



EMPIRE
RESOURCES

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ASX Release

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - RARE EARTH MINERALISATION ENCOUNTERED AT YUINMERY

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; "Empire" or the "Company") refers to its ASX announcement dated 16 September 2026 titled "*Rare Earth Mineralisation Encountered at Yuinmery*".

The Company provides the attached JORC Table 1 as supplementary information to the announcement.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE YUINMERY REE MINERALISATION

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	- AirCore (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. - 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. - AC single samples were collected via bucketing the metre sample then passing it through a riffle splitter near the rig cyclone. - Single and composite samples were generally 2kg in size made up of equal sub-sample from each one-meter sample pile. - Drill holes were angled perpendicular to the geological strike (often drill towards to the south or south-west at YT01 and YT19 respectively). - All samples were analysed by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS/OES finish (Intertek code AR10/MS33, Jinnings code AR25M-ICP-OES). Both laboratory archive and safely store all of the data once assaying and check are complete. This data can be re-used in the future.
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 Blade/Hammer, 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.	Sample recoveries are estimated visually, along with moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. Sample recoveries were generally considered high >90%

	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.	- Estimated sample recovery is recorded by the Empire Resources field crew at the time of sampling - Any sample discrepancies are sorted out at the drill rig by the geologist and driller e.g. blockages - 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 AC and 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.	- All samples submitted to the laboratory are dried, crush to ~2mm then pulverized in a LM5 or similar mill to a grind of 85% passing 75 micron - Field duplicates were taken for the RC drilling program. Laboratory standards were submitted. - Laboratory pulps are 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	- 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. - Both Intertek and Jinnings were able to extract full REE assays from the previous assay data kept by the laboratories - 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.

	<i>checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• Empire also submitted standard samples for laboratory accuracy checking. There were no issues noted. • All newly received REE assays were checked against laboratory standards and duplicates. No issues were noticed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Primary data was collected in the field using paper logs and transferred to a 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 raw assay data • A rare earth element to rare earth oxide conversion factor was used to estimate the REO values. Conversion factors are shown in the tables.
Location of Data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Drill hole collars are located using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP64x, nominal accuracy is 3m. • Grid system is GDA94 MGA Zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• AC and RC drill hole spacing across section lines is approximately 40-100m. • Only assays on selected drill lines were requested. Drillholes along the lines ranges from 20-40m. • The results being reported are mostly based on 4m composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• 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 cover and lower penetration of residual bedrock. • The REE assays are mainly shallow, oxide. Typically oxide, supergene mineralisation is flat lying.
Sample Security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• 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

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	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 Intertek Laboratories in Maddington. • Both laboratories have fences and are secure.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> • 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 have previously been inspected by Empire personnel • The laboratories are subject to routine and random inspections