29 July 2026 **ASX Release**

YUINMERY JUNE 2026 RC DRILLING PROGRAM

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; "Empire" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of preliminary assay results from the second of two RC programs conducted at the Company's Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project during June 2026. This program consisting of 23 holes for 2,558m was completed in June 2026. Preliminary 4m composite assays have now all been received as well as some of the single metre splits from the April RC program.

HIGHLIGHTS

Significant Au mineralisation was confirmed at Microbe Well

- *YRC26-49* ***16m*** *@* ***0.54g/t Au from 100m*** *and 8m @ 0.12g/t Au from 64m. This hole was located beneath YRC26-35 (****17m*** *@* ***0.54g/t Au from 35m*** *inc.* ***4m*** *@* ***1.14g/t Au*** *from 35m)*
- *YRC26-48* ***16m*** *@* ***0.19g/t Au from 16m****, 4m @ 0.36g/t Au from 48m, 12m @ 0.12g/t Au from 60m and 4m @ 0.15g/t Au from 88m*
- *YRC26-55* ***24m*** *@* ***0.13g/t Au*** *from 12m*

Anomalous PGE results were confirmed at Hillside North and Hillside

- *YRC26-27* ***7m*** *@* ***1.82g/t Pd-Pt from 16m*** *within 55m @ 0.74g/t Pd-Pt from surface. (Hillside North)*
- *YRC26-50* ***4m*** *@* ***1.67g/t Pd-Pt from 16m*** *(Hillside North) within 28m @ 0.90g/t Pd-Pt from surface*
- *YRC26-51* ***8m*** *@* ***1.55g/t Pd-Pt from 28m*** *within 60m @ 0.79g/t Pd-Pt from surface. (Hillside North)*
- *YRC26-54* ***20m*** *@* ***0.67g/t Pd-Pt*** *from surface (Hillside) and 32m @ 0.13% Cu & 0.17g/t Pd from 60m*

Significant widths of semi-massive sulphides were confirmed at the Lorne prospect with new single assays for the April drill hole YRC26-37 also being received.

- *YRC26-37* ***1m*** *@* ***0.25g/t Au & 1.23% Cu from 70m*** *and* ***4m*** *@* ***0.58% Cu from 77m*** *within 11m @ 0.40% Cu from 70m*
- *YRC26-52* ***16m*** *@* ***0.40% Cu*** *from 24m*
- *YRC26-53* ***12m*** *@* ***0.27% Cu*** *from 56m*

Non-Executive Chairman, Michael Ruane comments:

"The follow up stage 2 June RC drilling campaign continued to test new concept targets, expand the resource drilling at Just Desserts and confirm the emerging Au mineralisation at Microbe Well, the PGE mineralisation at Hillside North and the semi-massive sulphides at Lorne".

"At Microbe Well we received further encouragement with drill hole YRC26-49 discovering 16m @ 0.54g/t Au from 92m below 17m @ 0.54g/t Au from 35m in drillhole YRC26-35. Importantly this confirmation hole now allows us to refine the geological model and better target potential high grade gold mineralisation at Microbe Well".

"The drilling at Hillside North confirmed the occurrence of wide intervals of anomalous oxide PGE's which now appear to also extend south to the Hillside Cu-Au prospect confirming our earlier assessment of the size potential of the Hillside North mineralisation. The one (1) drill hole completed at Hillside provided us with some new insights into this particular mineralisation intersecting 20m of anomalous Pd on the surface and anomalous native Cu-Pd at depth".

"At the Lorne prospect significant widths (up to 16m) of semi-massive sulphide mineralisation were noted. Importantly the single assays from YRC26-37 confirmed we have Cu grades >1.0% Cu associated with these sulphides. Exploration is in its early days here and we feel there are some good signs to indicate the mineralisation system is larger, and with plenty of unknowns, than what the four (4) RC holes drilled to date indicate".

BACKGROUND

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; "Empire" or the "Company") is pleased to provide the following exploration update at the Company's Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project in Western Australia.

Empire advises that it has now received the preliminary composite results from the June 2026 drilling program. A total of twenty-three (23) RC holes for 2,558m were completed. A total of 6,959m of RC drilling and 1,631m of AC drilling have now been completed this year at Yuinmery.

All of the 4m composite sample results have now been received in addition to some of the single meter results from the April 2026 program. Several drillholes and their single meter samples from the April program are still in the laboratory and will be reported once available.

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.

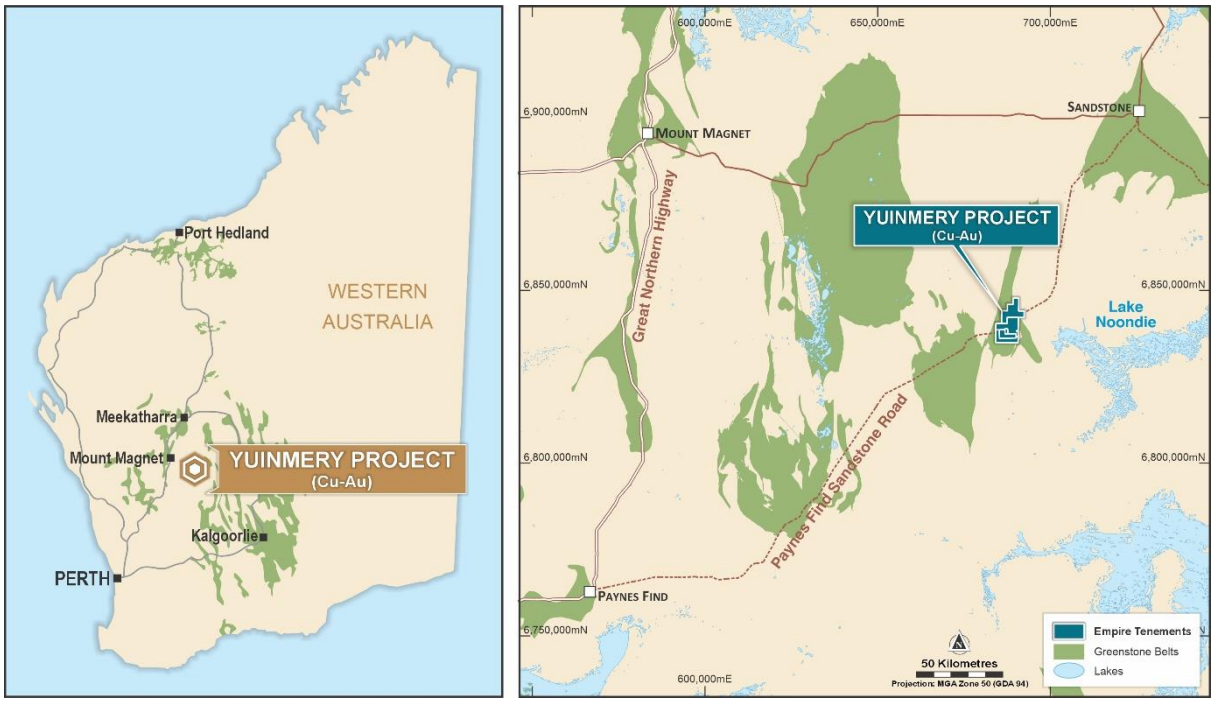

Figure 1. Yuinmery Project location map

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 major northerly plunging syncline. A prominent north-south foliation overprints many of the rocks in the project area.

Splays faults derived from the Youanmi Shear Zone extend into the Yuinmery area with several northeast faults having been interpreted. Prospects such as Just Desserts, A Zone and YT19 are located close to these structures.

The Just Desserts mineralisation is hosted by exhalative iron-rich gossans and cherty sediments and is considered to be a VMS Cu-Au deposit. The gossan outcrops 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%) resulting in the Cu grade averaging around 0.35%. Minor amounts Pt+Pd have also been recorded from YT01.

At the Constantine and Hillside North prospect, low-grade PGE-Ni mineralisation is found within a large mafic/ultramafic intrusive. Elevated, primary PGE's are associated with finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Petrology work at Constantine has identified the intrusive as possibly being a metamorphosed pyroxenite ultramafic rock with phoscoritic affinities.

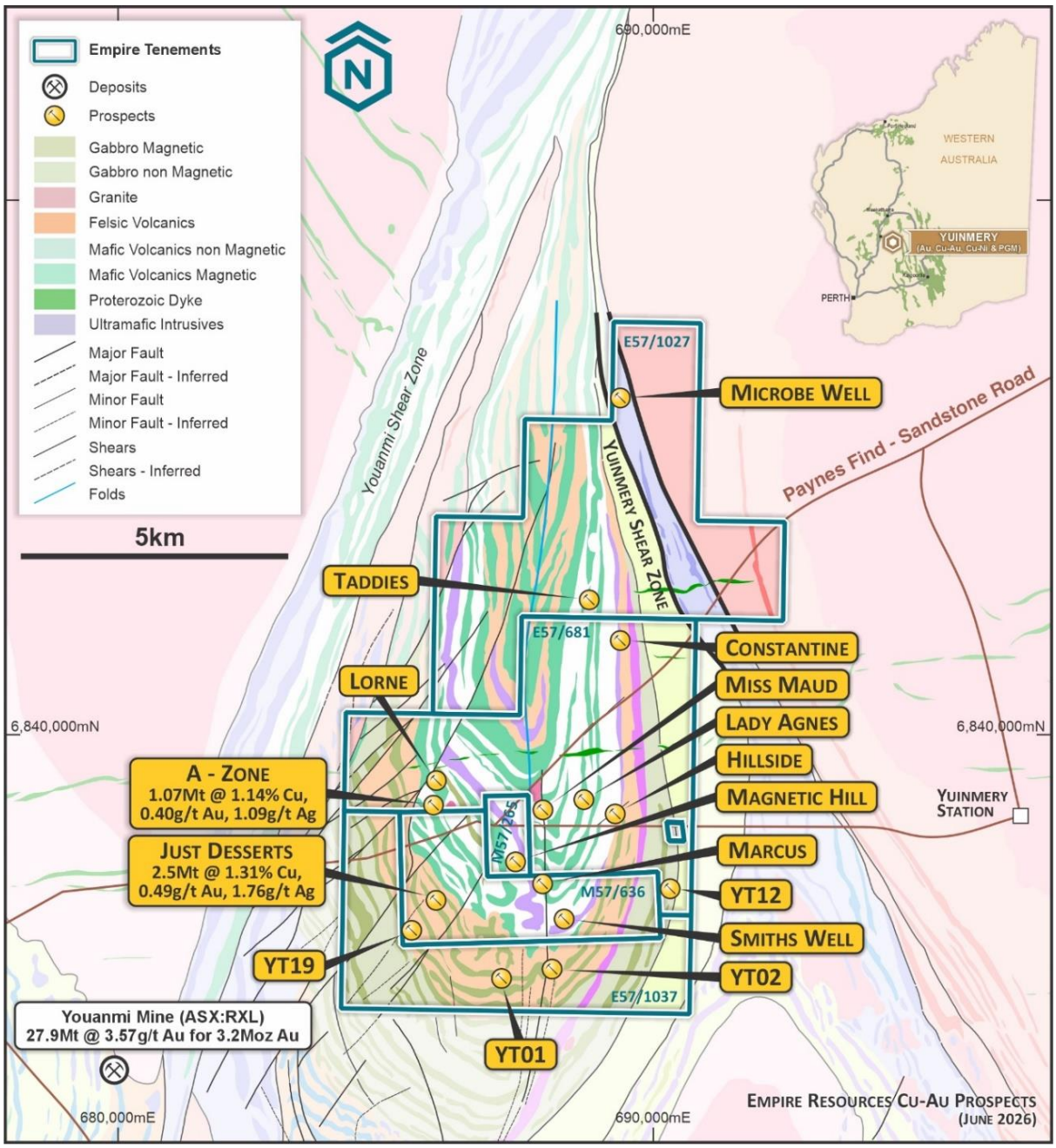

Figure 2. Regional geology of the Yuinmery area and prospect locations

DRILLING SUMMARY

The June RC program was designed to test several new concept targets and follow up on the emerging prospects discovered via the April RC drilling. Several holes were also dedicated to resource expansion at Just Desserts. The drilling is summarised below.

Microbe Well

Six (6) RC drill holes for 636m were completed at Microbe Well to follow up the April 2026 discovery drill hole YRC26-35 (*10m @ 0.21g/t from 21m and 17m @ 0.54g/t Au from 35m inc. 4m @ 1.14g/t Au from 35m)*

Significant results are shown below:

- *YRC26-49 16m @ 0.54g/t Au from 100m and 8m @ 0.12g/t Au from 64m*
- *YRC26-48 16m @ 0.19g/t Au from 16m, 4m @ 0.36g/t Au from 48m, 12m @ 0.12g/t Au from 60m and 4m @ 0.15g/t Au from 88m*
- *YRC26-55 24m @ 0.13g/t Au from 12m and 4m @ 0.31g/t Au from 88m*
- *YRC26-56 4m @ 0.10g.t Au from 20m and 4m @ 0.10g/t Au from 72m*
- *YRC26-46 4m @ 0.11g/t Au from 56m and 4m @ 0.49g/t Au from 84m*

YRC26-49 was drilled as a scissor hole to YRC26-35 and recorded an encouraging 16m @ 0.54g/t gold from 100m and finishing in mineralised porphyry (0.22g/t Au). The gold appears to correlate with the pyrite abundance. Only disseminated fine grained pyrite within the fresh porphyry has been observed so far. The drilling confirmed the widespread nature of the anomalous gold mineralisation.

Based on the cross section shown below, the mineralised Au structure appears to be steeply dipping to the west and thus may not have been effectively tested by nearby drillholes YRC26-55 and YRC26-56. The hangingwall ultramafic talc-chlorite schist and basalt logged in YRC26-49 is typically more magnetic than a felsic porphyry. This magnetic contrast will help delineate new targets along strike of YRC26-49. Priority drilling is planned.

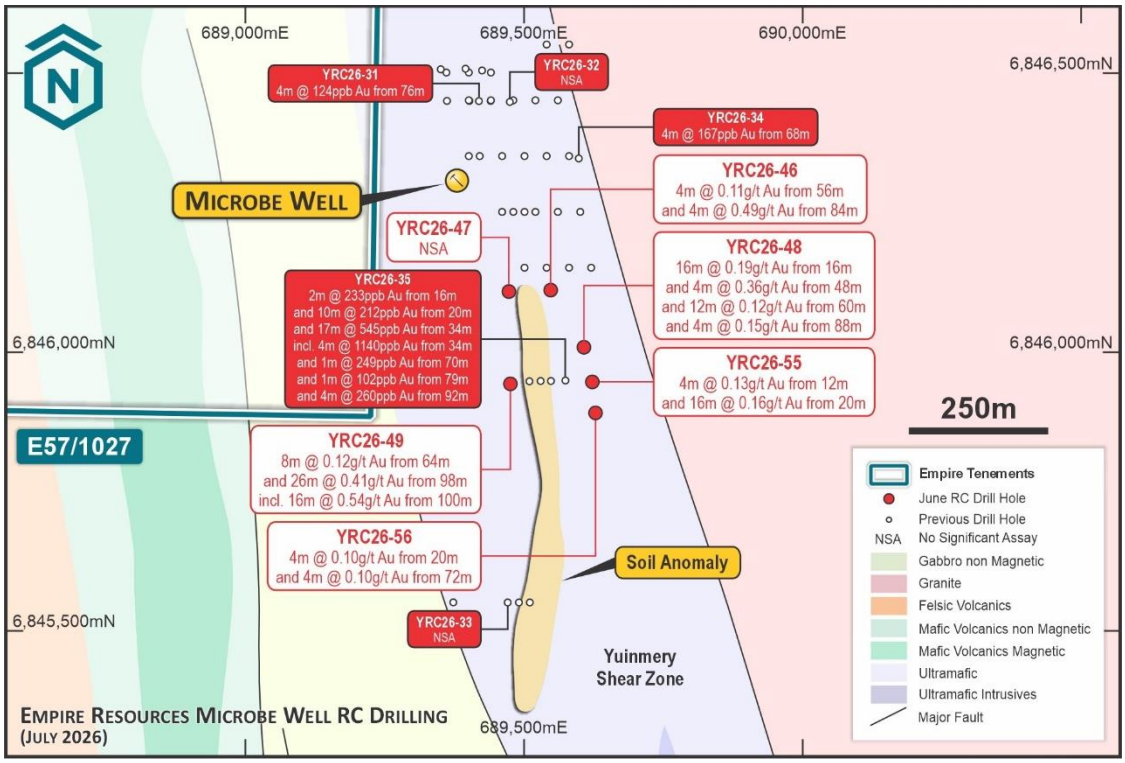

Figure 3. Microbe Well 2026 RC Drilling Plan

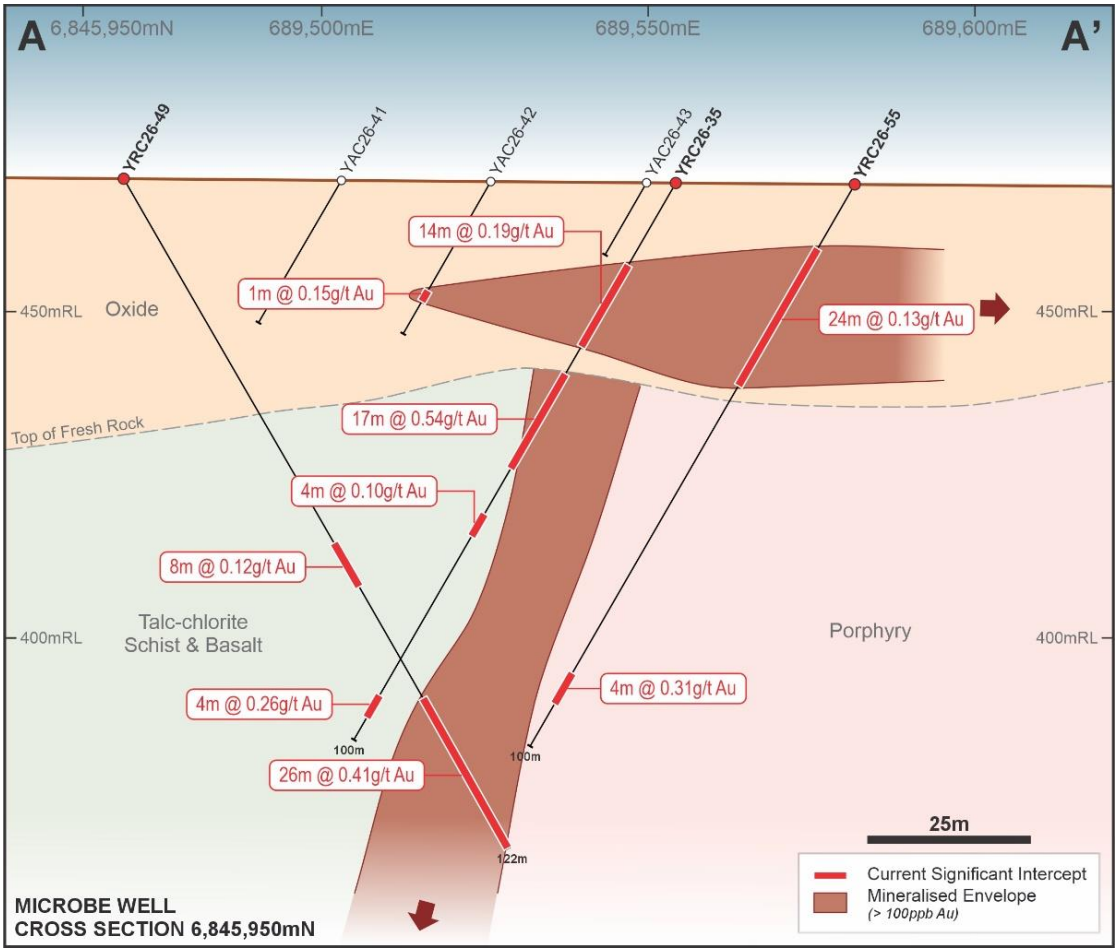

Figure 4. Microbe Well Cross Section 6,845,950mN

Hillside

Only one (1) drill hole for 150m was completed at Hillside during the June RC drilling program. Drill hole YRC26-54 was sited 20m behind YRC26-21 which had recorded an encouraging *24m @ 0.52% Cu from* 80m with native Cu and chalcopyrite being observed.

Only minor Cu was intersected in YRC26-54 (maximum 4m @ 0.26% Cu from 76m). Specks and flakes of native Cu were consistently observed in the drill chips, but these were of a low abundance – typically <0.2% Cu. Similar to Hillside North, YRC26-54 also intersected 20m @ 0.67g/t Pd-Pt from the surface. There was no significant Cu in this interval.

From 60m, the drill hole recorded 32m @ 0.17g/t Pd with Pd values up to 0.33g/t. Native Cu was also observed and assayed 32m @ 0.13%. Ony minor sulphides were noted. This is the first hole at Hillside to show this unusual mineral relationship and warrants further investigation.

Hillside West

About 150m west of Hillside and Hillside North, 2 RC holes for 210m tested a subtle historic IP conductor anomaly that runs parallel to the north-south trending magnetic high ridge believed to host the Hillside North prospect. The results are summarised below:

- *YRC26-40 4m @ 0.17g/t Au from 8m*
- *YRC26-41 52m @ 0.43g/t Pd-Pt from 4m*

Drillhole YRC26-41 intersected pisolitic laterite and basalt. It is located 140m northwest of the Hillside North area and highlights the Hillside Norths widespread PGE remobilisation and oxide distribution in the weathering profile.

Hillside North

Two RC drillholes for 150m were drilled as a follow up to YRC26-27 at Hillside North which originally recorded a preliminary result of *40m @ 0.39g/t Pd-Pt and 24.2 Fe%, from 4m*

Single metre samples for YRC26-27 recently returned an updated result of:

- *YRC26-27 7m @ 1.82g/t Pd-Pt from 16m within 55m @ 0.74g/t Pd-Pt from surface*

The Fe results from the singles were downgraded to 16.6% on average.

The two new drillhole results are summarised below:

- *YRC26-50 4m @ 1.67g/t Pd-Pt from 16m within 28m @ 0.90g/t Pd-Pt from surface*
- *YRC26-51 8m @ 1.55g/t Pd-Pt from 28m within 60m @ 0.79g/t Pd-Pt from surface*

YRC26-51 was drilled 25m behind YRC26-27 and recorded 4m composite PGE values of a similar magnitude and depth. YRC26-50 was drilled 50m south of YRC26-27 and also recorded anomalous PGE's to 28m depth. Pd is the dominant PGE in the saprolitic clays at Hillside North.

Previous work by Empire in 2010 and 2021 confirmed that the low grade (oxide) Pd in the Constantine area appears to have vertically concentrated and laterally dispersed within the weathered clays above the fresh rock zone that contains the elevated Pd-Pt-Ni and sulphides. This supergene effect is typical of many Western Australian PGE deposits (e.g. Chalice Mining's Gonneville deposit).

At Hillside, the saprolitic PGE grades appear to be significantly higher than the Constantine equivalents with 3 RC holes returning significant widths >1.0g/t Pd and is potentially a vector to higher grade primary sulphide mineralisation at depth.

A 2009 airborne EM survey covering the Yuinmery project area on 200m grid spacing failed to detect any distinct conductor anomalies in the Hillside area. This survey is currently being reviewed by Southern Geoscience.

An IP survey completed in 2011 concluded that the observed chargeability anomaly in the Hillside and Constantine areas was the result of magnetite conductance and did not offer any definitive leads in locating smaller subsidiary sulphide conductors. The IP survey lines were more than 1km apart.

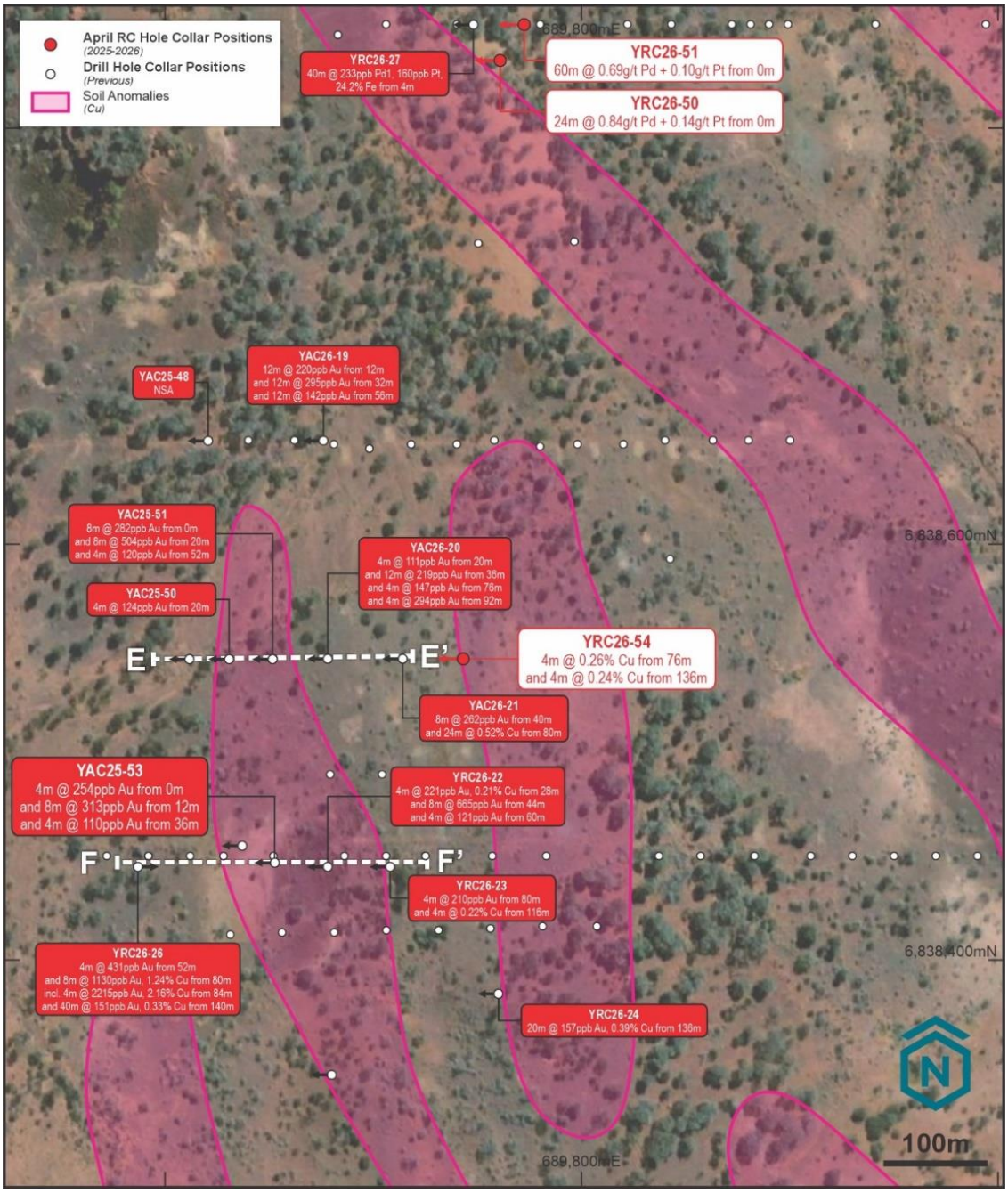

Figure 5. Hillside Drilling Summary

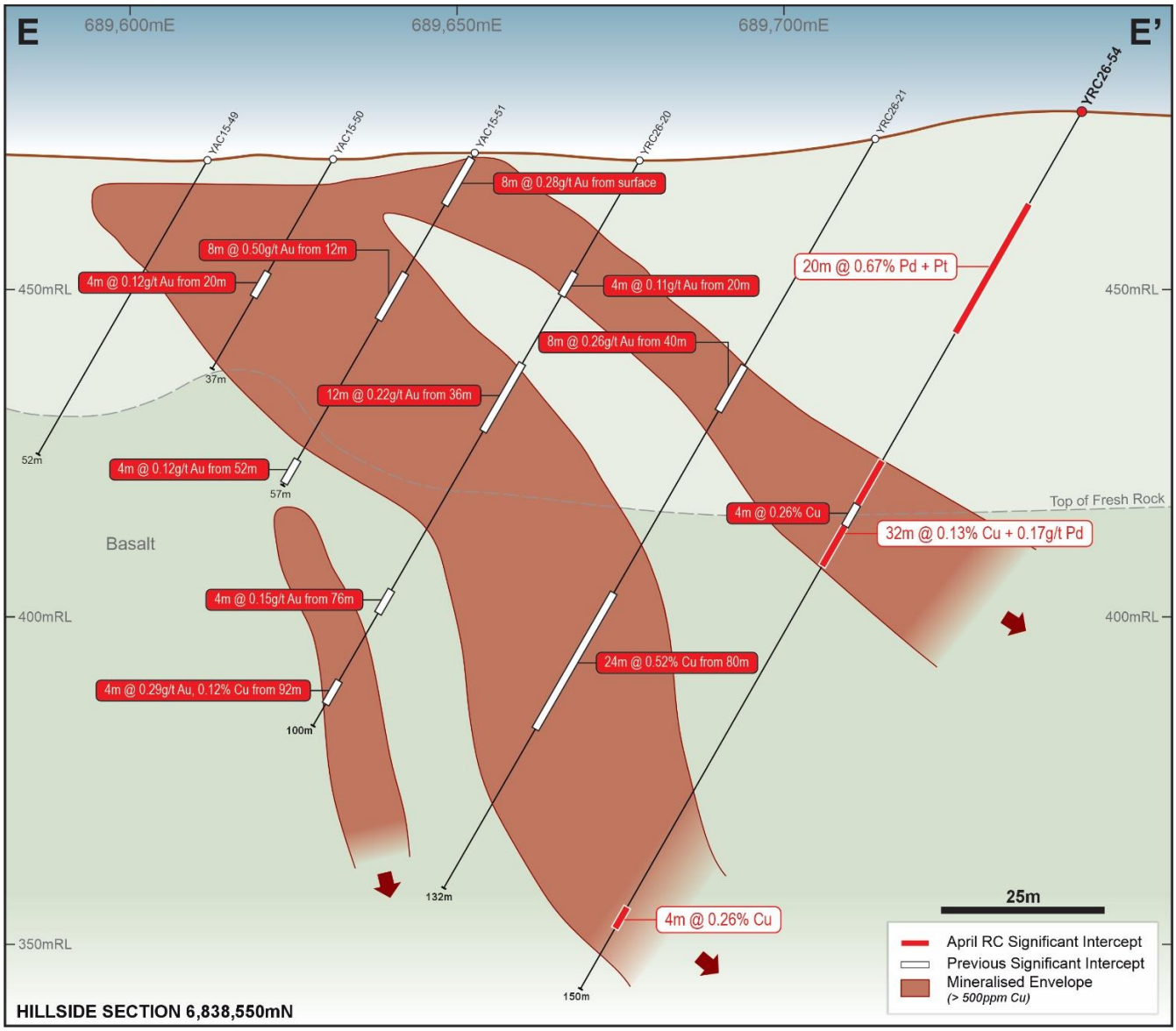

Figure 6. Hillside Cross Section 6,838,550mN

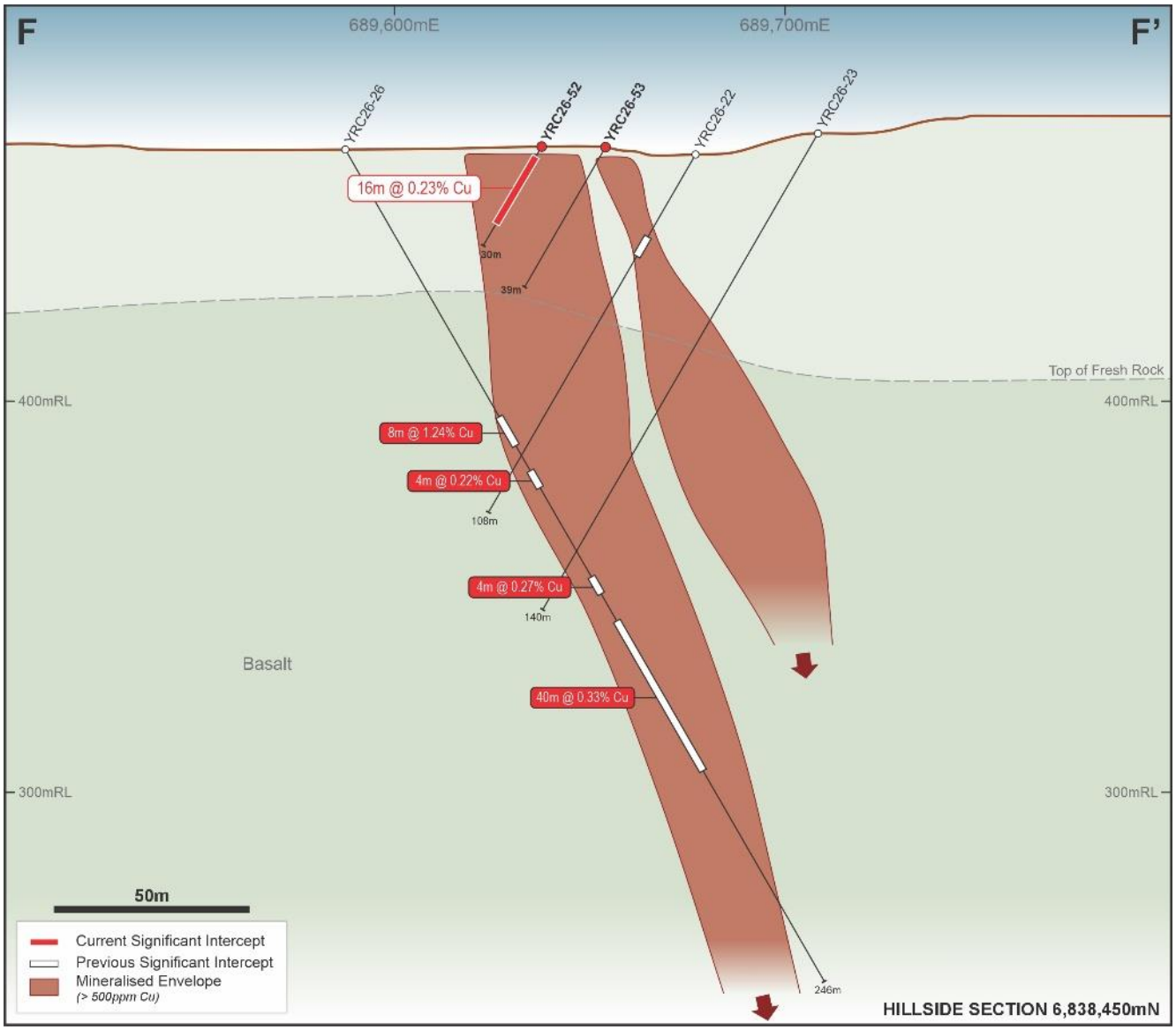

Figure 7. Hillside Cross Section 6,838,450mN

Lorne

The Lorne prospect is about 700m north of the A-Zone Cu/Au resource at Yuinmery. It is located adjacent to a large fault zone that trends southeast towards Smiths Well. There are significant gossan outcrops (4-8m wide) and rubble spread along 200m of strike. Aircore drilling by Empire in 2025 confirmed the historic results showing these gossans contain anomalous copper. This gossan horizon had not previously been tested at depth where strong sulphide mineralisation would be expected. Two (2) RC holes for 240m were drilled during April 2026. The preliminary composite results for these holes is shown again:

- *YRC26-36: 4m @ 0.39g/t Au from 64m and 4m @ 0. 23% Cu from 72m*
- *YRC26-37: 16m @ 0.27% Cu from 64m*

Single meter assays have since been received for YRC26-37 and are shown below:

- YRC26-37 1m @ 1.23% Cu & 0.25g/t Au from 70m and 4m @ 0.58% Cu & 0.07g/t Au from 77m

During the June program, two (2) further drill holes were completed at Lorne midway between YRC26-36 and YRC26-37 to further test the disseminated to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation discovered in drill hole YRC26-37 and YRC26-36. The results are shown below:

- YRC26-52 16m @ 0.40% Cu and 5.34% S from 20m
- YRC26-53 12m @ 0.27% Cu and 1.24% S from 56m

The drilling confirms the sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite) mineralisation is relatively consistent striking northwest /southeast and dipping gently towards the northeast at about 30^0. Single samples will be tested for Ni and Co. An historic Airborne EM survey conducted in 2009 failed to identify this substantial sulphide or conductor horizon.

Little is known about this prospect with few meaningful drillholes. Geologically Lorne appears to lie on a major NW structure hosting several untested Cu only soil anomalies to the southeast which may provide some new drill targets. Further RC drill testing and/or a ground EM survey to help delineate new sulphide zones at Lorne is being studied.

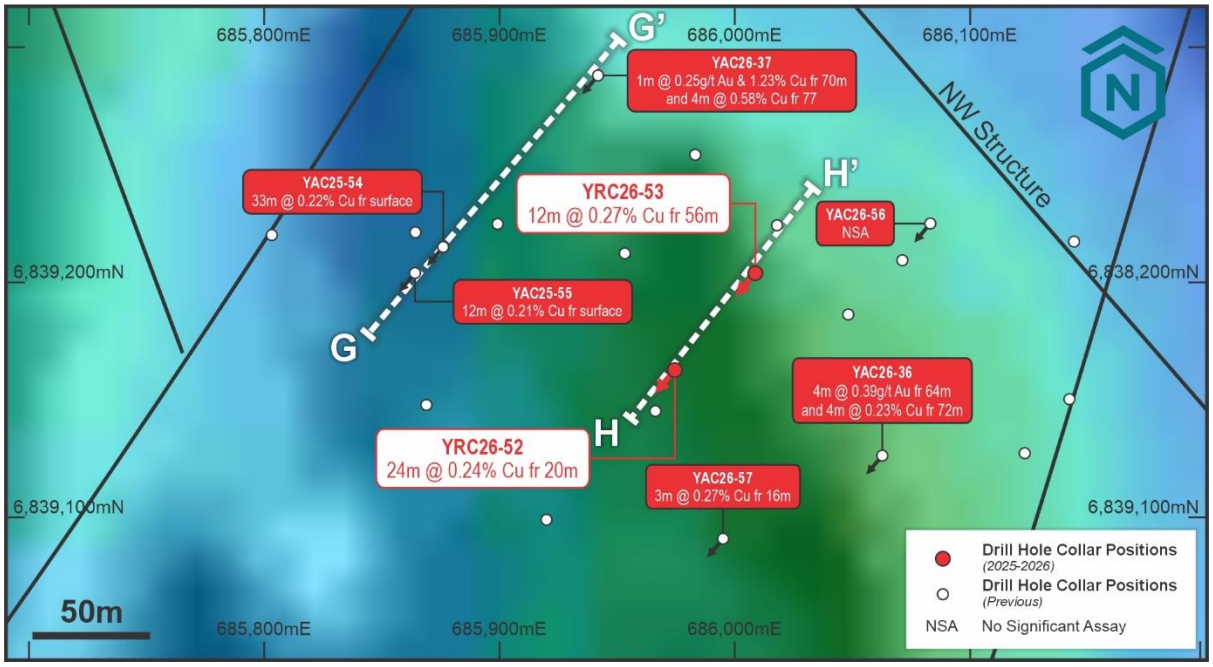

Figure 8. Lorne Drill Location Plan

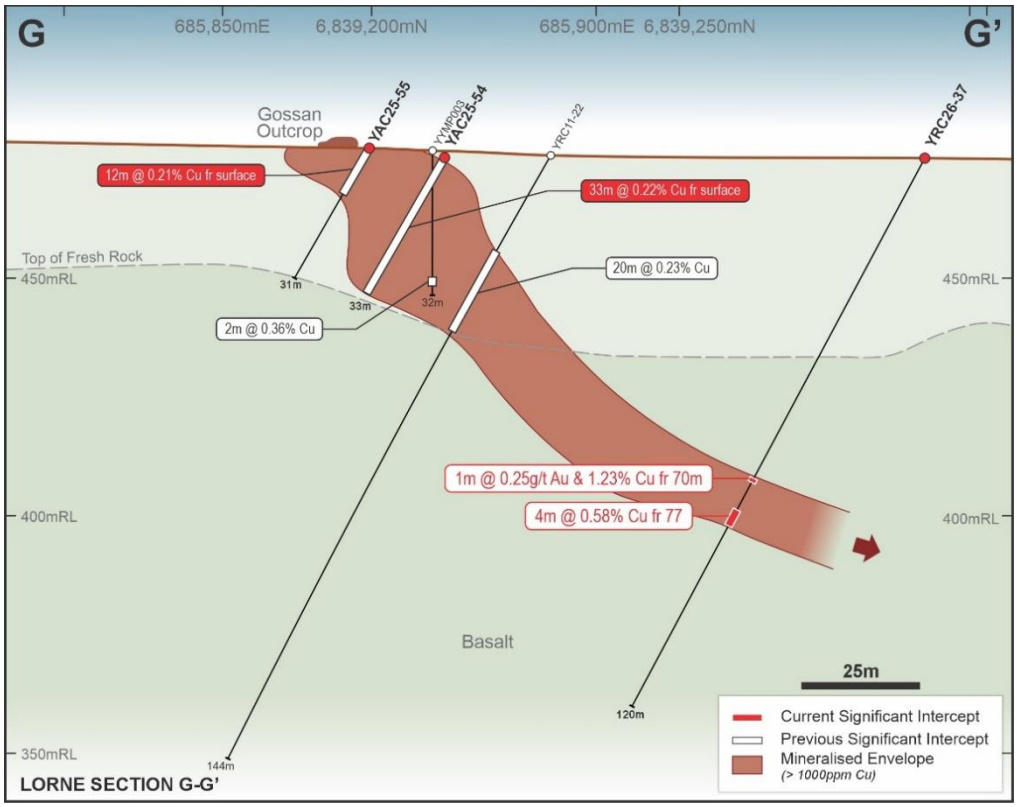

Figure 9. Cross Section GG' showing YRC26-37

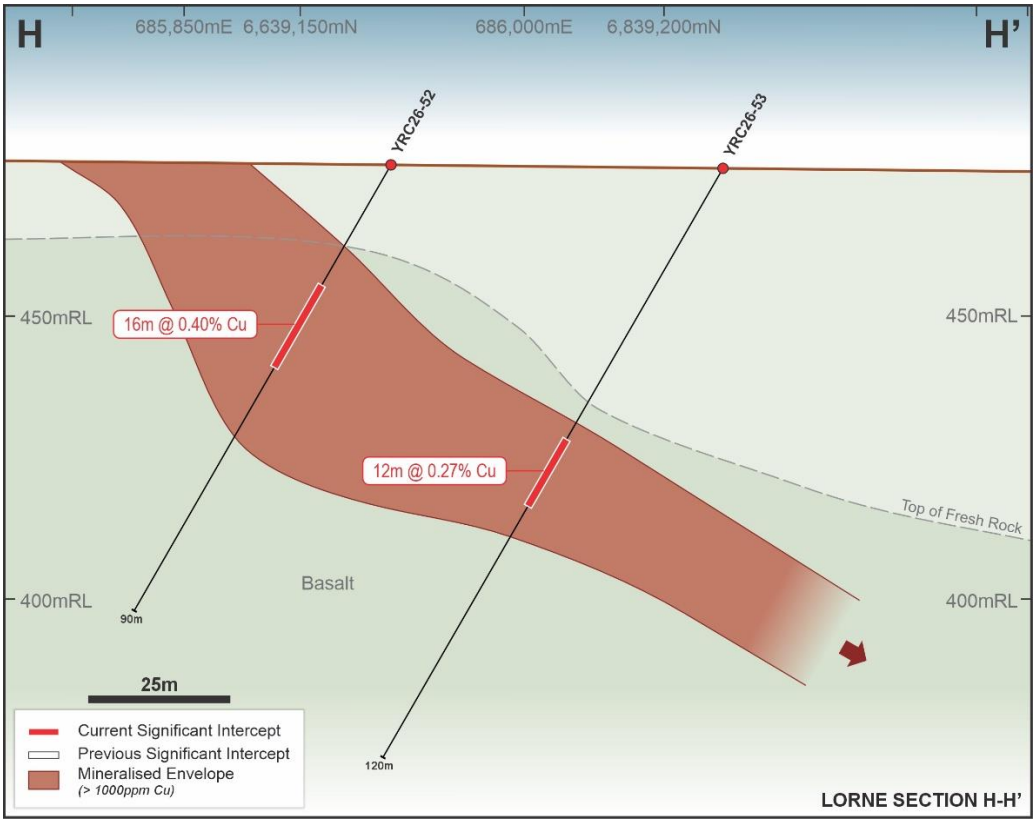

Figure 10. Cross Section HH' showing YRC26-52 and YRC26-53

Just Desserts

Just Desserts is Empires flagship project. It contains an estimated 33,000t of Cu metal and 40,000oz of Au. In 2025, Empire drilled 12 (twelve) air core holes for 636m that tested the oxide and transitional ore zone along the orebody. In April 2026, Empire drilled 7 deeper RC holes for 775m at Just Desserts.

Following on from the April RC drilling, a third pass was completed to better delineate the resource block model in the southern half of Just Desserts. Five (5) RC holes were drilled for 602m (Figure 11). Significant results are shown below:

- *YRC26-16A 16m @ 0.67% Cu & 0.19g/t Au from 32m*
- *YRC26-43 8m @ 1.86% Cu from 96m within 16m @ 1.18% Cu & 0.07g/t Au from 96m*
- *YRC26-42 4m @ 0.84% Cu & 0.25g/t Au from 80m*
- *YRC26-44 8m @ 0.57% Cu& 0.03g/t Au from 32m and 12m @ 0.52% Cu & 0.08g/t Au from 112m*

Metallurgical work is in progress to evaluate Cu/Au recoveries from the oxide zone. Once all the single results are received, Empire will update the 2016 resource estimate.

Smiths Well

One (1) RC drill hole for 140m was completed at the northern end of Smiths Well and was designed to test beneath three (3) anomalous 2026 air core holes (Figure 11). The result is shown below:

- *YRC26-38 8m @ 4069ppm Cu & 122ppb Au from 56m*

The results confirm that the main Smith Well primary mineralisation documented in 2021-2022 extends at shallow depths northeast and is considered open. The prospect is being reviewed.

Lady Agnes

The Lady Agnes area is a relatively new prospect for Empire that has had limited historical drilling especially in the fresh rock. Three (3) RC holes were planned but only two (2) were carried out in April due to access issues (rain). The third hole YRC26-39 (Figure 11) was drilled in the June RC campaign with the results shown below:

- *YRC26-39 4m @ 140ppb Au from 32m, 4m @ 175ppb Au from 60m, 8m @ 135ppb Au from 84m and 4m @ 115ppb Au from 112m*

YRC26-39 was drilled beneath historical drill hole YUR202 (19m @ 481ppb Au from 32m) and YAC24-13 (finished in 4m @ 141ppb Au at 60m). Drill hole YRC26-39 recorded multiple Au intercepts and a noticeable increase in sulphide and quartz content from 80-116m.

All three RC drill holes at Lady Agnes and the one RC hole at nearby Miss Maud delineated significant quartz-sulphide veining with associated strong alteration. The Au grades were all subdued but anomalous. Empire believes that based on the geology observed to date, Lady Agnes is still prospective. Future RC drilling is anticipated.

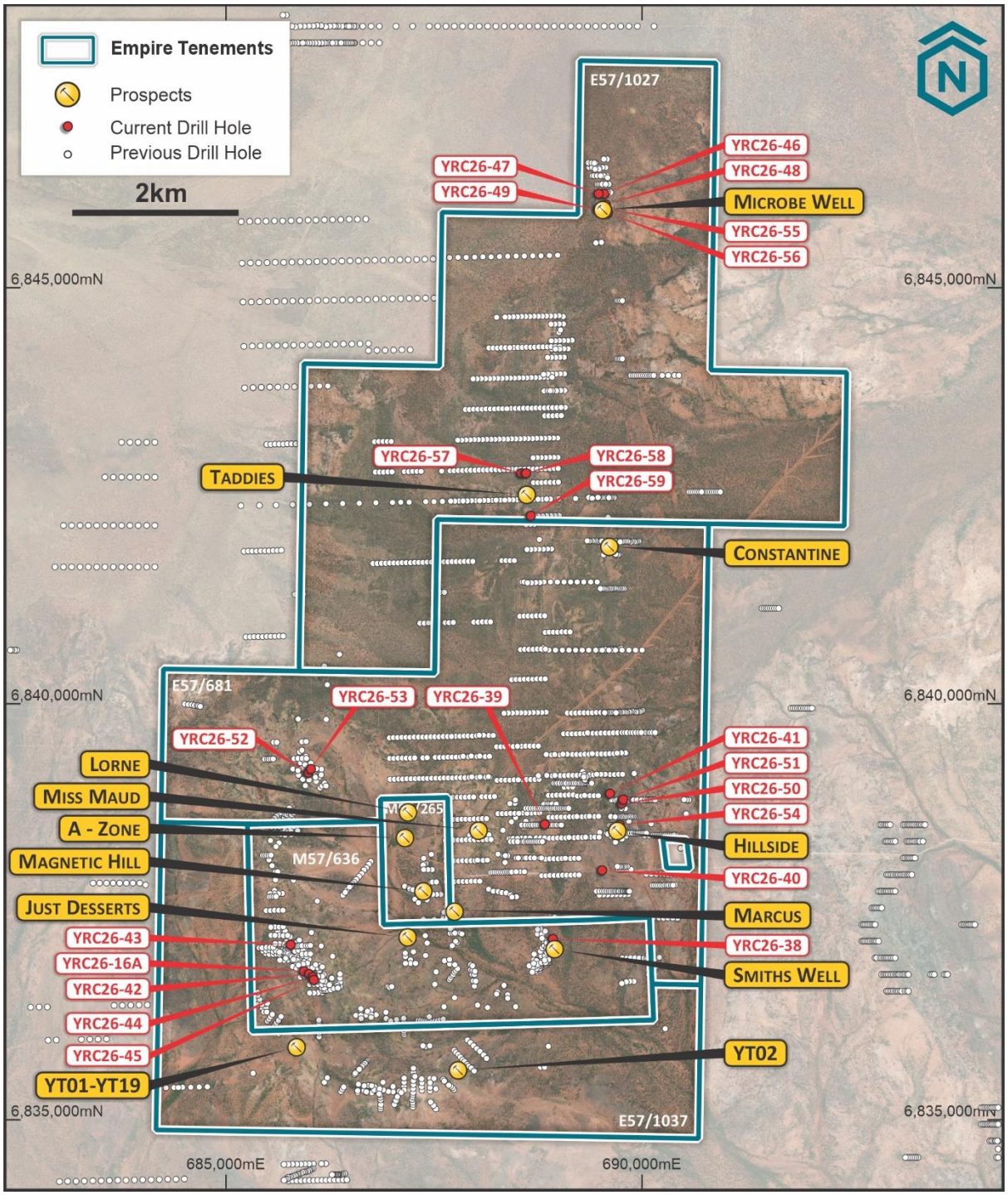

Figure 11. June RC Drillhole Location Summary

Next Steps

1. Collect all remaining single meter samples from the field and submit to a laboratory for analysis.
2. Geological and geophysical review of the Hillside-Constantine mafic/ultramafic system, the Lorne sulphides and the Microbe Well magnetics.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

For further information, please contact:

Michael Ruane
Non-Executive Chairman

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 announcements:

1. ASX: ERL "Strong Anomalism in Reconnaissance Drilling" 24 January 2020
2. ASX: ERL "Yuinmery Aircore Drilling Program - Progress Update" 7 November 2025
3. ASX: ERL "Updated Copper-Gold Resource - Yuinmery Project" 17 May 2016
4. ASX: ERL "New Dual Campaign on Yuinmery After Tests Show December's PGM-Nickel Discovery is in Sulphides" 2 March 2011
5. ASX: ERL "Excellent Results from Yuinmery Drilling" 22 September 2021
6. ASX: ERL "Yuinmery Aircore Drilling Program Preliminary Drill Results" 4 March 2026
7. ASX: ERL "Yuinmery April 2026 RC Drilling Program Preliminary results" 2 July 2026

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.

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 objective.

Table 1. Yuinmery RC Drill Summary – June 2026

Hole ID	Prospect	East_94	North_94	Dip	Az	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
YRC26-16A	Just Desserts	685931	6836787	-60	222	72	32	48	16	0.19	0.67
YRC26-27[1]	Hillside North	689748	6838850	-60	270	126	16	23	7	0.11	NSA
YRC26-37[1]	Lorne	685948	9839276	-60	220	120	70	71	1	0.25	1.23
							77	81	4	NSA	0.58
YRC26-38	Smiths Well	688930	6837173	-60	270	140	56	64	8	0.12	0.40
YRC26-39	Lady Agnes	688832	6838550	-60	270	128	32	36	4	0.14	NSA
							60	64	4	0.17	NSA
							84	92	8	0.13	NSA
							112	116	4	0.11	NSA
YRC26-40	Hillside West	689520	6838000	-60	270	100	8	12	4	0.17	NSA
YRC26-42	Just Desserts	686001	6836752	-55	222	138	80	84	4	0.25	0.84
YRC26-43	Just Desserts	685778	6837105	-60	222	130	96	112	16	0.07	1.18
						Inc.	96	104	8	0.11	1.86
YRC26-44	Just Desserts	686043	6836716	-60	222	130	32	40	8	0.03	0.57
							112	124	12	0.08	0.52
YRC26-45	Just Desserts	686057	6836681	-60	270	132	116	120	4	0.18	0.25
YRC26-46	Microbe Well	689545	6846130	-60	270	120	56	60	4	0.11	NSA
							84	88	4	0.49	NSA
YRC26-47	Microbe Well	689480	6846130	-60	270	114				NSA	NSA
YRC26-48	Microbe Well	689565	6846000	-60	90	102	16	32	16	0.19	NSA
							48	52	4	0.36	NSA
							60	72	12	0.12	NSA
							88	92	4	0.15	NSA
YRC26-49	Microbe Well	689470	6845950	-60	270	118	64	72	8	0.12	NSA
							92	118	26	0.41	NSA
						Inc	100	116	16	0.53	NSA
YRC26-52	Lorne	685984	6839163	-60	220	90	24	40	16	NSA	0.40
YRC26-53	Lorne	686022	6839208	-60	270	120	56	64	8	NSA	0.29
YRC26-54	Hillside	689734	6838545	-60	270	150	60	92	32	NSA	0.13
						Inc.	76	80	4	NSA	0.26
							136	140	4	NSA	0.24
YRC26-55	Microbe Well	689582	6845950	-60	270	100	12	16	4	0.13	NSA
							20	36	16	0.16	NSA
YRC26-56	Microbe Well	689590	6845900	-60	270	100	20	24	4	0.10	NSA
							72	76	4	0.10	NSA
YRC26-57	Taddies	688550	6842770	-55	270	80				NSA	NSA
YRC26-58	Taddies	688605	6842770	-55	270	114				NSA	NSA

Hole ID	Prospect	East_94	North_94	Dip	Az	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Pd g/t	Pt g/t
YRC26-27	Hillside North	689748	6838850	-60	270	126	0	56	56	0.62	0.12
						Inc.	16	23	7	1.73	0.10
YRC26-41	Hillside West	689615	6838920	-60	222	110	4	56	52	0.41	0.02
YRC26-50	Hillside North	689755	6838800	-60	270	60	0	24	24	0.84	0.14
						Inc.	16	20	4	1.46	0.21
YRC26-51	Hillside North	689775	6838850	-60	220	90	0	60	60	0.69	0.10
						Inc.	28	36	8	1.46	0.10
YRC26-54	Hillside	689734	6838545	-60	270	150	0	20	20	0.59	0.07
							60	92	32	0.17	NSA

1. Singles assays reported.
2. NSA = No significant assay (nominally <0.1g/t Au or <100ppb Au and <0.2% Cu or < 2,000ppm Cu).

JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE YUINMERY 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*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling with an 110mm hole diameter was used to collect one metre samples in buckets. Each drilled sample was placed on the ground in ordered rows by the drill crew. Four metre composite samples were created from the one metre sample piles; sample was collected from each pile using a scoop and composited. Single samples were taken directly from the cyclone and placed on the bucketed sample. • Drill holes were angled perpendicular to the geological strike (often drill towards 270^0 and 220^0). • Composite samples were analysed by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish
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).*	• RC hammer. • The drill hole orientation is surveyed using a compass and clinometer. • Samples are drill spoil/chips and as such cannot be orientated.
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*	• Sample recoveries are estimated visually, along with moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. Sample recoveries were generally considered >90%. • Estimated sample recovery is recorded by the Empire Resources field crew at the time of sampling.

	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• As a minimum standard, sample buckets and cyclone are cleaned at the end of each drill rod. • There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade or if bias has been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed geological logging has been carried out on all RC holes but due to the nature of the drilling technique and resultant sample no geotechnical data have been recorded. • Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other features of note. • All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sample techniques and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *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.*	• RC samples were scooped directly from 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. • No field duplicates were taken for this RC drilling program. Laboratory standards were submitted. • Laboratory pulps will be retained by Empire for further work.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. The analytical technique involved Aqua Regia of a 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 selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All these data are reported to the Company. There were no issues noted. • Empire also submitted standard samples for laboratory accuracy checking. There were no issues noted.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent*	• Primary data was collected in the field using paper logs and transferred to a

and assaying	*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.*	Panasonic Toughbook laptop the same evening. The data are transferred into the companies Microsoft Access database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of Data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars are located using a handheld Garmin GPS, 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.*	• RC drill hole spacing along section lines is approximately 40-100m. • The drilling at the Just Desserts resource was on 40m spacings which was deemed adequate. • RC results being reported are mostly based on 4m composite samples for gold and copper.
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 depth of cover and lower penetration of residual bedrock.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples for submission to the laboratory are collected in pre-numbered calico bags; top of each bag is secured with a draw string. • At each drill pad, calico sample bags are placed inside a poly woven bag or large green plastic bag (4 to a bag); top of each poly woven bag is secured with a cable tie. • Each poly woven bag is annotated with the company name and the sample numbers held within each bag. • Poly woven bags were transported to the Jinnings and Nagrom Laboratories south of Perth. • Both laboratories have fences and are secure.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken as the sampling procedure is considered adequate for this drilling program. There have been no QA/QC issues with the laboratories. • Both laboratories has previously been inspected by Empire personnel. • The laboratories are subject to routine and random inspections.

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) and IP 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 a 23-hole RC drill program for 2558m 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 0.2 % Cu (or 2,000ppm 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. A nominal minimum value of 100ppb was also used for Pt-Pd quotation.
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*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.

	test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further work planned includes drilling for depth and strike extensions.