4 March 2026 **ASX Release**

YUINMERY AIRCORE DRILLING PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY DRILL RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; "Empire" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of preliminary assay results from the 1,631m (45 hole) aircore (AC) program drilled during January 2026 at the Company's Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project.

The assays reported pertain to drill holes completed at the between the YT01-YT19 prospects, Smiths Well, YT12, Battlers, YT14, Microbe Well and Marcus. The drilling primarily targeted new gold mineralisation.

Significant results include:

- YAC26-07: 8m @ 139ppb Au and 1,853ppm Cu from 12m (YT19)
- YAC26-17: 8m @ 671ppb Au from 28m (Smiths Well)
- YAC26-18: 3m @ 212ppb Au from 33m (Smiths Well)
- YAC26-22: 4m @ 328ppb Au from 44m (Smiths Well)
- YAC26-29: 4m @ 134 ppb Au from 24m (YT12)
- YAC26-36: 8m @ 286ppb Au 32m (Battlers)
- YAC26-40: 4m @ 127ppb Au from 76m (YT14)
- YAC26-42: 8m @ 111ppb Au from 20m (Microbe Well)

Non-Executive Chairman, Michael Ruane comments:

"The January AC drilling program was a follow up to the soil and rock chip results reported in December 2025. We regard these latest drill results as encouraging. The last two AC programs have both contributed to generating a number of new, fresh Au leads which we plan to test with deeper, more effective RC drilling".

"The drilling at Smiths Well tested an isolated 1-2m wide, quartz vein that was noted in the old drill logs and appeared to relate to the surrounding low-grade Au-Cu oxide mineralisation. This quartz vein was targeted with five shallow drillholes to confirm its veracity and establish the vein orientation and grade. The drilling showed us that there were at least 2 separate veins sets with quartz veining up to 4m width in this location. Typical of Yuinmery the gold grade in the clay profile was subdued but we now plan to test this new vein model at depth".

"The drilling at YT19 also gave some encouragement, in particular YAC26-07, which demonstrated that the anomalous near surface Au-Cu mineralisation at YT19 could now be definitively extended towards YT01. Collectively the mineralised Au-Cu shear system linking YT01 and YT19 is extensive and exceeds 1,600m strike length. Strong pyrite mineralisation (up to 5%) discovered at the bottom of YAC26-07 and new structural elements will help us refine the exploration model with a view to locating high grade Au-Cu within, or related to, the main shear zone".

BACKGROUND

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 preliminary results from its recently completed air core (AC) drilling campaign at its Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project in Western Australia.

Forty-five (45) AC drill holes for 1,631m were completed. Mostly 4m composite results were submitted for assays. Significant results will be identified and singles collected and assayed.

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.

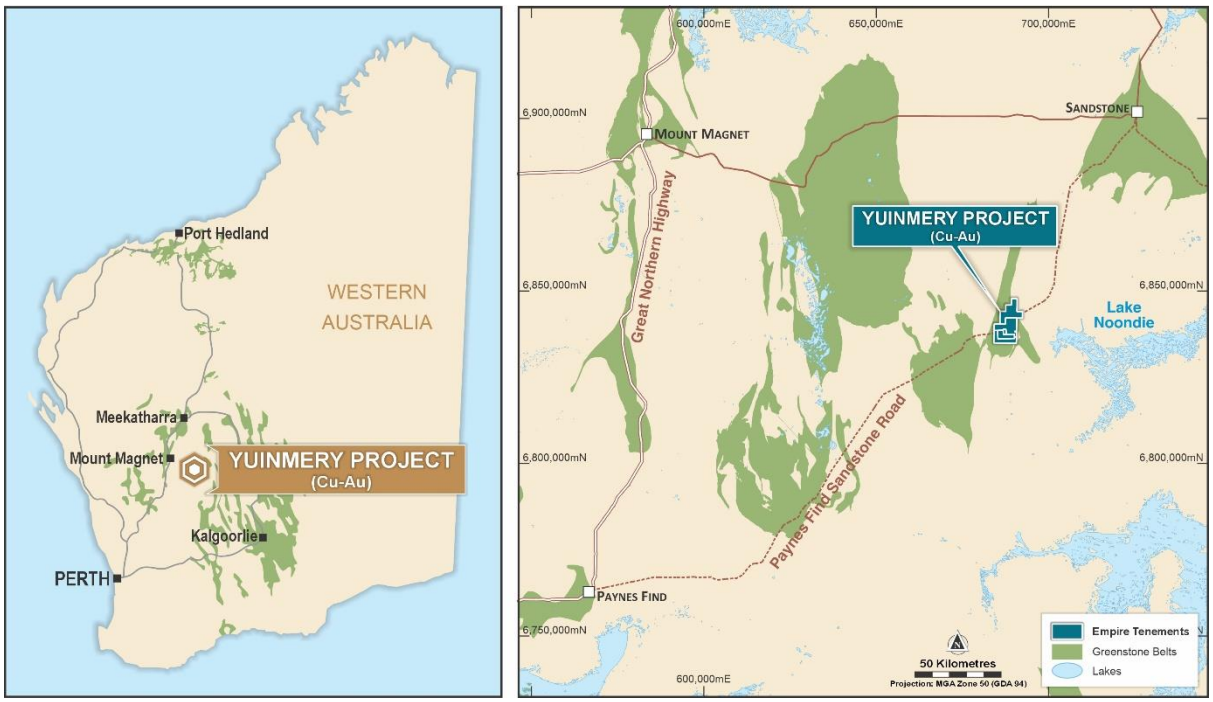

Figure 1. Yuinmery Project location map

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.

The mineralisation at YT01 is interpreted to dip steeply to the north and strikes east-west for 1km and is hosted in a chlorite-sericite-talc schist probably derived from felsic or mafic volcanics, it lies adjacent to a magnetic gabbro unit. Copper mineralisation occurs as fine disseminated malachite or chalcopyrite (+/-pyrite). Sulphide content is typically low (<1%).

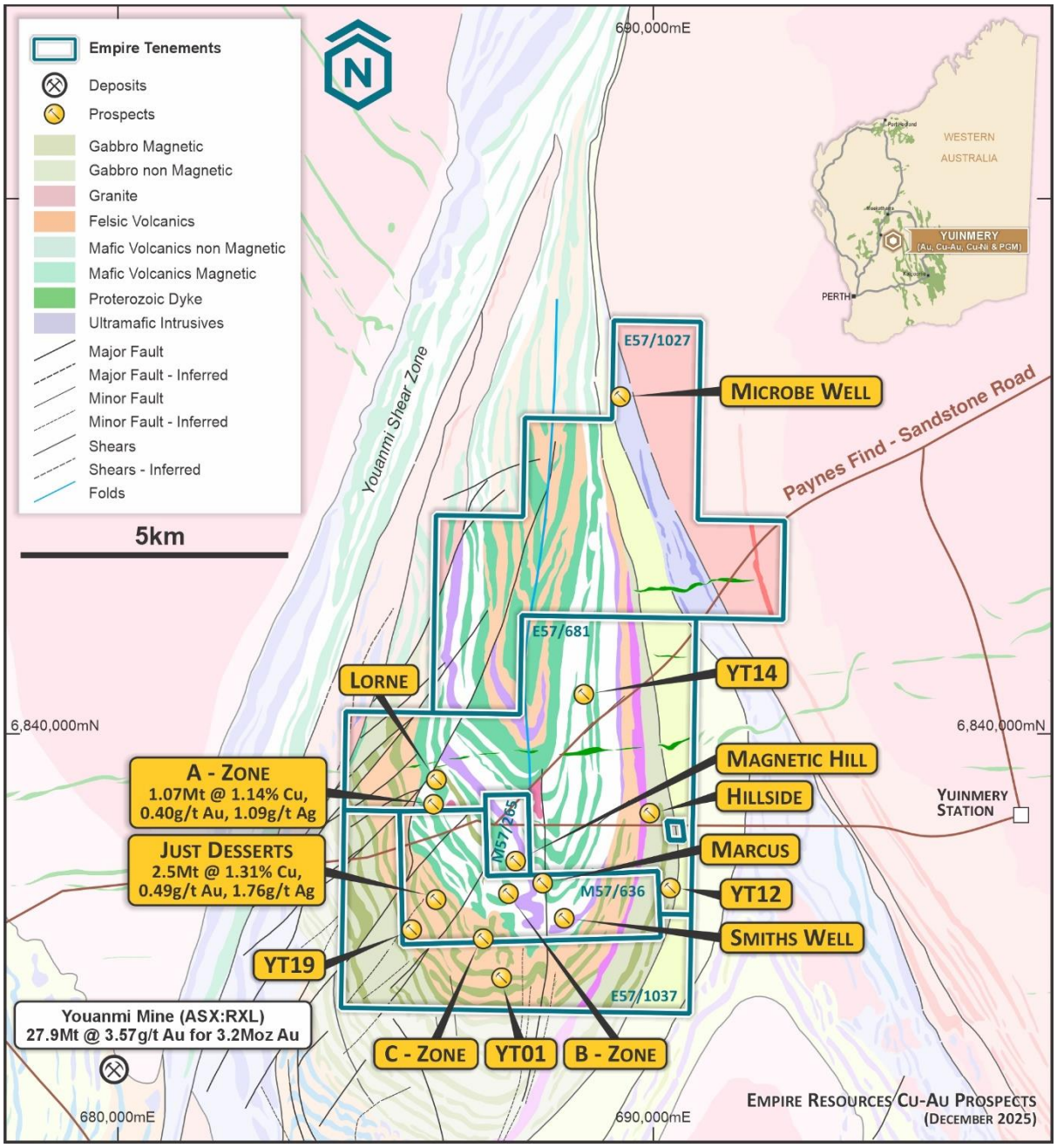

Figure 2. Regional geology of the Yuinmery area and prospect locations

YUINMERY PROJECT JANUARY 2026 AC DRILLING PROGRAM

In January 2025, ERL completed an AC drilling program at the Smiths Well, YT01-YT19, Marcus, Battlers, YT12, YT13, YT14 and Microbe Well prospects. The drilling targeted recent soil and rock chip sampling results with a view to generating new gold prospects. After Just Desserts and A-Zone, the most advanced prospect at Yuinmery is YT01. Previous drilling has highlighted YT01 as having potential to be a high tonnage, low grade (<1% Cu), Cu-Au resource and ideally complement high grade Cu-Au resources at Just Desserts and A-Zone.

In this recent program, Empire focussed primarily on finding new gold mineralisation with several additional holes between the **YT01 and YT19** Cu-Au prospects. Soil sampling in 2025

highlighted the YT01 mineralised shear may link up with YT19 prospect 1,500m northwest. As a result, Empire drilled 16 AC holes for 554m testing this concept. The results were mixed, holes closest to YT01 failed to achieve suitable depth due the fresh, hard rock preventing the rig from achieving the target depth. Several thick (up to 6m wide), but unmineralized quartz veins were discovered. Holes closer to YT19 were more penetrative and were able to delineate new Cu-Au mineralisation. Significant results included:

- YAC26-07: 8m @ 139ppb Au and 1,853ppm Cu from 12m (YT19)

Several surrounding holes also recorded anomalous Cu (>1,000 ppm) and Au (>50ppb) suggesting that the YT19 mineralisation has been intersected. YAC26-07 also recorded significant, but unmineralized, pyrite from the bottom of the hole (45-48m). This is the first time strong sulphide mineralisation has been observed at YT01-YT19. Further drilling is planned particularly around YAC26-07.

SMITHS WELL is an established Cu/Ni prospect at Yuinmery with regular Empire drilling between 2011-2012 and 2020-2022. Significant massive pyrrhotite has been noted at Smiths Well associated with the Cu/Ni mineralisation. Similar to many of the prospects at Yuinmery, Smiths Well hosts broad intercepts of low-grade mineralisation (Cu-Ni) and lesser Au (50-250ppb Au). Quartz veining has been logged throughout the drilling at Smiths Well. Of particular interest to Empire was the historic hole YRC20-12 which recorded 2m of quartz within a 4m composite gold assay of 1,230ppb Au from 28-32m. YRC20-12 was drilled down dip of the main structure. Empire decided to further test this quartz vein and its setting by drilling 5 shallow holes for 200m around YRC20-12 with a view to confirming the previous results and better understanding the vein width, orientation and continuity.

Apart from YAC26-20, four of the five holes hit reef style quartz veining in the weathered clay zone with widths varying from 2-5m. Significant results include:

- YAC26-16: 4m @ 133ppb Au from 16m
- YAC26-17: 8m @ 671ppb Au from 28m
- YAC26-18: 3m @ 212ppb Au from 33m
- YAC26-19: 4m @ 436ppb Au from 20m and 4m @ 107ppb Au from 32m
- YAC26-20: 4m @ 182ppb Au from 20m and 4m @ 115ppb Au from 36m

At the northern end of Smith Well prospect, three (3) AC holes for 152m were drilled to test for Smiths Well extensions and the potential to host shallow quartz veins. Several thin quartz veins were noted within a leached, clay zone. Anomalous Cu was also found and may relate to YDD22-03 located 200m vertically below. YDD22-03 recorded 10m @ 0.65% Cu and 0.1g/t Au from 253m. Significant new results include:

- YAC26-23: 4m @ 123ppb Au from 32m
- YAC26-25: 12m @ 2,178ppm Cu from 8m

A third target was also tested at Smith Well where several old shafts are located 250m north of the established prospect. Sampling of the quartz vein mullock returned 5.39g/t Au. Nearby a quartz vein of unknown origin had also assayed 22.8g/t Au. Two historic holes had already been drilled beneath the old workings with the best result being 2m @ 180ppb Au from 37m. This grade seemed at odds with the general quartz mullock observed around the shafts, so it was decided to ‘retest’ the workings with another shallow AC hole. The first hole YAC26-22 was abandoned after hitting a stope at 27m. The follow up hole behind YAC26-22 intersected

2m of quartz veining from 43m in the oxide clay zone beneath the stope and assayed 4m @ 328ppb Au from 44m.

Although the composite grade was modest, it was observed that the basaltic clays and quartz had largely been leached in the weathered profile. A more representative quartz vein sample would better be taken from depth in the fresher rock. This quartz vein will be a follow up target for the planned RC program.

At **YT12**, 5 drill holes for 168m were drilled south of the established Cu-Au prospect with a view to testing an anomalous 1-2m wide surface gossan at depth. Significant YT12 results include:

- YAC26-26: 4m @ 2,275ppm Cu from 4m and 4m @ 105ppb Au and 1,205ppm Cu from 16m
- YAC26-29: 4m @ 134ppb Au from 24m
- YAC26-30: 12m @ 2,934ppm Cu from 12m

The results are positive and extend the mineralised strike length by 160m to over 300m. The holes were also drilled to the west to better test the “footwall” surface gossan which provides new data to incorporate for future RC drilling.

At **Microbe Well**, 3 holes for 65m were drilled across a 34ppb Au in soil anomaly where it’s postulated a north-south shear, related to the regional Yuinmery shear, is responsible for patchy, anomalous gold documented in historic RAB drilling. This mineralisation potentially extends for 1km. The results are encouraging with anomalous gold being discovered in YAC26-42: 7m @ 113ppb Au from 20m. The mineralisation is within a talc-chlorite schist sitting adjacent to sheared granite as observed in YAC26-43. RC drilling is now planned for Microbe Well.

Four additional prospects with high grade rock chip samples (>1g/t) were also drill tested, including YT13 (3 holes for 65m), YT14 (1 hole for 81m), Battlers (6 holes for 271m) and Marcus (1 hole for 39m). Significant results included:

- YAC26-34: 4m @ 118ppb Au from 36m (Battlers)
- YAC26-36: 8m @ 286ppb Au from 12m (Battlers)
- YAC26-40: 4m @ 127ppb Au from 76m (YT14)

These prospects are currently being assessed for ongoing exploration.

Next Steps

1. Retrieve single metre samples from anomalous zones and submit for assaying.

2. Developing the RC program to test various Yuinmery Au and Cu-Au prospects at depth.

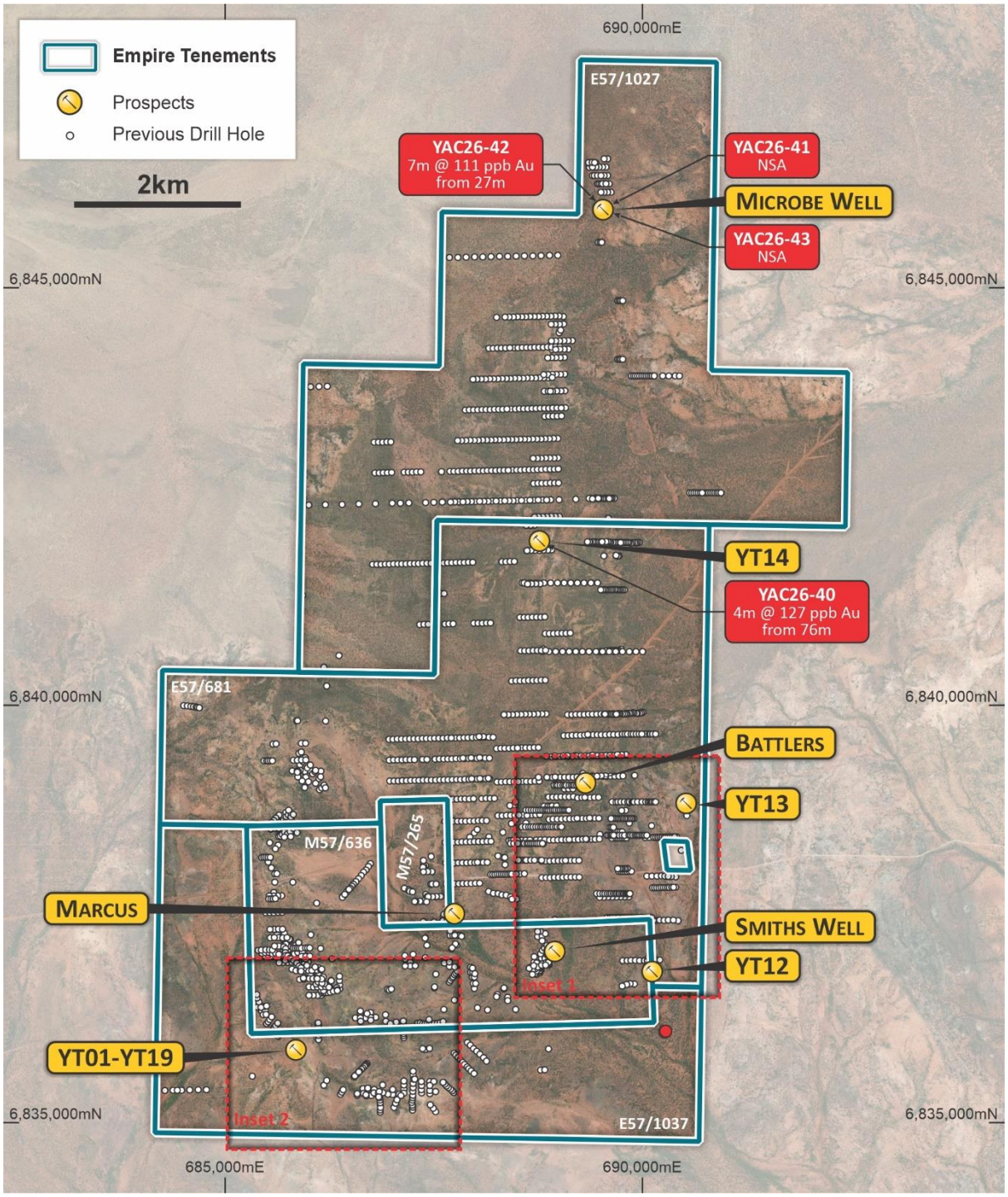

Figure 3. Yuinmery Drilling Summary Plan (Jan 2026)

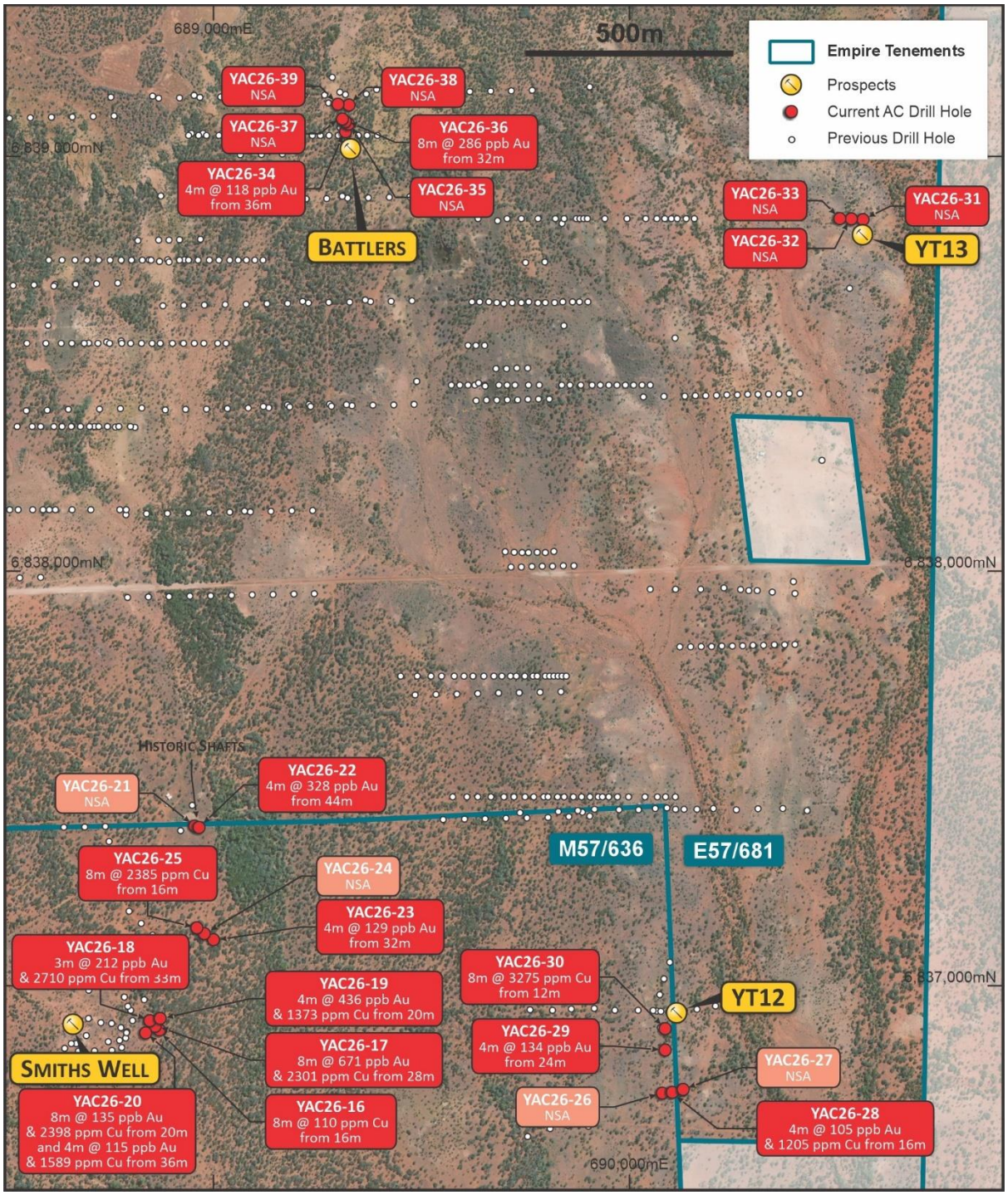

Figure 4. Inset 1-Drill Highlights

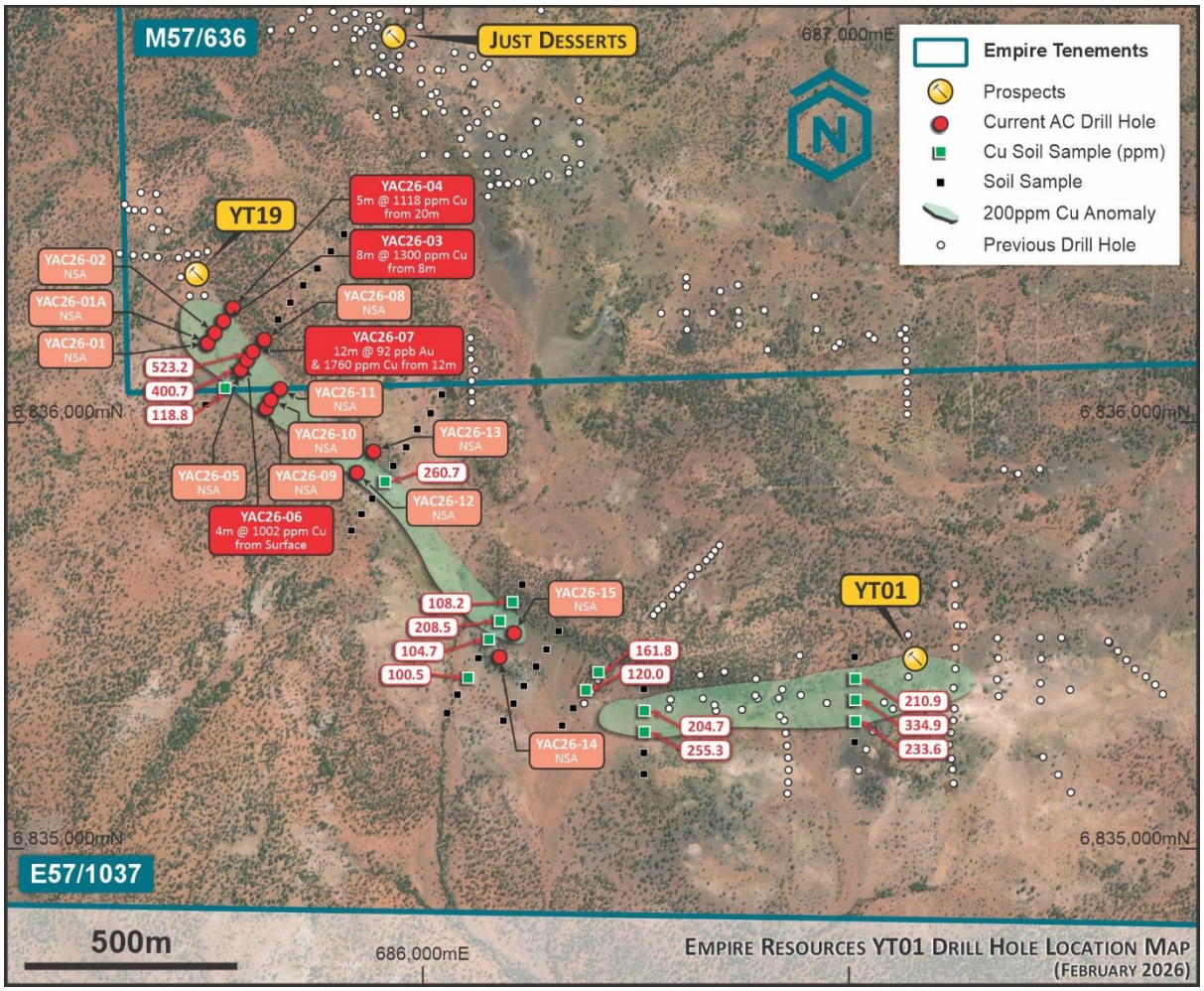

Figure 5. Inset 2-Drill Highlights

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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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.
2. ASX: ERL "*Yuinmery Aircore Drilling Program – Progress Update*" 20 October 2025.
3. ASX: ERL "*Yuinmery Exploration Update" 8 December* 2025.
4. ASX: ERL "Further Massive Sulphides at Smiths Well" 19 May 2022.
5. ASX: ERL "Yuinmery Continues to Deliver Excellent Copper-Gold & Copper-Nickel Results" 24 April 2020.

Table 1. Summary Details for Yuinmery January 2026 AC program

Prospect	Hole	East (94)	North (94)	Depth	Dip	Azi.	From	To	Width	Cu ppm	Au ppb
YT01-YT19	YAC26-01	685496	6836192	39	-60	38				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-01A	685496	6836190	33	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-02	685513	6836214	33	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-03	685533	6836242	39	-60	218	8	16	8*	1300	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-04	685555	6836273	25	-60	218	20	25	5	1118	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-05	685574	6836128	38	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-06	685588	6836150	50	-60	218	0	4	4*	1002	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-07	685602	6836170	48	-60	218	12	24	12*	1760	92
YT01-YT19	YAC26-08	685629	6836198	16	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-09	685633	6836037	36	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-10	685644	6836057	36	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-11	685666	6836083	37	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-12	685846	6835887	22	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-13	685885	6835937	13	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-14	686181	6835455	24	-60	218				NSA	NSA
YT01-YT19	YAC26-15	686215	6835511	25	-60	218				NSA	NSA
Smiths Well	YAC26-16	688870	6836901	34	-60	124	16	24	8*	110	NSA
Smiths Well	YAC26-17	688860	6836910	40	-60	124	28	36	8*	2301	671
Smiths Well	YAC26-18	688847	6836923	46	-60	124	33	36	3	2710	212
Smiths Well	YAC26-19	688872	6836929	40	-60	124	20	24	4*	1373	436
						and	32	36	4*	2899	107
Smiths Well	YAC26-20	688837	6836894	40	-60	124	20	28	8*	2398	135
						and	36	40	4*	1589	115
Smiths Well	YAC26-21	688955	6837391	27	-55	285				NSA	NSA
Smiths Well	YAC26-22	688965	6837388	49	-55	285	44	48	4*	NSA	328
Smiths Well	YAC26-23	689000	6837118	46	-60	135	32	36	4*	NSA	129
Smiths Well	YAC26-24	688978	6837133	64	-60	135				NSA	NSA
Smiths Well	YAC26-25	688960	6837147	42	-60	135	8	16	8*	2385	NSA
YT12	YAC26-26	690079	6836749	35	-60	270				NSA	NSA

YT12	YAC26-27	690103	6836751	16	-60	270				NSA	NSA
YT12	YAC26-28	690129	6836758	10	-60	270	16	20	4*	1205	105
YT12	YAC26-29	690086	6836853	49	-60	270	24	28	4*	NSA	134
YT12	YAC26-30	690086	6836904	58	-60	270	12	20	8*	3275	NSA
YT13	YAC26-31	690562	6838849	19	-60	90				NSA	NSA
YT13	YAC26-32	690534	6838851	22	-60	90				NSA	NSA
YT13	YAC26-33	690506	6838852	24	-60	90				NSA	NSA
Battlers	YAC26-34	689318	6839061	43	-60	90	36	40	4*	NSA	118
Battlers	YAC26-35	689325	6839079	49	-60	130				NSA	NSA
Battlers	YAC26-36	689317	6839085	49	-60	130	32	40	8*	NSA	286
Battlers	YAC26-37	689310	6839091	51	-60	130				NSA	NSA
Battlers	YAC26-38	689326	6839125	51	-60	90				NSA	NSA
Battlers	YAC26-39	689299	6839127	28	-60	90				NSA	NSA
YT14	YAC26-40	688765	6841981	81	-60	270	76	80	4*	NSA	127
Microbe Well	YAC26-41	689503	6845948	25	-60	270				NSA	NSA
Microbe Well	YAC26-42	689526	6845951	27	-60	270	20	27	7*	NSA	111
Microbe Well	YAC26-43	689550	6845950	13	-60	270				NSA	NSA
Marcus	YAC26-44	687726	6837530	39	-60	270				NSA	NSA

*includes 3m or 4m composite samples.
1. Nominal exploration lower grade cutoff considered significant for Cu is 1,000ppm Cu and/or 100ppb 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

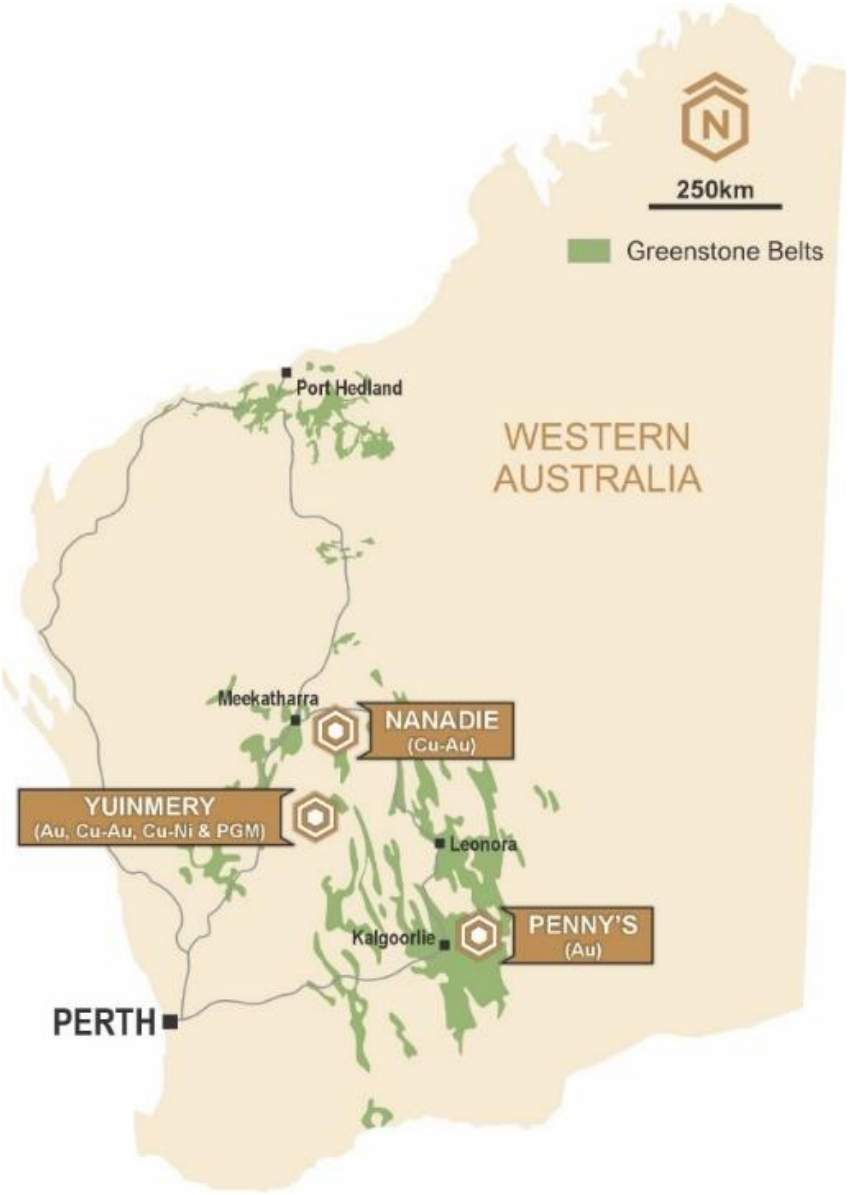
Information concerning the current mineral resource estimate relating to the Just Desserts and A-Zone deposits are extracted from the ASX Announcements dated 17 May 2016 and 15 October 2025 respectively.

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 perpendicular to the strike • 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, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. The analytical technique involved Aqua Regia of a 25g with ICP-MS finish for multi element analysis. • No geophysical or portable analysis tool were used to determine assay values. • Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly

	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.*	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. • 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 material.*	• 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.
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 Jinnings Maddington Laboratories. • The 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 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 forty five (45) AC drill holes for 1,631m 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 0.1 % Cu (or 1,000ppm Cu) and/or 0.1g/t Au or (100ppb Au) were used to summarise the exploration 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 reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All data from the drill program is provided in the report. Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential 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 depth and strike extensions.