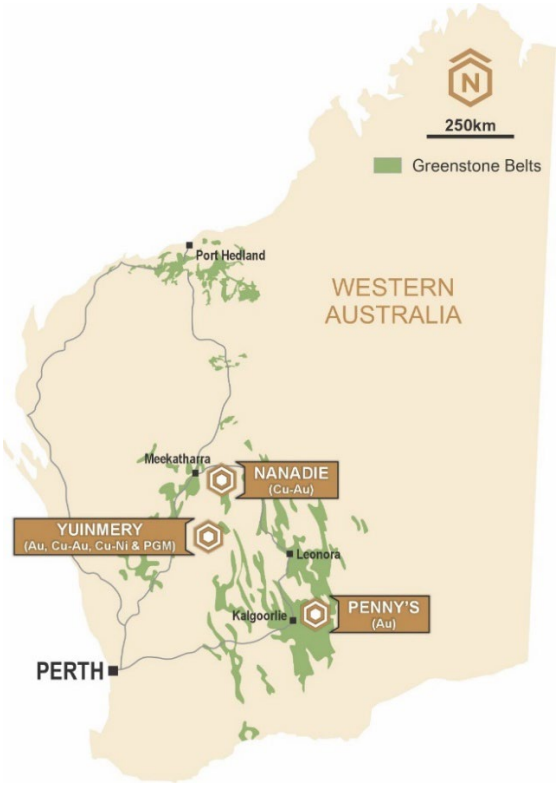
Information concerning the current mineral resource estimate relating to the Just Desserts and A-Zone deposits are extracted from the ASX Announcements dated 17 May 2016 and 15 October 2025 respectively.

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.* • *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*	• Air Core (AC) drilling utilising an 87mm blade and 100mm hammer bit to collect one metre samples in buckets. Each drilled sample was placed on the ground in ordered rows by the drill crew under ERL supervision. • Samples for geochemical analysis where primarily collected as four (4) meter composite samples, with one (1) meter samples being collected when potential mineralisation was observed. 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 scoop and spearing the relevant four, one-meter sample piles to collect a sub-sample of approximate equal volume from each one-meter sample pile, the speared sample was placed in a pre-numbered calico bag to create the four-meter composite sample. • Composite samples were generally 2kg in size made up of equal sub-sample from each one-meter sample pile. • A one-meter sample was collected via bucketing the metre sample through a riffle splitter near the rig cyclone. • Care was taken to create samples of the same weight; generally, around 2kg. • Composite samples and one-meter samples were checked by Empire Resources personnel to ensure samples were correctly named. • Drill holes were mostly angled towards 223^0 • All samples were analysed by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS/OES finish (Intertek code AR10/MS33, Jinnings code AR25M-ICP-OES).
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).*	• AC drilling is a specialised drilling technique utilising similar equipment to RC drilling, but typically have less air pressure and smaller rods and bits. Samples are kept clean from inhole contamination via an inner tube. • The drill hole orientation is surveyed using a compass and clinometer. • Samples are drill spoil/chips and as such cannot be orientated.

		• Drilling was performed by Australian Air Core Pty Ltd. The owner has over 20 years experience of drilling in the goldfields.
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 high >90% • 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. Rods were 3m long. • There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade or if bias has been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	• *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 AC holes but due to the nature of the drilling technique and resultant sample no geotechnical data have been recorded. • Logging of AC 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.* • *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.*	• 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.
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,*	• 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.

	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.*	• No geophysical or portable analysis tool were used to determine assay values. • Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All these data are reported to the Company. • Intertek typically perform detailed internal QA/QC on the samples and report this on the assay sheet. These results were deemed acceptable.
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 A4 log sheets and later transferred to a 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 GPS 84, 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.*	• Holes were spaced around 20-40m apart along strike and drilled parallel to the historic holes. • The drill area overlaps onto both "inferred" ore block model and also up dip from the block model where there is no ore category. • AC results being reported are mostly based on 1m and/or 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*	• Drill sample orientation is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. • Bias introduced by drilling orientation is considered insignificant due to the shallow depth of drilling.

	material.	
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 large green plastic bag (4 to a bag) and cable tied. • Each plastic bag is annotated with the company name and the sample numbers held within each bag. • A bulka bag containing the plastic bags was transported to Mt Magnet and taken to the Intertek and Jinnings Maddington Laboratories. • The Intertek and Jinnings Maddington Laboratories have 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 and Jinnings Laboratories 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* • *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.*	• The drilling reported here was part of a fourty two (42) AC drill holes for 1,828m at the Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project. • All drill hole details are provided and displayed in the attached tables and diagrams
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. • Nominal cutoff grades of 0.3 % Cu were used to summarise the drill results. No separate Au only intercepts were quoted. 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 nature of the program. True widths are of the order of 80% of the downhole width reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Refer to Figures and Tables in the announcement.

	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
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).*	• Further work planned includes drilling for shallow strike extensions