



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 final 27 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 YT01, Marcus, Hillside and Lorne prospects. High grade mineralisation previously discovered in June (YRC25-10) at the YT01 prospect was successfully followed up discovering new mineralisation to the west and extending YT01 Cu-Au mineralisation to over 900m. The program also tested gossan outcrops and quartz veins south of YT01, Marcus and Lorne. Supergene oxide gold mineralisation was confirmed at Hillside. Significant results include:

- ✧ YAC25-41: 17m @ 4,700ppm Cu (0.47% Cu) & 0.12g/t Au from 8m (YT01)
- ✧ YAC25-39: 8m @ 6,000ppm Cu (0.60% Cu) & 0.05g/t Au from 16m (YT01)
- ✧ YAC25-44: 10m @ 3,782ppm Cu from surface (Marcus)
- ✧ YAC25-45: 10m @ 3,444ppm Cu from 18m (Marcus)
- ✧ YAC25-53: 4m @ 254ppb Au (0.25g/t Au) from surface, 8m @ 313ppb Au (0.31g/t Au) from 12m and 3m @ 110ppb Au (0.11g/t Au) from 36m (Hillside)
- ✧ YAC25-54: 6m @ 282ppb Au (0.28g/t Au) from surface, 8m @ 504ppb Au (0.50g/t Au) from 20m and 4m @ 120ppb Au (0.12g/t Au) from 36m (Hillside)
- ✧ YAC25-54: 33m @ 2,275ppm Cu from surface (Lorne)

Non-Executive Chairman, Michael Ruane comments:

“The results from all four prospects are encouraging and more work is justified. The advanced YT01 prospect continues to prove its resource potential, especially in the shallow oxide zone. The recent drilling has now extended the strike length to over 900m. The Marcus drilling results are exciting and confirm a newly proposed Cu mineralisation model that spans 160m in length and 5-10m wide. Importantly, the mineralisation is open in all directions and we note there has been no effective drilling below 25m at this particular prospect to date.

At Hillside, we sought to confirm anomalous supergene Au reported in historic RAB holes before testing for deeper or fresh mineralisation with RC drilling. The results were better than expected with best hits of 8m @ 504ppb Au (0.50g/t Au) in YAC25-54 from 20m and 8m @ 313ppb Au (0.31g/t Au) from 12m in hole YRC25-53. The two holes were 100m apart. Hillside and Marcus now provide us with priority Au exploration targets during 2026”.

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

Forty-two (42) AC drill holes for 1,828m were completed. The results reported here are from the last 27 holes of the program (Table 1). The first 15 drill holes at the Just Desserts and Trajan prospects have previously been reported².

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.

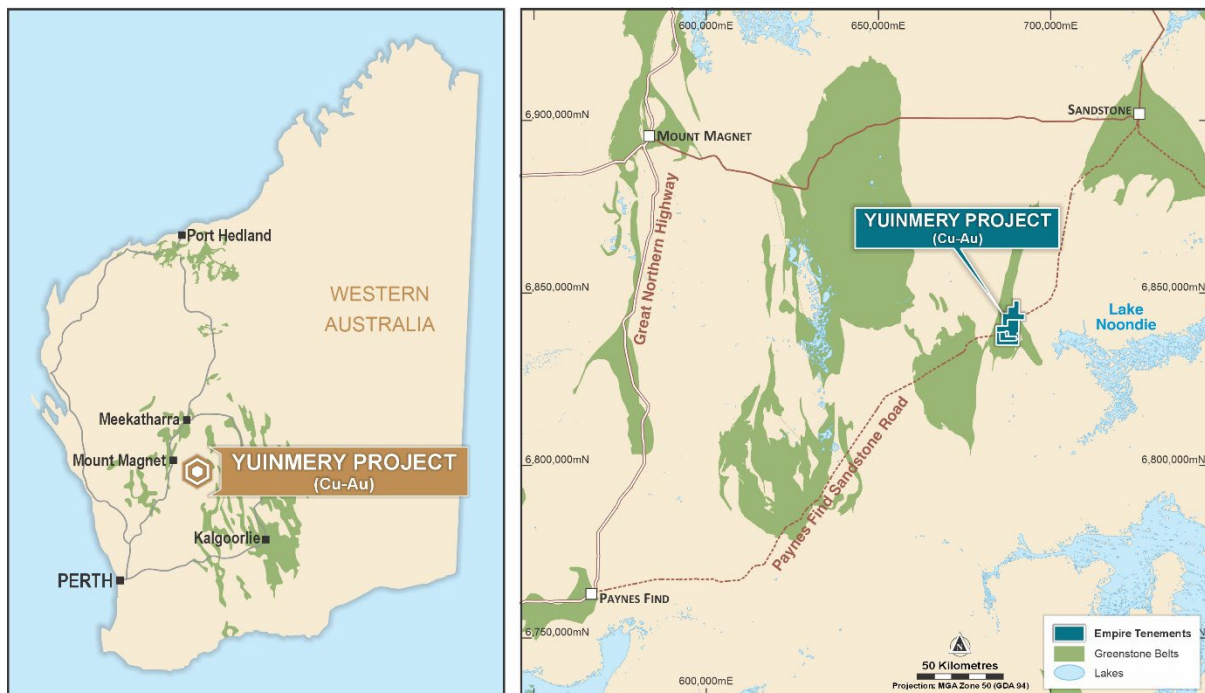


Figure 1. Yuinmery Project location map

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° to 75° 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 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 <1%.

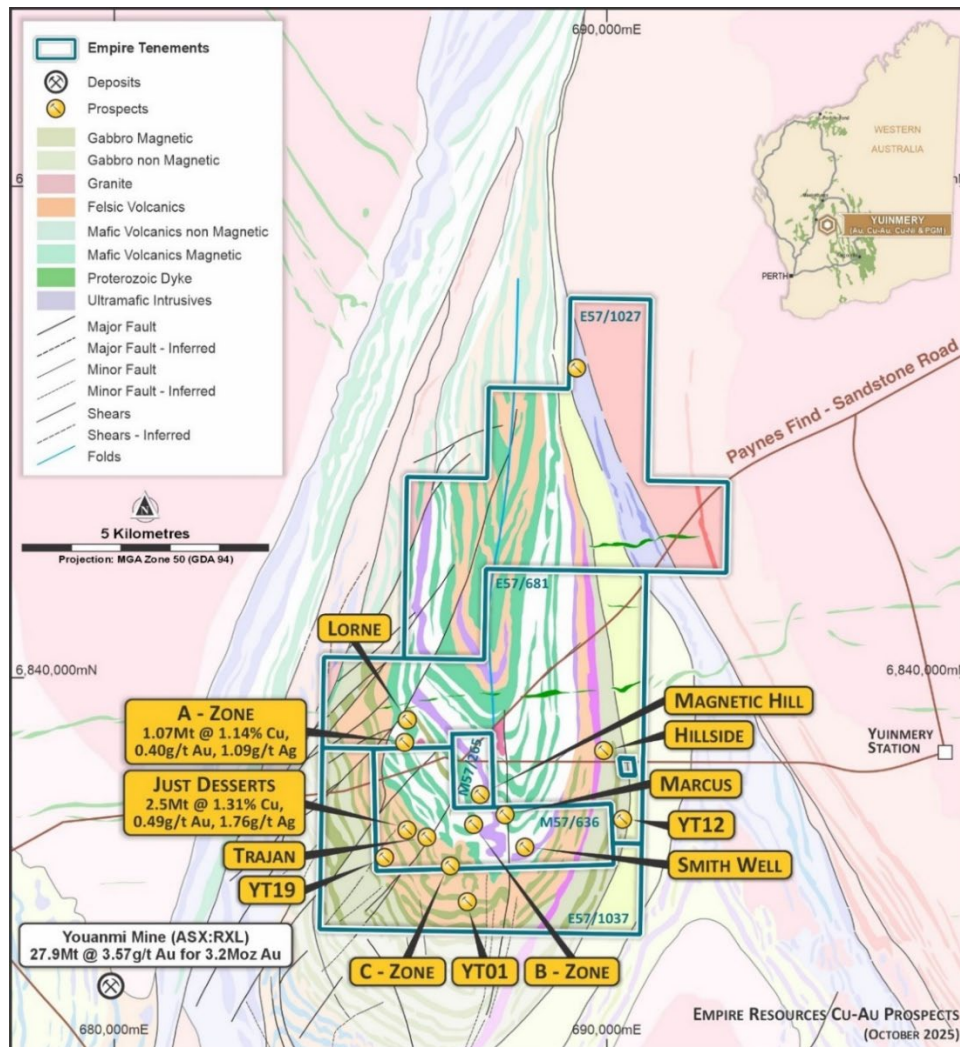


Figure 2. Regional geology of the Yuinmery area and prospect locations

YUINMERY PROJECT AC DRILLING PROGRAM

In September 2025, ERL completed an AC drilling program at Just Desserts, Trajan, YT01, Marcus, Magnetite Hill and Lorne. 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 low grade (<1% Cu), high tonnage Cu-Au resource and ideally complement high grade resources at Just Desserts and A-Zone.

The recent program saw Empire focussing on a potential western extension of YRC25-10¹. This hole was drilled in June 2025 and recorded an encouraging 26m @ 6,671ppm Cu and 0.1g/t Au from 80m. Drill access is difficult in this area due to the hilly terrain, so some holes were orientated to get as close to the projected mineralisation as possible.

Two of three holes west of YRC25-10 successfully extended the Cu-Au mineralisation a further 120m west. Significant results were found in:

- 📍 YAC25-39: 8m @ 6,061ppm Cu & 0.05g/t Au from 16m
- 📍 YAC25-38: 1m @ 3,959ppm Cu & 0.31g/t Au from 24m

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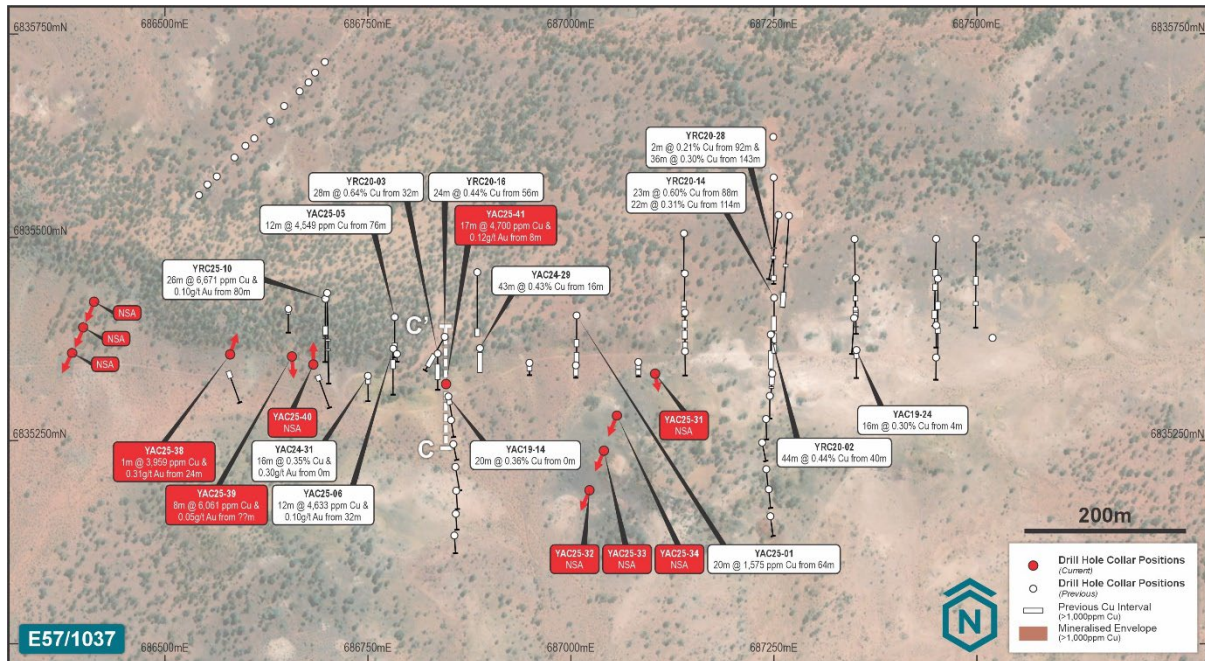


Figure 3. Recent drilling at YT01 and prospect highlights

Another hole YAC25-41 was drilled in the central portion of YT01 and returned 17m @ 0.47% Cu & 0.12g/t Au from 8m and is shown below: Several shallow wildcat type holes were also drilled west and south of YT01, where quartz veins and thin, gossan outcrops were noted that were not drill tested. No significant mineralisation was found.

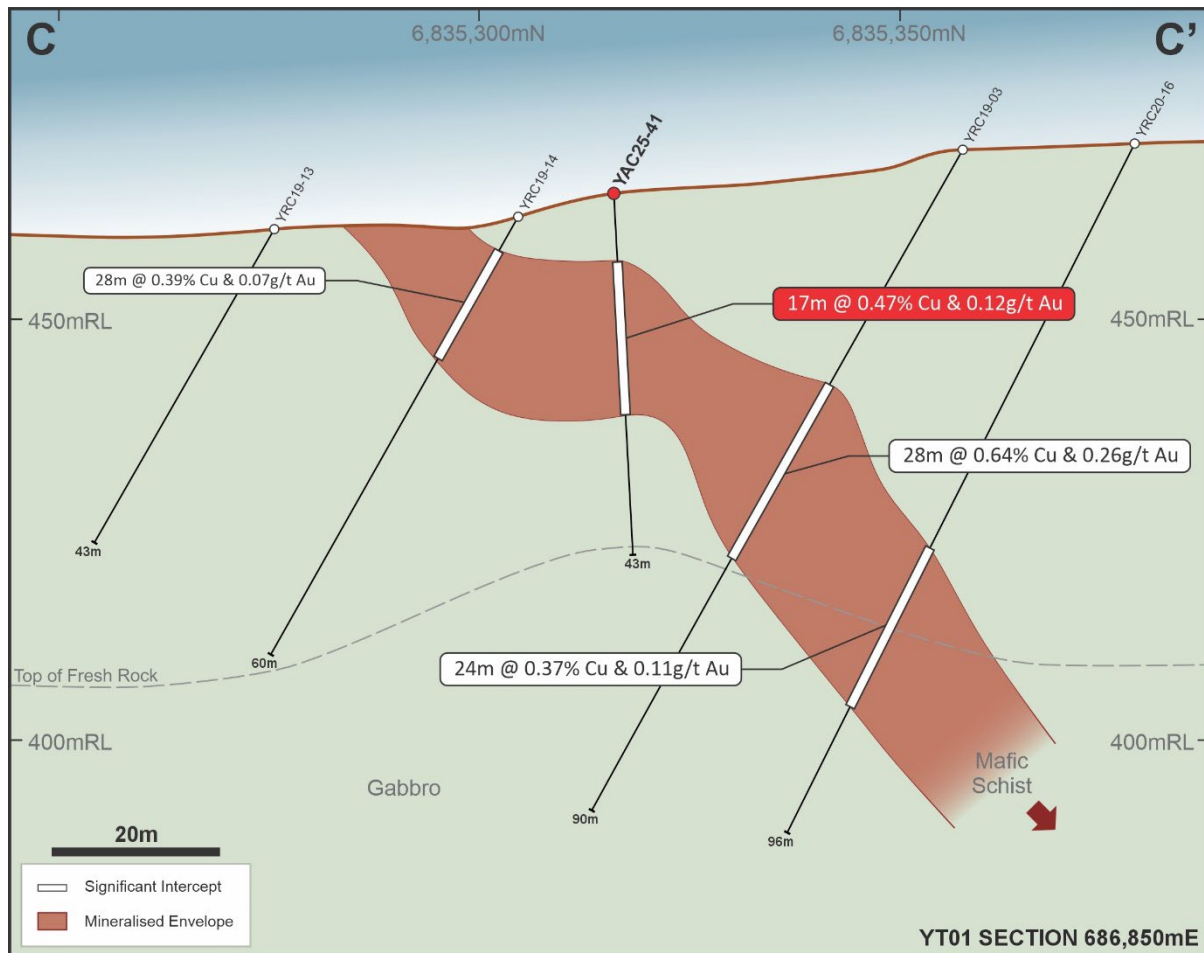


Figure 4. YT01 cross section C-C' showing YAC25-41 mineralisation, search window +/- 20m

At Marcus, recent mapping had identified a 1m wide, north-south trending gossan and another 2m wide rubbly quartz-ironstone vein 40m to the west of this. The gossan trend appeared to have been intersected by previous drilling to the south where low-grade Cu-Au was discovered. This gossan trend was tested and confirmed by two drillholes:

- 🏠 YAC25-44: 10m @ 3,782ppm Cu from surface
- 🏠 YAC25-45: 10m @ 3,444ppm Cu from 20m

The gossan (ironstone) mineralisation model sits within the weathered portion of a gabbro and pyroxenite complex. Locally, it does not appear to have any VMS characteristics. There is no effective drilling at depth, and this will be a priority drill target in 2026. However, in light of this emerging model at Marcus, Empire is now reviewing all previous drilling and geophysical downhole EM surveys at the nearby Augustus prospect with a view to ascertaining the Marcus mineralisation trend (structure) and whether it continues south down to Augustus and what influence the interpreted folds may have had on this.

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Another 3 holes YAC25-42, YAC25-45 and YAC25-46 tested the outcropping quartz vein west of the gossan and a nearby shallow digging within a gabbro host but no significant mineralisation was found. One hole was drilled at Magnetic Hill to test outcropping quartz veins, that appeared to strike north-east. Only minor Au-Cu was found at this location as included in Table 1.

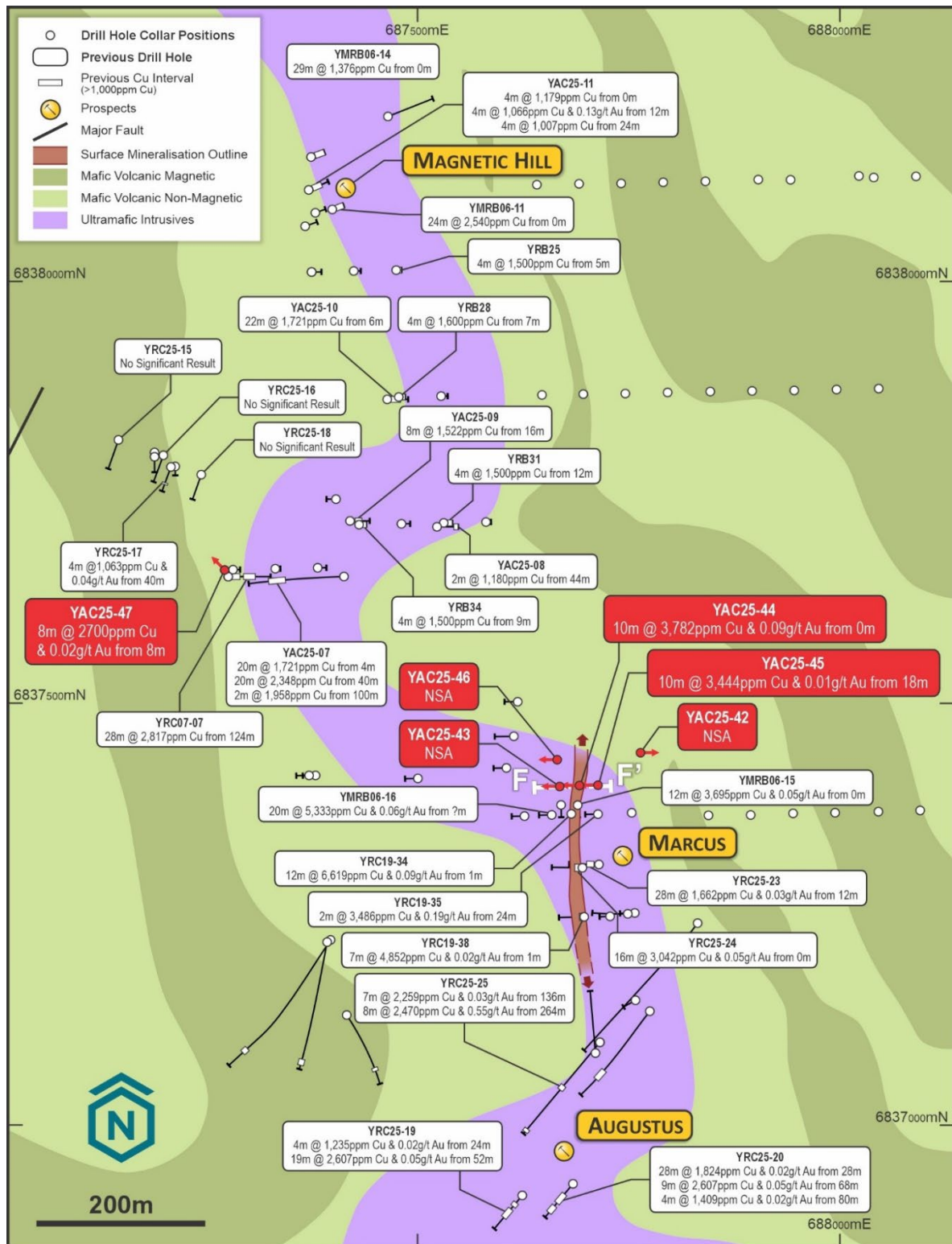


Figure 5. Marcus and Magnetic Hill collar plan and highlights

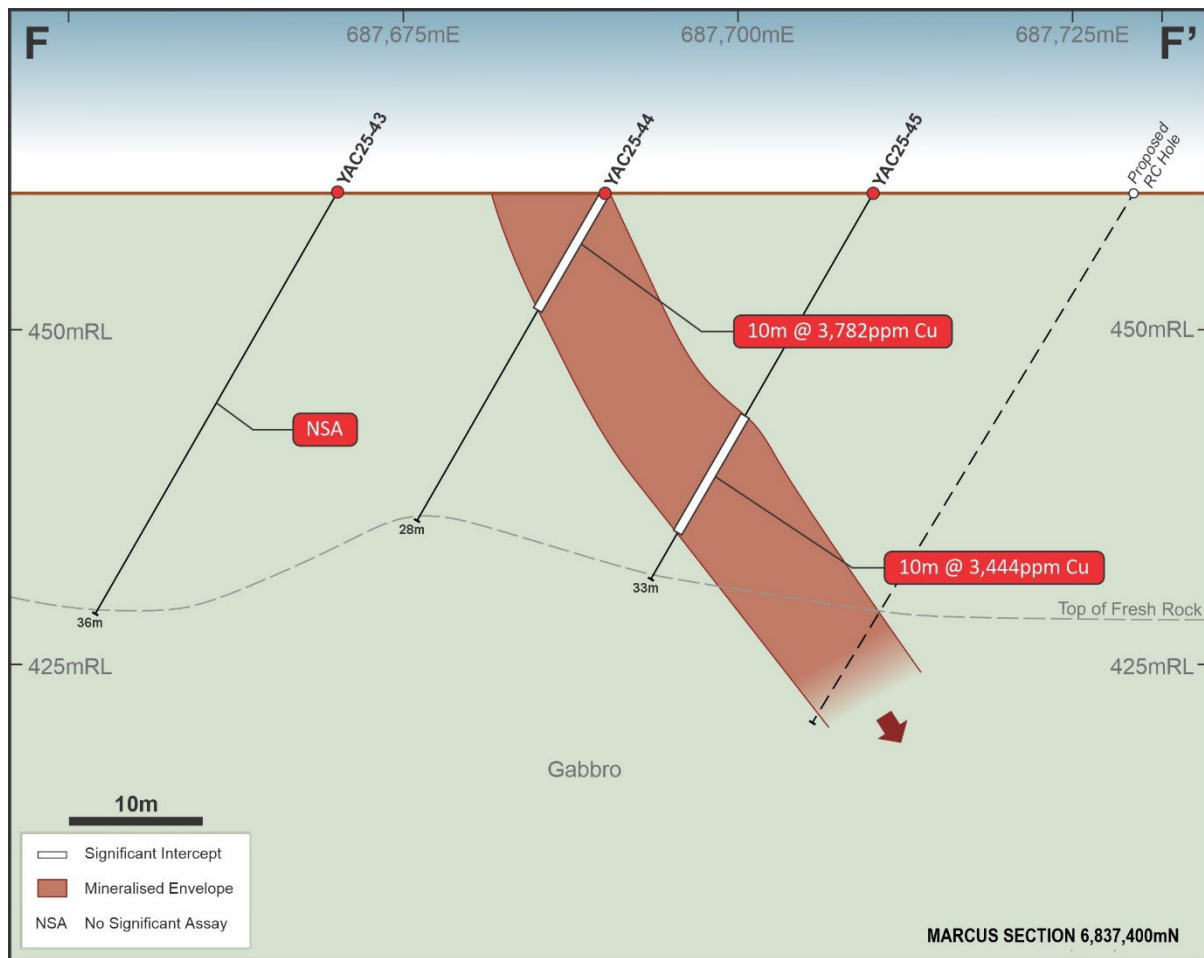


Figure 6. Marcus Cross Section 6,837,400mN

At the newly named Hillside prospect, historic drilling had previously outlined weakly anomalous gold in the regolith but no significant primary gold appears to have been found. Empire decided to validate selected drillholes as often required at Yuinmery, where the historic RAB holes do not match the assays and grade achieved with modern AC or RC drilling.

Significant gold was confirmed in three (3) of the six (6) holes drilled in this campaign and indicates Hillside as a genuine gold prospect. Better results are shown below and in Figures 7-9.

- 📍 YAC25-53: 4m @ 254ppb Au (0.25g/t Au) from surface, 8m @ 313ppb Au (0.31g/t Au) from 12m and 3m @ 110ppb Au (0.11g/t Au) from 36m
- 📍 YAC25-54: 6m @ 282ppb Au (0.28g/t Au) from surface, 8m @ 504ppb Au (0.50g/t Au) from 20m and 4m @ 120ppb Au (0.12g/t Au) from 36m
- 📍 YAC25-50: 4m @ 124ppb Au (0.12g/t Au) from 20m.

Of particular interest was the strong chlorite shearing observed together with thin stockwork style quartz veining, bleaching and sericite alteration. This alteration style is typically observed in the Murchison goldfields and confirms the regional gold prospectivity at Yuinmery.

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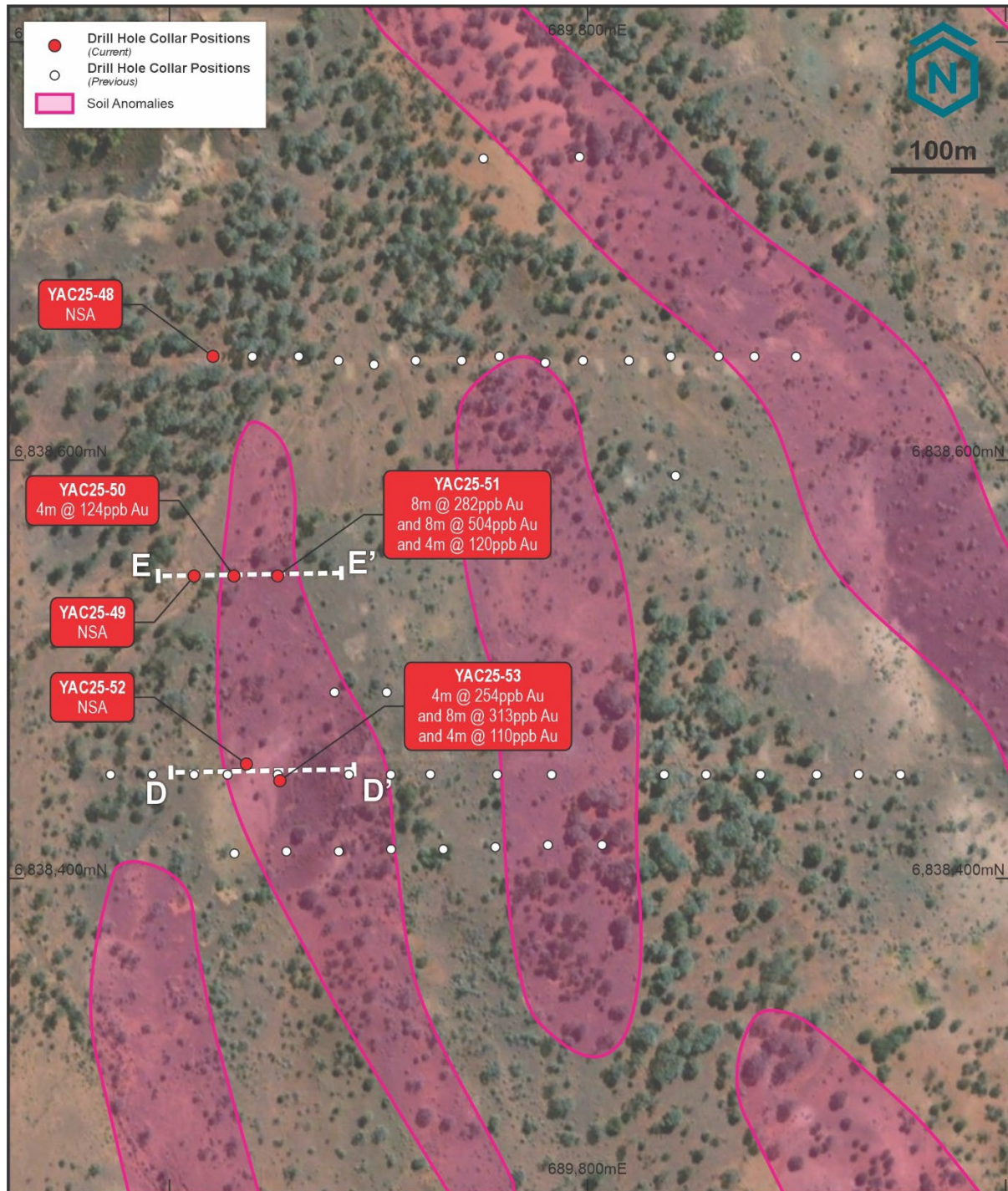


Figure 7. Hillside Collar Location Plan

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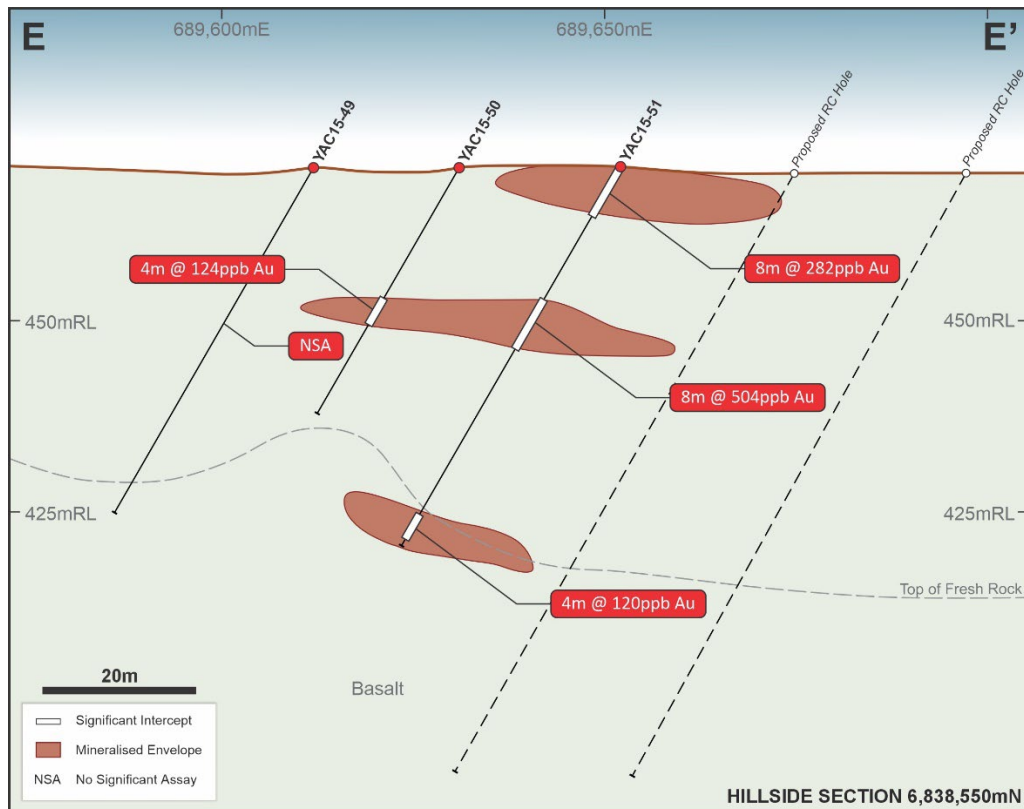


Figure 8. Hillside Cross Section 6,838,550mN

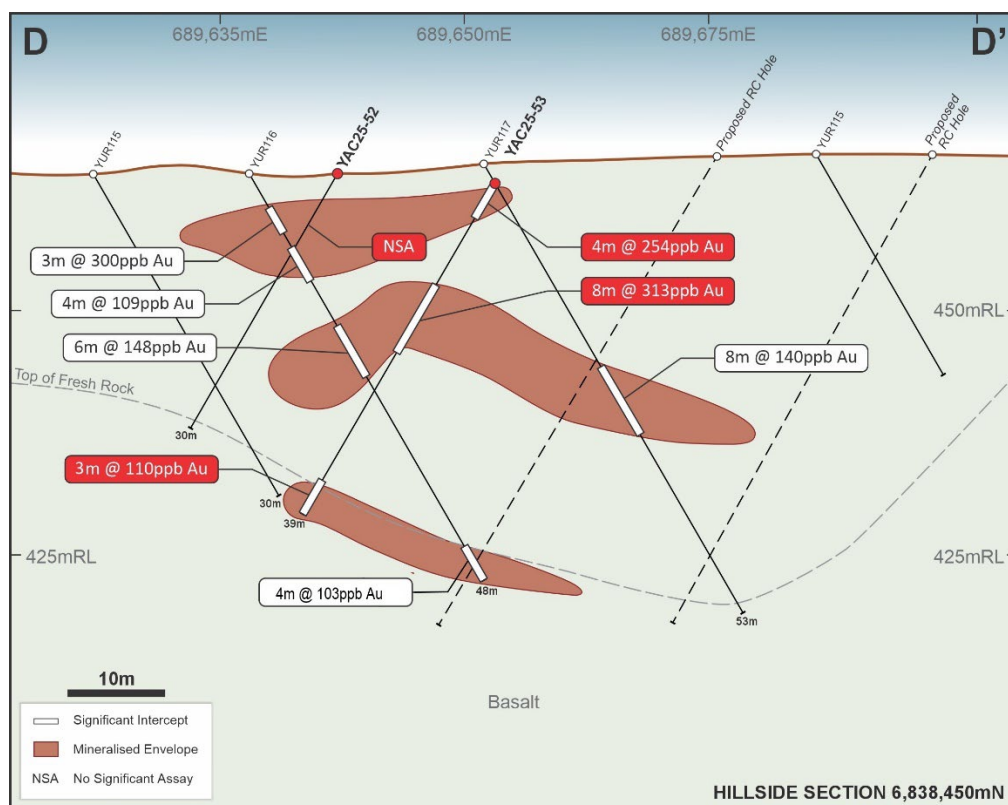


Figure 9. Hillside Cross Section 6,838,450mN

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At the Lorne prospect, a 5m wide lateritised gossan sporadically outcrops for over 300m of strike. Previous drilling had shown this gossan to host anomalous levels of Cu and is located on a basalt/gabbro contact. However, the proposed drilling behind an anomalous old drillhole YRC11-22 was not possible due to the hard fresh (magnetic) gabbro preventing the AC rig from achieving target depth (see Figure 11). Instead, the hole was relocated closer to the gossan outcrops to help confirm the stratigraphy. An RC rig will be used to test YRC11-22 in 2026.

Significant results are below:

- 🏠 YAC25-54: 33m @ 2,275ppm Cu from surface
- 🏠 YAC25-55: 12m @ 2,126ppm Cu from surface

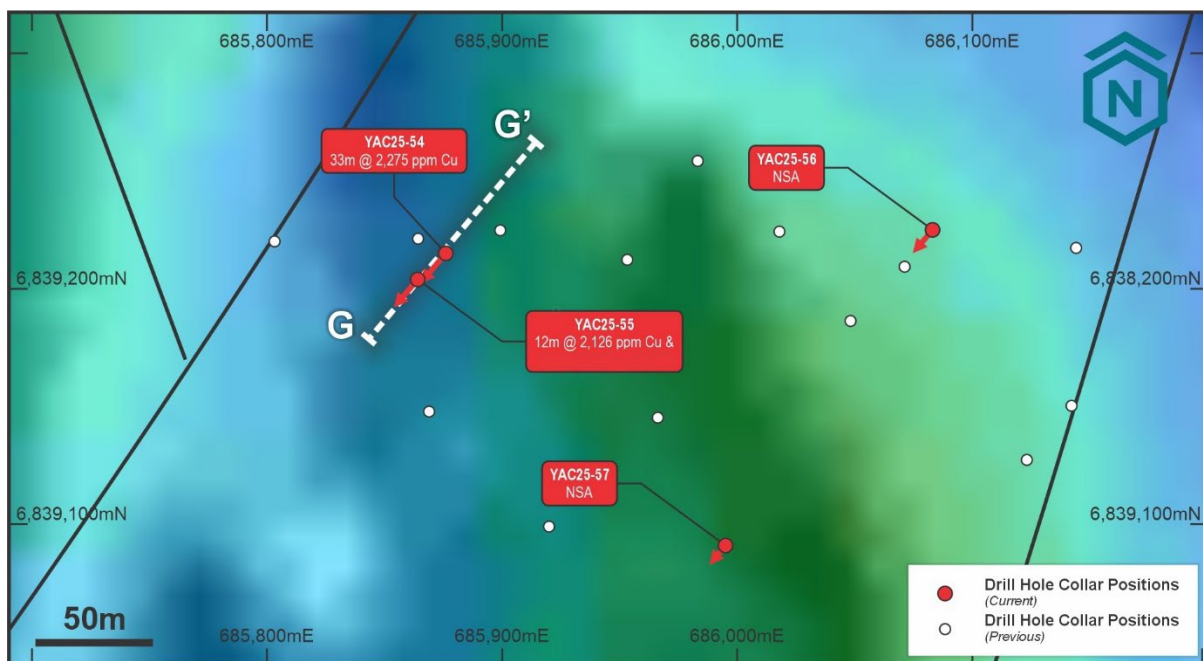


Figure 10. Lorne location map on magnetic image

Two other AC holes at Lorne failed to return significant mineralisation. YAC25-57 hit a large quartz vein preventing the drilling to reach target depth and YAC25-56 tested reported historic Cu mineralisation.

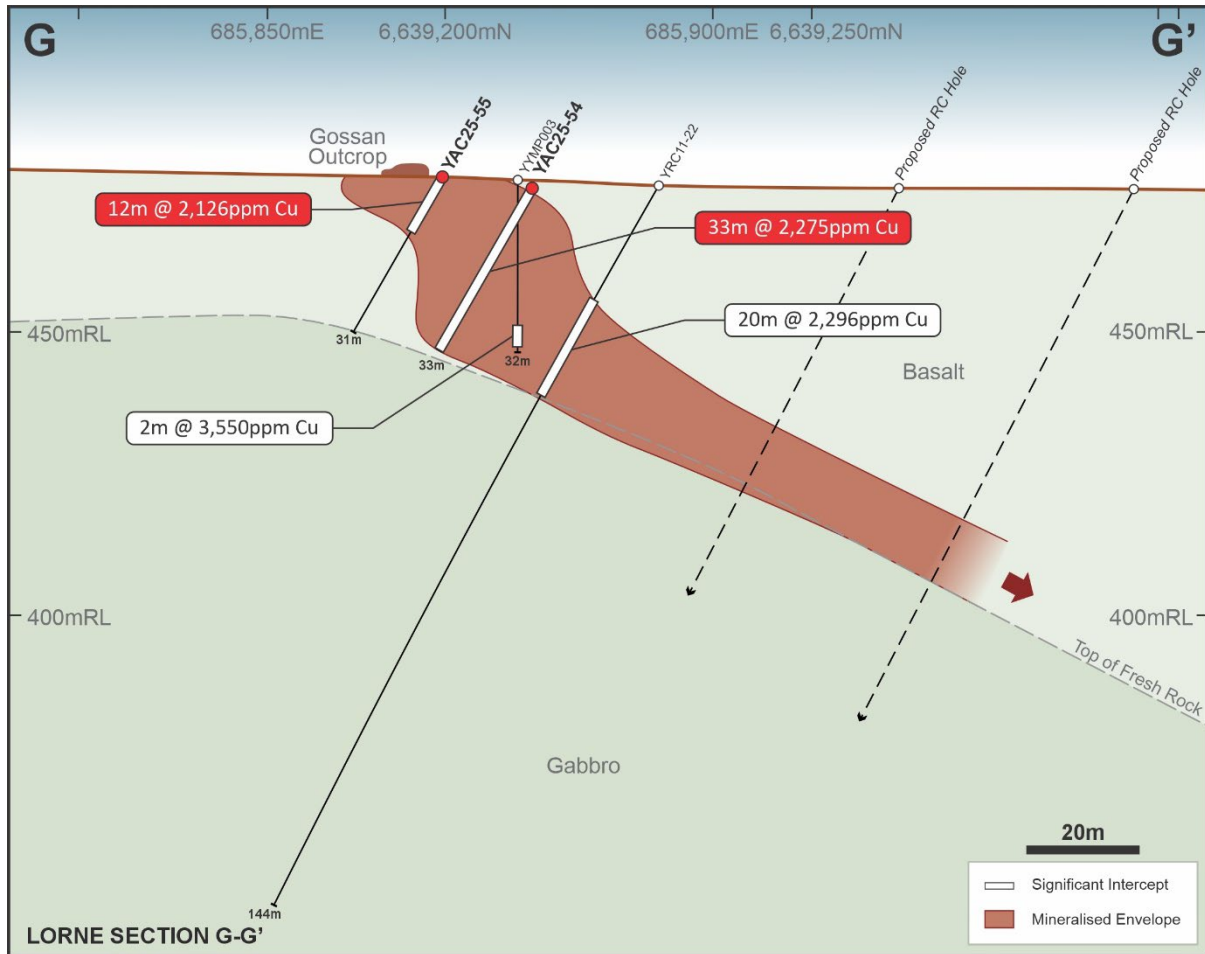


Figure 11. Lorne Cross Section G-G'

Next Steps

1. Retrieve single metre samples from zones of anomalous composite results were taken and submitted for assaying.
2. Retrieve the AC drill cuttings from YT01 for in-house sighter metallurgical test work including column leaching with a view to establishing a process route and cost parameters for treatment of near surface oxide and supergene Cu-Au ores.
3. Once all of the assay results and field information is available, design further resource and exploration drilling campaigns for the leading Yuinmery prospects.

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This announcement is authorised for release by:

Michael Ruane
Non-Executive Chairman

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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.

Table 1. Summary Details for YAC25-31 to YAC25-57

Prospect	Hole	East (94)	North (94)	Hole Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	ppm Cu ^{1,2}	ppb Au
YT01	YAC25-31	687104	6835332	40.00	-60	180				NSA	NSA
YT01 South	YAC25-32	687023	6835188	62.00	-60	200				NSA	NSA
YT01 South	YAC25-33	687041	6835237	44.00	-60	200				NSA	NSA
YT01 South	YAC25-34	687057	6835280	36.00	-60	200				NSA	NSA
YTO1 West	YAC25-35	686380	6835345	33.00	-60	210				NSA	NSA
YTO1 West	YAC25-36	686397	6835373	24.00	-60	210				NSA	NSA
YTO1 West	YAC25-37	686412	6835400	25.00	-60	210				NSA	NSA
YT01	YAC25-38	686582	6835354	48.00	-83	10	24	25	1	3959	316
YT01	YAC25-39	686658	6835357	61.00	-55	180	0	4	4	2146	35
						and	16	24	8	6061	51
						and	47	48	1	1376	116
YT01	YAC25-40	686685	6835341	73.00	-65	360	4	8	4	NSA	203
						and	20	24	4	NSA	252
YT01	YAC25-41	686839	6835316	43.00	-87	360	8	25	17*	4700	120
Marcus	YAC25-42	687761	6837449	37.00	-60	90				NSA	NSA
Marcus	YAC25-43	687670	6837405	36.00	-60	270				NSA	NSA
Marcus	YAC25-44	687690	6837405	28.00	-60	270	0	10	10	3782	88
Marcus	YAC25-45	687710	6837405	33.00	-60	270	18	28	10*	3444	11
Marcus	YAC25-46	687659	6837432	37.00	-60	270				NSA	NSA
Magnetic Hill	YAC25-47	687269	6837656	34.00	-55	310	8	16	8	2700	25
						and	16	20	4	NSA	160
						and	23	24	1	NSA	132
						and	27	28	1	NSA	100
Hillside	YAC25-48	689621	6838650	60.00	-60	270				NSA	NSA
Hillside	YAC25-49	689612	6838545	52.00	-60	270				NSA	NSA
Hillside	YAC25-50	689631	6838545	37.00	-60	270	20	24	4*	NSA	124
Hillside	YAC25-51	689652	6838545	57.00	-60	270	0	8	8*	NSA	282
							20	28	8*	NSA	504
							52	56	4*	NSA	120
Hillside	YAC25-52	689637	6838455	30.00	-60	270	4	20	16*	NSA	NSA
Hillside	YAC25-53	689653	6838447	39.00	-60	270	0	4	4*	NSA	254
						and	12	20	8*	NSA	313
						and	36	39	3*	NSA	110
Lorne	YAC25-54	685876	6839215	33.00	-60	220	4	33	27*	2355	22
Lorne	YAC25-55	685864	6839204	31.00	-60	220	4	12	8*	2126	34
Lorne	YAC25-56	686083	6839225	26.00	-60	220				NSA	NSA
Lorne	YAC25-57	685995	6839091	19.00	-60	220	16	19	3*	2275	56

*includes 3m or 4m composite samples.

1. Nominal exploration lower grade cutoff considered significant for Cu is 2000ppm Cu and/or 100ppb Au.

2. NSA (No significant Assays).

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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

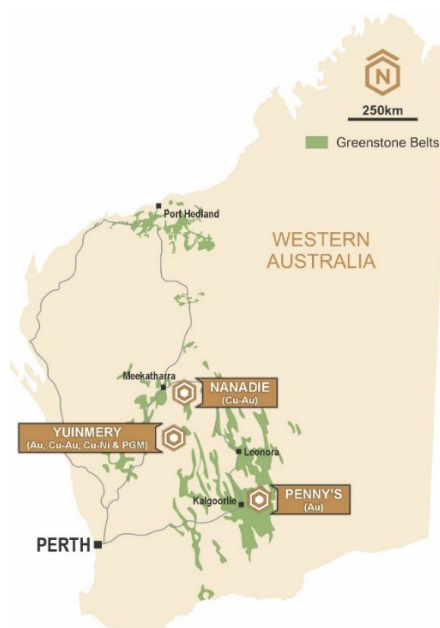
Information concerning the current mineral resource estimate relating to the Just Desserts and A-Zone deposits are extracted from the ASX Announcements dated 17 May 2016 and 15 October 2025 respectively.

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 were 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 180-270 degrees - 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	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>
Sub-sample techniques and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools,</i>

	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.

<i>material.</i>		
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 E57/1037 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 in 1993. 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	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> • 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	• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i>	• The drilling reported here was part of a forty 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	• <i>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.</i>	• 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
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.</i>	• 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	• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of</i>	• Refer to Figures and Tables in the announcement.

	<i>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.</i>	
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.