2 July 2026 **ASX Release**

YUINMERY APRIL 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 first of two RC programs conducted at the Company's Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project during April and June 2026. This first program comprised 37 RC holes for 4,401m. The second June program consisting of 22 holes for 2,638m was recently completed in June 2026. The April drilling tested 13 prospects including five (5) new prospects.

HIGHLIGHTS

Hillside is a newly discovered copper/gold prospect at Yuinmery. It was confirmed by drill hole YRC26-26 recording **8m @ 1.24% Cu and 1.13g/t Au** from 80m depth **and 40m @ 0.33% Cu** from 140m. Drill hole YRC26-21 also returned encouraging levels of Cu recording **24m @ 0.52% Cu**. The Hillside North area is also firming up as an early stage PGM-Fe prospect with YRC26-27 recording **40m @ 233ppb Pd, 166ppb Pt, 45ppb Au and 24.2% Fe.**

Microbe Well is emerging as a new gold discovery at Yuinmery with drill hole YRC26-35 reporting **4m @ 1.14g/t Au** from 34m within an interval of **17m @ 0.54g/t Au** from 24m.

Further significant Cu/Au intercepts were also reported from the Just Desserts transition zone that included **8m @ 5.33% Cu & 0.57g/t Au** from 72m.

Non-Executive Chairman, Michael Ruane comments:

"The April RC drilling campaign aimed to evaluate a large number of prospects at Yuinmery with a view to establishing which of these had the best prospectivity to take Empire forward. Established prospects like YT01, YT12 and YT19 were scrutinised. Fresh prospects such as Microbe Well, Lorne and Hillside were introduced and have provided us with some new and encouraging results to build upon.

Hillside had been flagged as an early-stage gold prospect, however several recent holes recorded significant widths of low grade, native copper and chalcopyrite mineralisation. In addition, anomalous PGE's were also reported at Hillside North in a geological setting that's different to the historic low grade PGE mineralisation at Constantine. What impact this has on the PGE grades is something we are investigating. We believe the Hillside mineralised system is much larger and more complex than recent and historic drilling indicates. Three follow up RC drill holes were completed in June with results pending.

Microbe Well is another new discovery, still in its early stages and showing promise. It appears to be related to the regional Yuinmery shear and shines a light on over 5km of previously unexplored and forgotten undercover terrain on our tenure. This is the first time we have encountered significant gold mineralisation within a porphyry intrusive at Yuinmery. The setting is different to what we have been exploring now and in the past. The porphyry is over 100 meters thick with all the fresh drill chips containing small amounts of disseminated pyrite with variable low-grade gold (84m @ 161ppb Au from 16m). Drill hole YRC26-35 was recently followed up by six (6) surrounding RC holes in June. Results are pending for these latest holes".

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 April 2026 drilling program. A total of thirty-seven (37) RC drill holes for 4,401m were completed. The single sample meter assays 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.

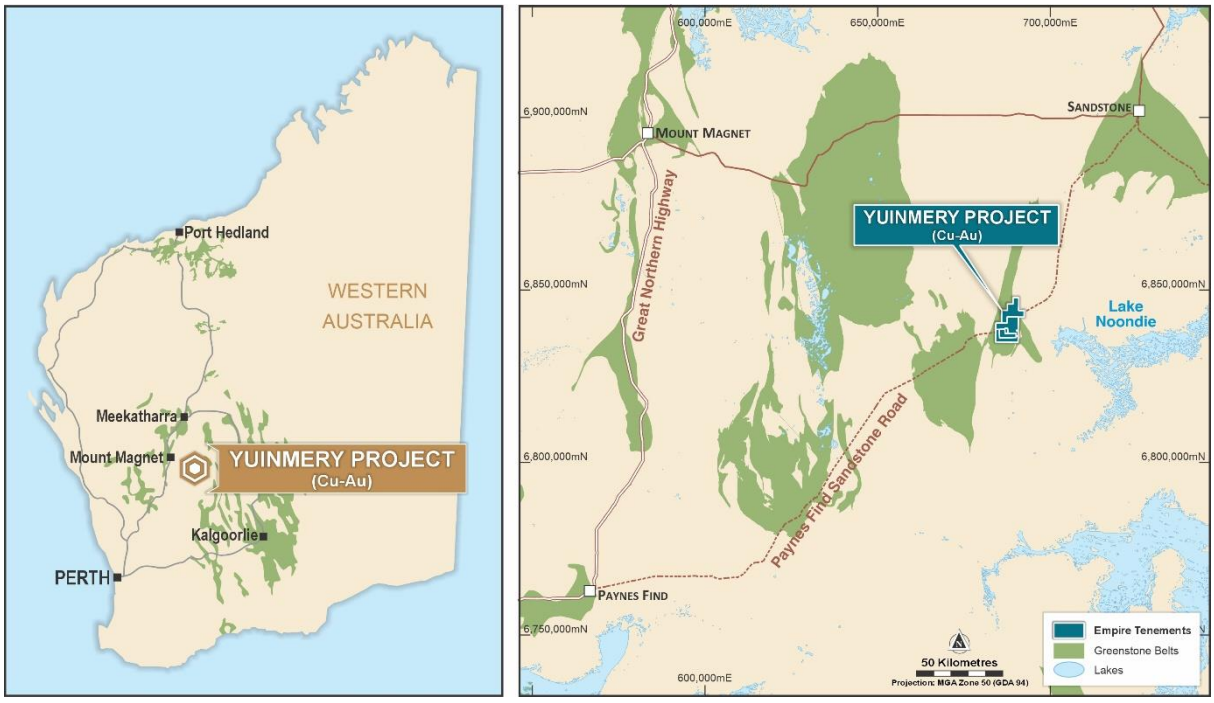

Figure 1. Yuinmery Project location map

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 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.

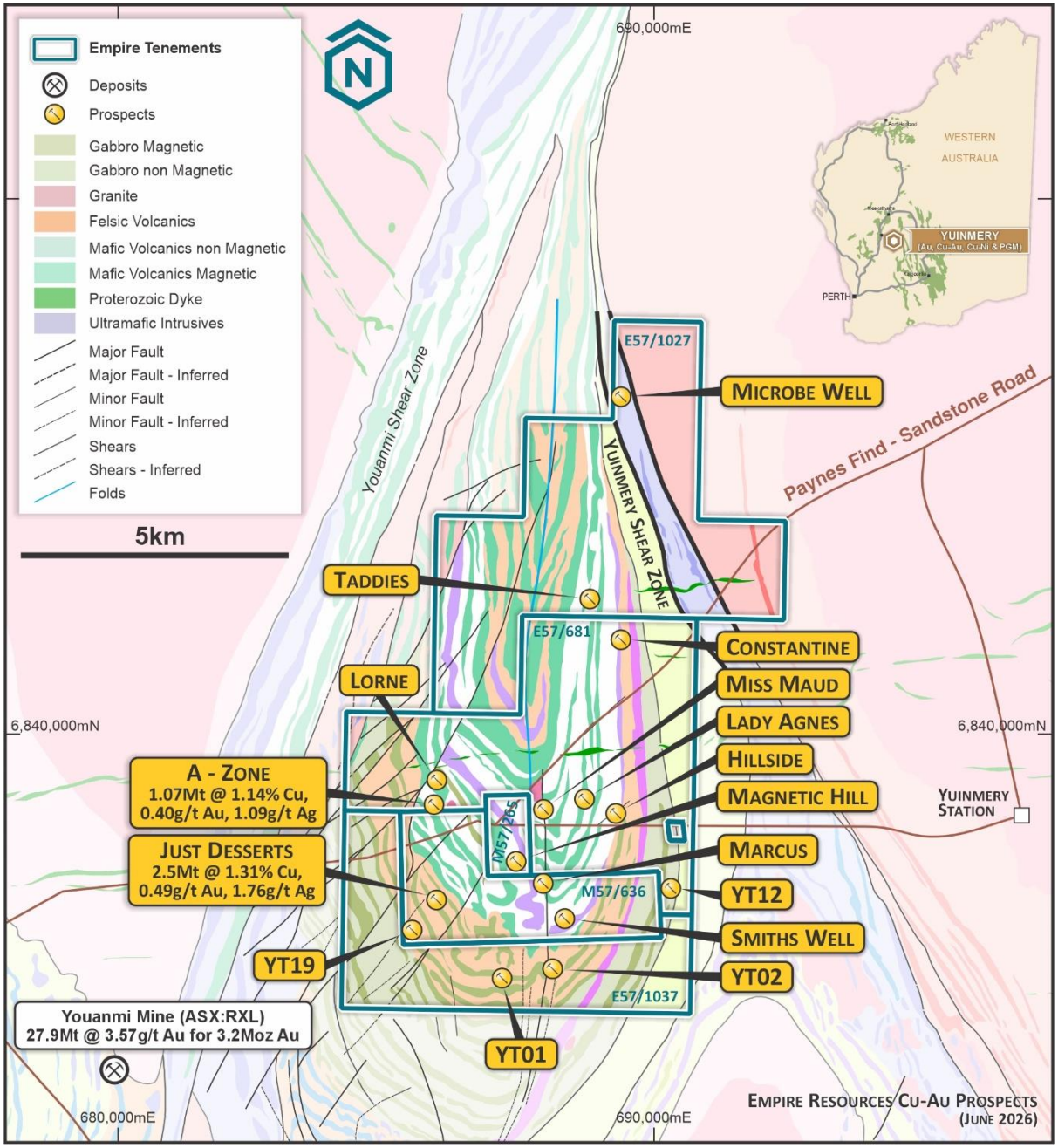

Figure 2. Regional geology of the Yuinmery area and prospect locations

DRILLING SUMMARY

The April RC program was designed to validate several established prospects and test a number of new and emerging prospects. These are summarised below.

Hillside

Hillside is a relatively new discovery that was initially identified as a potential gold prospect in the 2025 air core program. Six (6) shallow air core holes were drilled to confirm historic oxide gold anomalies. Better results included:

- *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.*

Copper was present but the assays were subdued, all under 2,000ppm. In April 2026, nine (9) RC holes for 1,266m were drilled at Hillside with a twofold purpose:

1. Eight (8) holes (YRC26-19 to YRC26-26) to test the fresh rock below the oxide gold zone for primary or fresh bedrock Au;
2. One (1) hole (YRC26-27) was drilled 200m North of the Hillside work area to test an iron rich outcrop that had reported historic rock chips of anomalous Pt-Pd (up to 635 Pt+Pd) and was offset from the Hillside gold mineralisation trend.

During drilling operations, patches of native copper and lesser chalcopyrite were observed and panned to confirm. Occasional Cu nuggets up to 10mm diameter were recovered by sieving. The native copper was mostly flakes <1mm sitting in fractures and joint surfaces. Under microscope, it was also evident that some of the native copper was encapsulated by a low temperature 'frost like" quartz. The native copper was observed mostly at depth in the fresh rock.

Where coarse nuggety Cu was identified, screen analysis at -/+ 106um and weighing was used with aqua regia/ICP to determine the overall copper and gold grade. The remaining samples were routinely pulverised to -75um and a subsample submitted for standard aqua regia/ICP analysis.

Drilling highlights are shown below:

- *YRC26-26: 4m @ 431ppb Au & 991ppm Cu from 52m, 8m @ 1,130ppb Au & 1.24% Cu from 80m inc. 4m @ 2,215ppb Au & 2.10% Cu from 84m and 40m @ 151ppb Au & 0.33% Cu from 140m*
- *YRC26-21: 8m @ 262ppb Au & 690ppm Cu from 40m and 24m @ 55ppb Au & 0.52% Cu from 80m*
- *YRC26-24: 20m @ 157ppb Au & 0.39% Cu from 136m*
- *YRC26-19: 12m @ 220ppb Au & 367ppm Cu from 0m, 12m @ 295ppb Au & 491ppm Cu from 20m and 12m @ 142ppb Au & 0.17% Cu from 44m*

- *YRC26-20: 4m @ 111ppb Au & 530ppm Cu from 20m, 12m @ 219ppb Au & 509ppm Cu from 36m, 4m @ 147ppb Au & 92ppm Cu from 76m and 4m @ 294ppb Au & 0.12% Cu from 92m*
- *YRC26-22: 4m @ 221ppb Au & 0.21% Cu from 28m, 8m @ 665ppb Au & 806ppm Cu from 44m, 4m @ 121ppb Au & 0.12% Cu from 60m*
- *YRC26-23: 4m @ 210ppb Au & 0.11% Cu from 80m and 4m @ 46ppb Au & 0.22% Cu from 116m*

Additional, standalone copper targets, are in close proximity to Hillside. These targets include anomalous Cu-Au soil anomalies containing quartz veins and gossanous outcrops, the magnetic highs on the eastern edge of Hillside and two small, but persistent IP anomalies to the west of Hillside. Further drilling is planned at Hillside.

The Pt-Pd oxide mineralisation discovered in YRC26-27 at Hillside North warrants follow up investigation. The drillhole sits on the edge of a 90m wide magnetic high running north-south through the area. The collar was sited to test a 5m wide, iron-rich outcrop hosting anomalous PGE rock chips.

- *YRC26-27: 40m @ 45ppb Au, 233ppb Pd, 160ppb Pt, 24.2 Fe%, from 4m*

This magnetic high continues into the historic Constantine PGE prospect where Empire previously reported large widths of low-grade Pt-Pd (YRC10-15 80m @ 0.49g/t Pt+Pd and 0.22 Ni%) within an ultramafic rock which also contained significant levels of coarse-grained magnetite and apatite. The relationship of the high magnetics and the Cu, PGM's + Fe mineralisation at Hillside North and Constantine is being investigated.

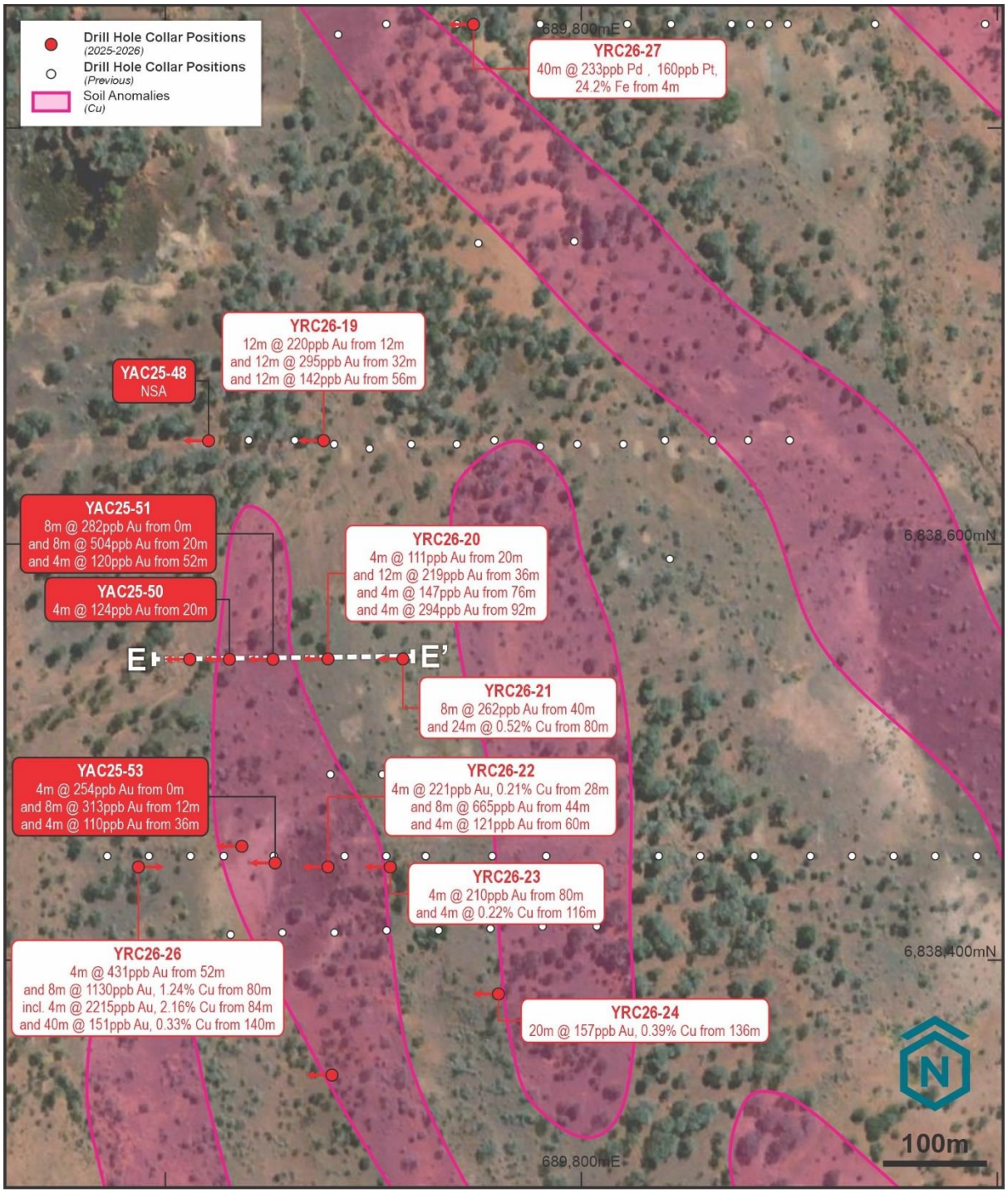

Figure 3. Hillside Drilling Summary

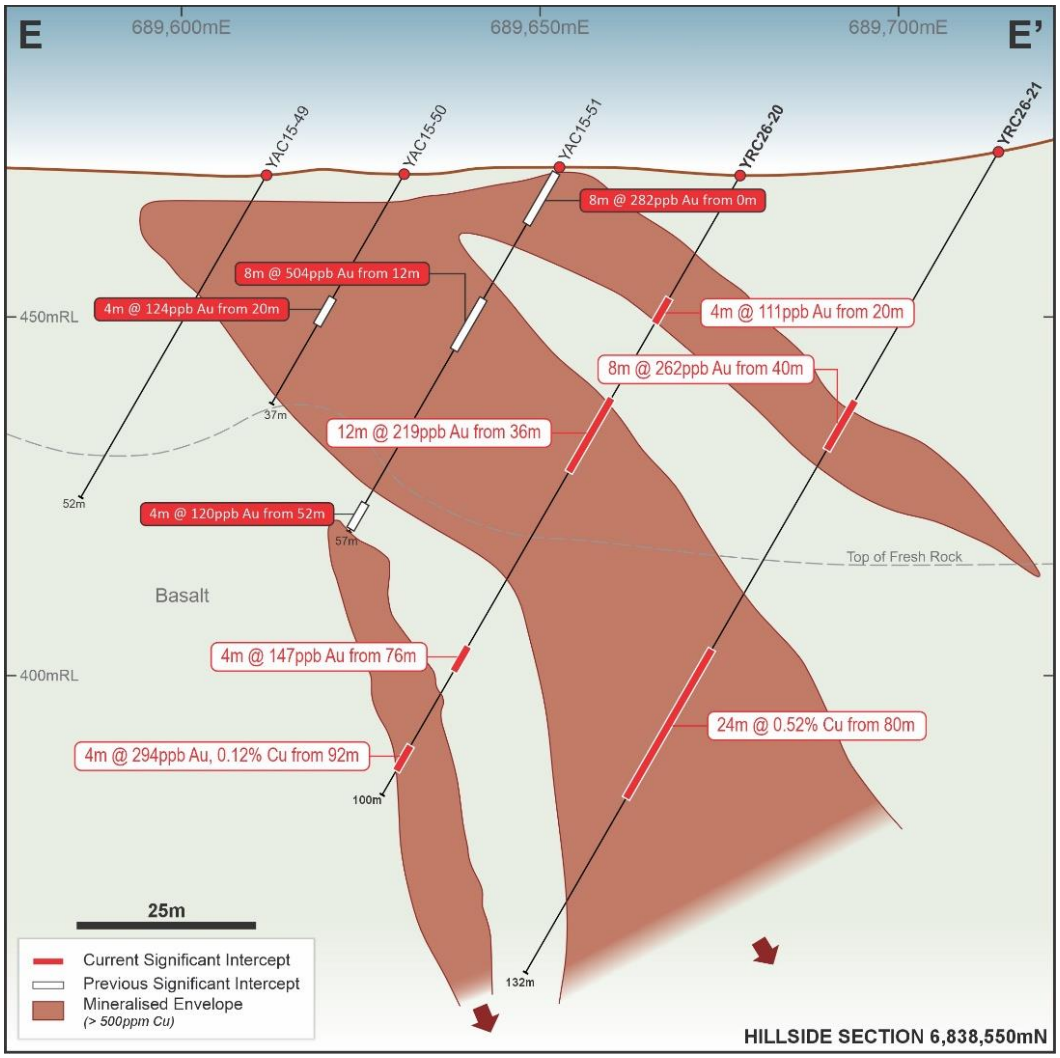

Figure 4. Hillside Cross Section 6,838,550mN

Photo of nuggety copper from YRC26-26 (85-86m) and panned native copper fines from YRC26-24 (135-136m)

Microbe Well

Historic RAB drilling at Microbe Well had identified anomalous gold (up to 7g/t Au) in near surface clays. Follow up drilling by Empire in 2021 failed to locate any primary gold or confirm the historic RAB results. Upon review of the prospect, it was decided to retest this particular area with three (3) deeper, more effective RC drill holes, and also expand the prospect footprint 500m south to where the 2025 soil program discovered a small Au anomaly (max 30ppb Au). Five (5) holes for 412m were drilled overall with the best results shown below:

- *YRC26-31: 4m @ 124ppb Au from 76m*
- *YRC26-34: 4m @ 167ppb Au from 68m*
- *YRC26-35: 2m @ 0.23g/t Au from 16m, 10m @ 0.21g/t from 20m, 17m @ 0.54g/t Au from 24m inc. 4m @ 1.14g/t Au from 34m, 1m @ 0.24g/t Au from 70m, 1m @ 0.10g/t Au from 79m and 4m @ 0.26g/t Au from 92m*

No significant Au mineralisation was intersected in the historic Microbe Well area suggesting there were grade/assay issues with the original RAB assays. Further south, drill hole YRC26-35 tested the anomalous Au mineralisation recorded earlier this year from YAC26-42 (8m @ 111ppb Au from 20m). The new drilling resulted in the discovery of significant widths of low-grade gold in the oxide saprolite zone which extended deeper into the fresh rock. The fresh rock gold appears to be related to small, trace amounts of disseminated pyrite within a 100-meter-thick porphyry zone. Overall from 16m, the porphyry averages an anomalous 84m @ 161ppb Au.

Empire speculates that this mineralised porphyry occurs in the Yuinmery shear zone as north trending, foliated basalts and sheared talc-chlorites are located adjacent to the porphyry. Small granite outcrops are mapped to the east. YRC26-35 also highlights the 5km of prospective Yuinmery Shear within Empire's E57/1027 tenement that is under cover and has had very little historic exploration.

Historic weakly elevated soil results along the Yuinmery Shear are now being reviewed in light of YRC26-35. The porphyry/Yuinmery Shear target adds another dimension to Empires exploration strategy at Yuinmery which has previously focused on the Cu/Au mineralisation related to the regional synclinal structure, mafic volcanics and intrusives and VMS prospects.

Six (6) follow up RC drill holes to YRC26-35 were recently completed in June. Assay results are pending.

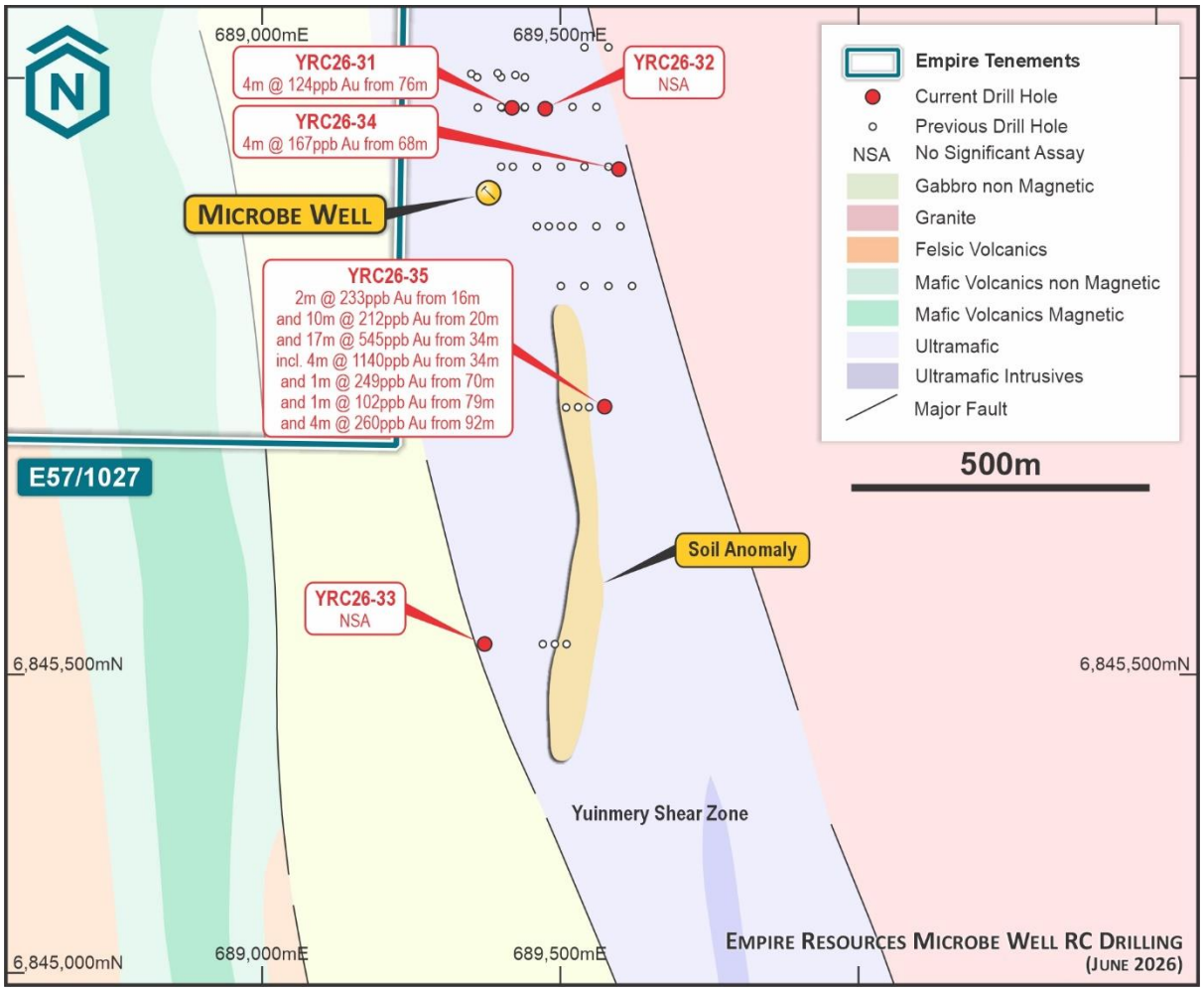

Figure 5. Microbe Well RC Drilling Plan

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. Metallurgical work is in progress to evaluate Cu/Au recoveries from these zones. Several new leads were generated from the air core drilling potentially increasing the sulphide resource. A total of 7 (seven) RC holes for 775m were drilled following up the Aircore results. Significant results are shown below:

- *YRC26-11: 16m @ 0.25% Cu & 0.07g/t Au from 36m and 12m @ 3.69% Cu & 0.38g/t Au from 68m inc. 4m @ 8.34% Cu and 1.07g/t Au from 72m*
- *YRC26-12: 20m @ 0.35% Cu & 0.04g/t Au from 8m and 16m @ 0.29% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 68m*
- *YRC26-13: 24m @ 0.56% Cu & 0.22g/t Au from 16m*
- *YRC26-14: 8m @ 0.31% Cu & 0.11g/t Au from 92m*
- *YRC26-15: 28m @ 0.59% Cu & 0.08g/t Au from 0m*
- *YRC26-16: 24m @ 0.62% Cu & 0.11g/t Au from 12m and 20m @ 0.65% Cu & 0.28g/t Au from 72m inc. 8m @ 1.06% Cu and 0.14g/t Au from 72m*

Strong sulphide mineralisation was observed in YRC26-11 and YRC26-16 suggesting the volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS) and footwall stringer mineralisation remains continuous and warrants further RC drilling along strike to the southeast to better define and improve the resource grade in this area. Five (5) additional holes were drilled at Just Desserts in June 2026. Results are pending.

Smiths Well

At the Smiths Well workings area, one (1) RC hole was drilled to test a quartz vein at depth. Earlier this year, YAC26-22 had intersected 1m @ 3.51g/t from 44m at the same workings. Above this intercept, the quartz had been stoped out suggesting it was gold bearing. The quartz was once again intersected in a narrow, oxidised shear zone at 76m.

- *YRC26-07: 4m @ 54ppb Au from 72m*

The gold grade diminished at depth. No further drilling is planned at these workings.

Another one (1) hole for 120m was sited at the established Smiths Well Cu/Ni prospect along the eastern edge where recent air core drilling had outlined a series of low-grade quartz veins, 2-5m in width, in the clay horizon. YRC26-08 was designed to intersect the quartz veining at depth in the fresh rock and shown below:

- *YRC26-08: 16m @ 0.20% Cu & 498ppb Au from 0m inc. 4m @ 0.18% Cu & 1,268ppb Au (1.27g/t Au) from 0m, 8m @ 0.22% Cu & 97ppb Au from 32m and 36m @ 0.25% Cu & 41ppb Au from 52m*

The shallow mineralisation is a result of surface enrichment and is the only hole at Smiths Well to record significant Au surface mineralisation. It is thought that this might be a localised event, however there is no effective shallow drilling to the north of this. The quartz veins observed in the air core drilling were not observed in the underlying RC hole resulting in no significant gold being found at depth. No immediate work in this area is planned.

A third drill hole was scheduled at the northern end of Smiths Well and was designed to test three (3) anomalous 2026 air core holes. This was only recently drilled due to earlier access issues in April (rain). Results are pending.

YT01

Empire focussed on testing the higher-grade mineralisation in the vicinity of an earlier drill hole YRC25-10 (26m @ 0.67% Cu and 100ppb Au from 80m). Previous follow up drilling attempts with an air core rig could not achieve the necessary depth penetration. Three (3) holes for 390m were drilled in the recent program were spaced along strike of YRC25-10 but the results were disappointing as summarised below:

- *YRC26-02: No significant mineralisation*
- *YRC26-03: 8m @ 0.29% Cu & 97ppb Au from 80m and 4m @ 0.34% Cu & 39ppb Au from 112m*
- *YRC26-04: 8m @ 0.31 Cu% & 23ppb Au from 120m*

All the drillholes intercepted trace amounts of pyrite associated with the copper mineralisation, but the grades were low and suggests that YRC25-10 was an isolated hit. Despite the 900m strike extent and significant widths of low-grade Cu-Au at YT01 the grade unfortunately has not improved at depth or along strike. The prospect is being reviewed.

YT19

YT19 is located about 1,200m along strike to the northwest of YT01. The mineralisation is located in the same stratigraphic horizon as YT01 and also contains significant widths of low-grade Cu-Au. Recent work in 2025 had highlighted the area between the two prospects as having intense talc alteration and anomalous Cu-Au soils. It had long been speculated that these 2 prospects were located along the same mineralised shear and perhaps the grade may improve given the 'stronger' talc alteration signature.

One (1) deep RC hole for 168m was drilled into YT19 with only low tenor copper mineralisation observed:

- *YRC26-01: 4m @ 0.28% Cu & 40ppb Au from 76m*

The grade at YT19 is similar to that at YT01 but without significant improvement at depth. The YT01-YT19 mineralisation shows remarkable grade homogeneity for over 2.8km of strike. The prospect is being reviewed.

YT02

YT02 prospect is located along the eastern extension of YT01 but appears to have a north-south near-vertical fault structure cutting across it. The Cu levels at YT02 are of a lower tenor than YT01 but Au is of a higher order. This structure was tested earlier by YAC19-30 which reported a best result of 7m @ 585ppb Au & 763ppm Cu within minor quartz veins but the hole had not been effectively followed up.

YAC19-30 was scissored by two (2) RC holes for 198m. Significant oxide gold was once again seen but unfortunately the 4m of quartz veins and pyrite mineralisation observed at depth failed to return any significant gold mineralisation.

- *YRC26-05: 20m @ 170ppb Au & 869ppm Cu from 24m*

The interpretation of YT02 is that the source of Au has been remobilised from a primary mineralised source elsewhere. However, the YRC26-05 and YAC19-30 results remain highly significant and warrant further exploration.

Marcus

Only one (1) RC hole for 120m was drilled into Marcus. It aimed to test the depth extent of shallow east dipping Cu mineralisation reported in YAC25-44 (10m @ 0.37% Cu from surface) and YAC25-45 (10m @ 0.34% Cu from 18m). No significant Cu mineralisation was returned suggesting the shallow Cu mineralisation is due to a surface weathering effect only. No further work is planned at Marcus.

Magnetic Hill

Only one (1) RC hole for 108m was drilled into Magnetic Hill in the April program. It aimed to test at depth the grade of Cu mineralisation recorded in YAC25-47 (8m @ 2,700ppm Cu from 8m). The hole was sited so it would also test a confirmed northeast structure thought to be hosting the copper and nearby surface quartz veins:

- *YRC26-10: 5m @ 0.23% Cu from 44m and 15m @ 0.34% Cu from 55m*

The Cu mineralisation was confirmed with traces of chalcopyrite and significant pyrite (up to 4%) being observed. No significant gold was reported. Empire regards the abundance of mineralised sulphide with visible chalcopyrite as encouraging. The northeast structures cutting

through Magnetic Hill appear to be real but have had little dedicated exploration. Further work is planned.

YT12

YT12 is another large target hosting patchy low-grade Cu-Au mineralisation. The mineralisation and grade drilled to date has been erratic and difficult to model. It was decided to test a thin gossan outcrop on the western edge of the prospect with one (1) new hole for 160m. Earlier 2026 air core drilling of this gossan had returned mildly encouraging values (YAC26-29: 4m @ 108ppb Au & 0.10% Cu from 24m). The hole would also help in modelling the main YT12 mineralisation. This gossan (sulphide) mineralisation was observed in YRC26-18 at 132m, but the grade has not improved with all Cu values less than 0.2% (2,000ppm). No significant gold mineralisation was reported. No further work is planned at YT12.

Lady Agnes

The Lady Agnes area is a relatively new prospect for Empire that has had little effective drilling. Three (3) RC holes were planned but only two (2) were carried out in April due to access issues (rain). The third hole was recently drilled in the June RC campaign.

Lady Agnes is located about 1km northeast of Magnetic Hill. The area has good outcrops of 1-2m wide brecciated quartz veins and cherts dipping steeply to the east within an Intermediate volcanic (andesite) host rock. An historic hole EYRC01 drilled one of these quartz veins and discovered 5m @ 234ppb Au from 22m. The follow up hole (EYRC02) failed to test this mineralisation at depth.

Empire has drilled two (2) holes beneath EYRC01 to test the deeper quartz mineralisation. These are shown below:

- *YRC26-29: 8m @ 312ppb Au from 72m*
- *YRC26-28: 4m @ 78ppb Au from 116m*

Both drillholes hit 2-4m wide quartz-pyrite veins as planned. This appears to be the same mineralised structure as was found in drill hole EYRC01 but the gold grade is decreasing with depth. Empire is waiting on the results of the third hole before deciding if any follow up drilling is warranted at Lady Agnes.

Miss Maud

The Miss Maud area is close to Lady Agnes but has had little modern exploration. Miss Maud is located on a northeast structure similar to that tested at Magnetic Hill. Historic rock chip sampling from a small costean over a 1m wide quartz vein returned results up to 9.4g/t Au and confirmed by Empire's sampling program in 2025. A historic hole EYRC16 bottomed out in anomalous 410ppb Au mineralisation at 35m and had never been followed up.

One (1) RC hole for 110m was drilled under the costean and shown below:

- *YRC26-30: 4m @ 269ppb Au from 100m*

The anomalous result appears to coincide to a thin quartz-pyrite vein at 100m and indicates that the quartz vein and gold appear to be weakening at depth. Further work, testing the north-east faults around the Magnetic Hill-Miss Maud area is planned.

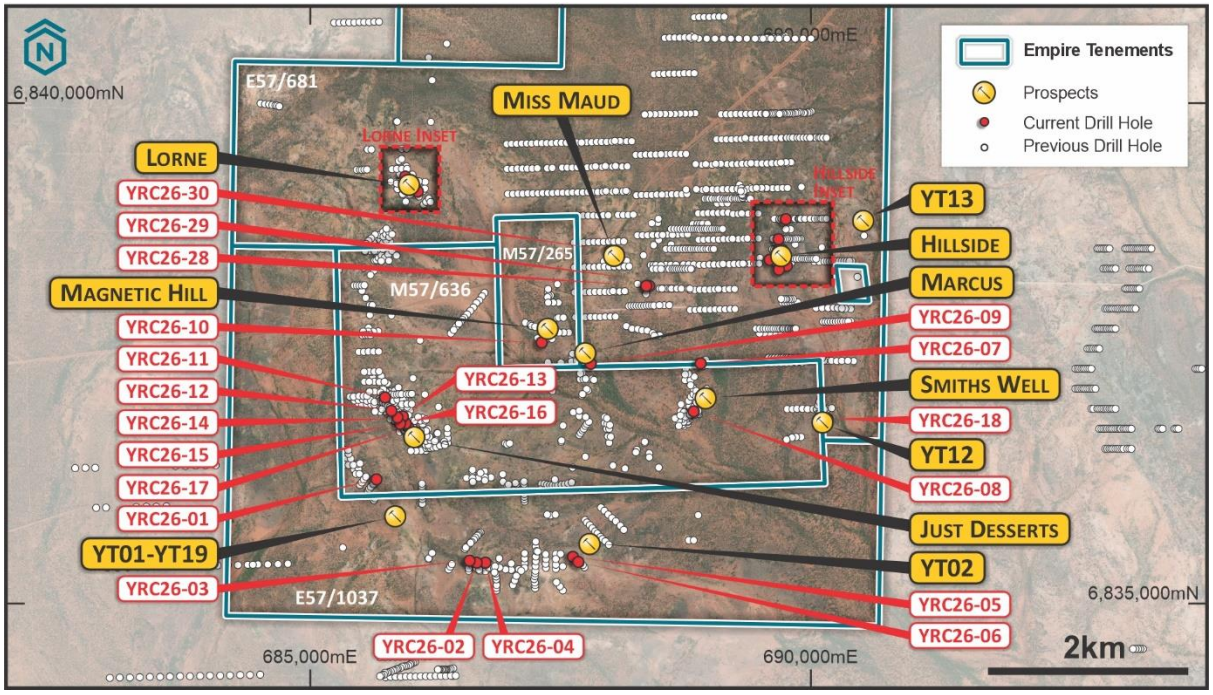

Figure 6. Drillhole Location Summary

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 historic results that these gossans contain anomalous oxide copper. This gossan horizon had not previously been tested at depth in the sulphide zone. Two (2) RC holes for 240m were drilled:

- *YRC26-36: 4m @ 398ppb Au from 64m and 4m @ 0. 23% Cu from 72m*
- *YRC26-37: 16m @ 0.27% Cu from 64m*

YRC26-36 was designed to test a magnetic high adjacent to quartz outcrop and discovered 4m of anomalous Au associated with minor pyrite at 64m. YRC26-37 was a step back hole designed to test prospective massive sulphides at depth. Six (6) meters of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite was encountered at 77m but the copper, whilst being anomalous, was low grade. Similarities with the Smiths Well massive sulphides were noted. Further drilling is planned to compare the geology in the 200m gap between YRC26-36 and YRC26-37.

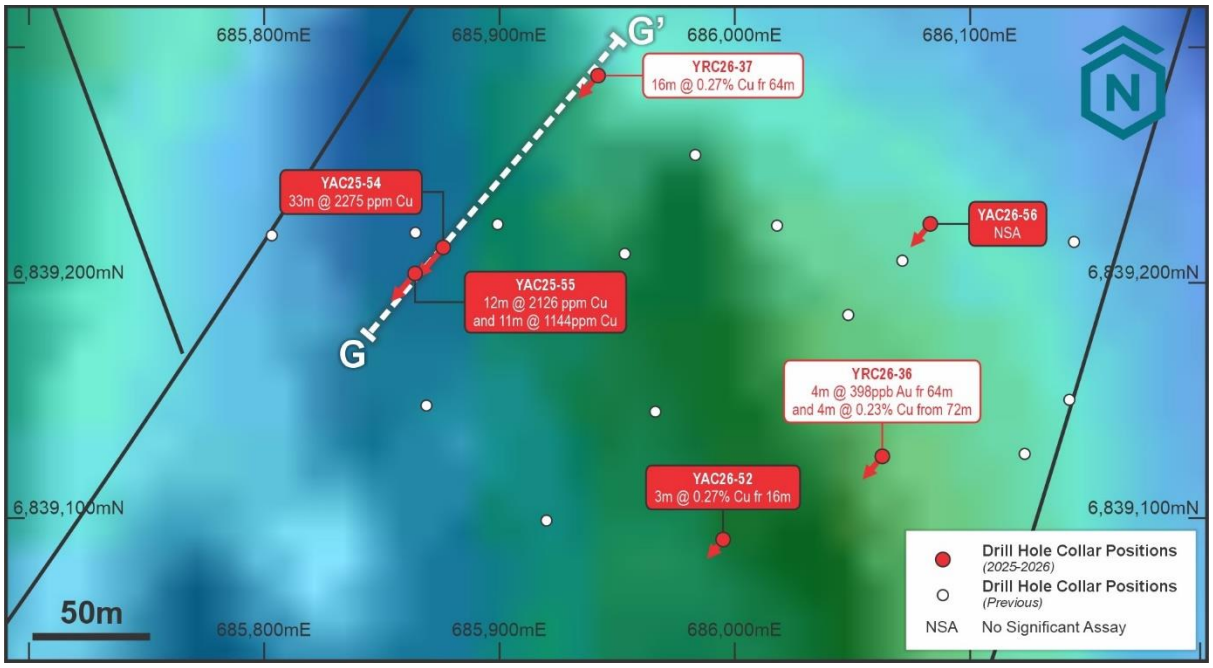

Figure 7. Lorne Drill Location Plan

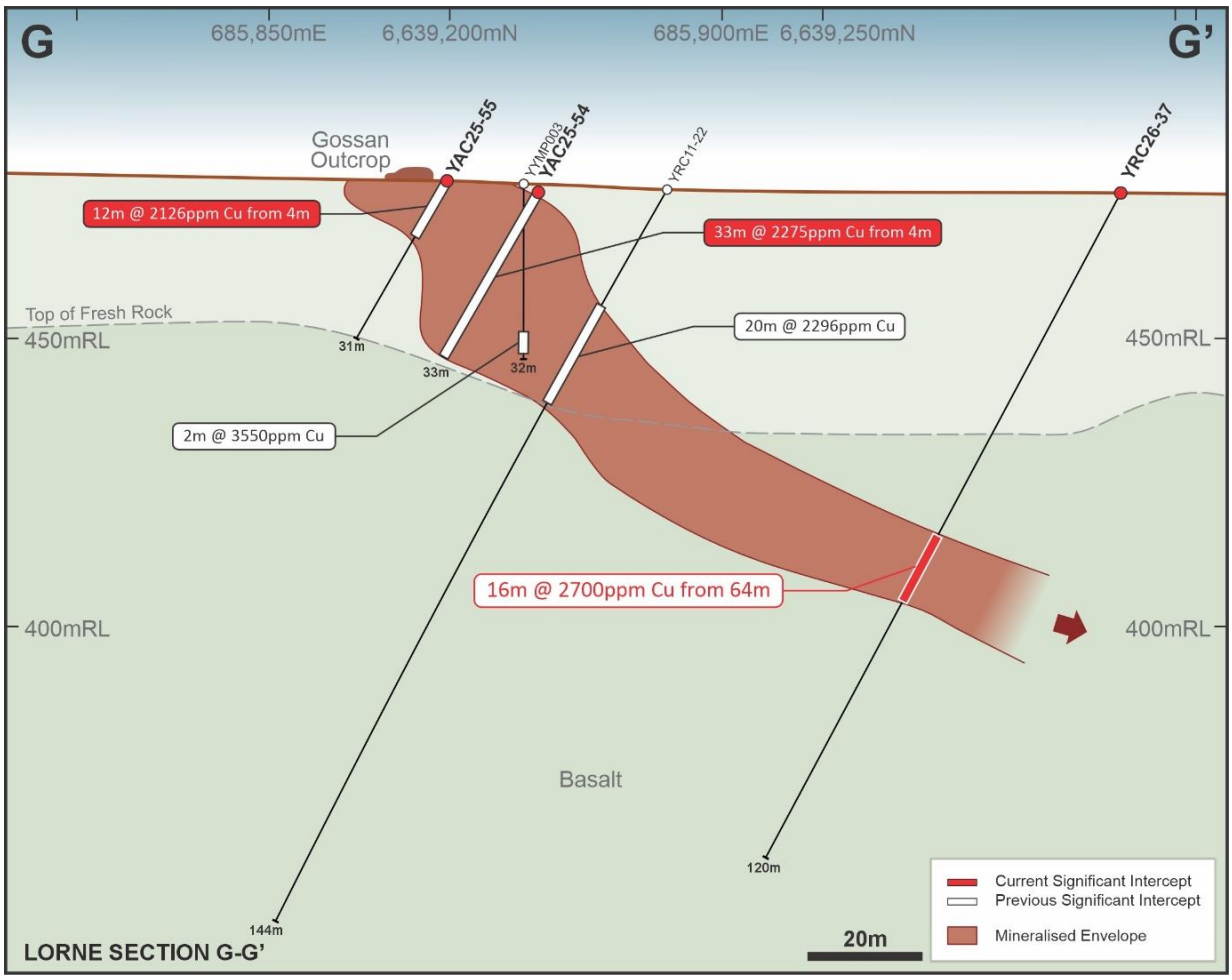

Figure 8. Cross Section showing YRC26-37

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.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

For further information, please contact:

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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

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 objectives.

Table 1. Yuinmery RC Drill Summary – April 2026

Hole ID	Prospect	East_94	North_94	Dip	Az	Depth (m)	From	To	Width	Au ppb	Cu %
YRC26-01	YT19	685660	6836250	-60	215	168	76	80	4	NSA[3]	0.28
YRC26-02	YT01	686660	6835417	-60	180	130				NSA	NSA
YRC26-03	YT01	686590	6835437	-60	180	130	80	88	8	NSA	0.29
						and	112	116	4	NSA	0.34
YRC26-04	YT01	686750	6835417	-60	180	130	120	128	8	NSA	0.31
YRC26-05	YT02	687623	6835475	-65	135	90	24	44	20	170	NSA
YRC26-06	YT02	687675	6835424	-65	315	108				NSA	NSA
YRC26-07	Smiths Well	688898	6837408	-60	110	100				NSA	NSA
YRC26-08	Smiths Well	688829	6836930	-60	125	120	0	16	16	498	0.20
						Inc	0	4	4	1268	0.18
						and	32	40	8	NSA	0.22
						and	52	88	36	NSA	0.25
YRC26-09	Marcus	687800	6837405	-60	270	120				NSA	NSA
YRC26-10	Magnetic Hill	687312	6837618	-60	310	108	44	49	5	NSA	0.23
						and	55	70	15	NSA	0.34
YRC26-11	Just Desserts	685744	6837069	-60	222	105	36	52	16	NSA	0.25
						and	68	80	12	380	3.69
						Inc.	72	76	4	1170	8.34
YRC26-12	Just Desserts	685808	6836934	-60	222	84	8	28	20	NSA	0.35
						and	68	84	16	NSA	0.29
YRC26-13	Just Desserts	685870	6836869	-60	222	120	16	40	24	220	0.56
YRC26-14	Just Desserts	685923	6836879	-60	222	126	92	100	8	110	0.31
YRC26-15	Just Desserts	685894	6836805	-60	222	80	0	28	28	NSA	0.59
YRC26-16	Just Desserts	685953	6836810	-60	222	120	12	36	24	110	0.62
						and	72	92	20	280	0.65
						Inc	72	80	8	140	1.06
YRC26-17	Just Desserts	685978	6836774	-60	222	140				SNR	SNR[2]
YRC26-18	YT12	690170	6836853	-60	270	160				NSA	NSA
YRC26-19	Hillside	689676	6838650	-60	270	120	0	12	12	220	NSA
						and	20	32	12	295	NSA
						and	44	56	12	142	NSA
YRC26-20	Hillside	689678	6838545	-60	270	100	20	24	4	111	NSA
						and	36	48	12	219	NSA
						and	76	80	4	147	NSA
						and	92	96	4	294	0.12
YRC26-21	Hillside	689714	6838545	-60	270	132	40	48	8	262	NSA
						and	80	104	24	NSA	0.52
YRC26-22	Hillside	689678	6838445	-60	270	108	28	32	4	221	0.21
						and	44	52	8	665	NSA
						and	60	64	4	121	0.12
YRC26-23	Hillside	689708	6838445	-60	270	140	80	84	4	210	0.16

Hole ID	Prospect	East_94	North_94	Dip	Az	Depth (m)	From	To	Width	Au ppb	Cu %
						and	116	120	4	NSA	0.22
YRC26-24	Hillside	689760	6838384	-60	270	180	136	156	20	157	0.39
YRC26-25	Hillside	689680	6838345	-60	270	114				NSA	NSA
YRC26-26	Hillside	689587	6838445	-60	90[4]	246	52	56	4	431	NSA
						and	80	88	8	1130	1.24
						Inc.	84	88	4	2215	2.16
						and	140	180	40	151	0.33
YRC26-28	Lady Agnes	688385	6838182	-60	270	150	72	80	8	312	NSA
YRC26-29	Lady Agnes	688356	6838182	-60	270	84	116	120	4	NSA	NSA
YRC26-30	Miss Maud	687994	6838536	-60	135	110	100	104	4	269	NSA
YRC26-31	Microbe Well	689434	6846435	-60	270	84	76	80	4	124	NSA
YRC26-32	Microbe Well	689484	6846435	-60	270	84				NSA	NSA
YRC26-33	Microbe Well	689445	6845550	-60	90	60				NSA	NSA
YRC26-34	Microbe Well	689585	6846335	-60	270	84	68	72	4	167	NSA
YRC26-35	Microbe Well	689445	6845950	-60	270	100	16	18	2	233	NSA
						and	20	30	10	212	NSA
						and	34	51	17	545	NSA
						Inc	34	38	4	1140	NSA
						and	70	71	1	249	NSA
						and	79	80	1	102	NSA
						and	92	96	4	260	NSA
YRC26-36	Lorne	686073	6839127	-60	216	120	64	68	4	398	NSA
						and	72	76	4	NSA	0.23
YRC26-37	Lorne	685948	6839276	-60	220	120	64	80	16	NSA	0.27
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**East_94**	**North_94**	**Dip**	**Az**	**Depth (m)**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Pd[1] ppb**	**Pt[1] %**
YRC26-27	Hillside	689748	6838850	-60	270	126	4	44	40	233	160

1. Additional assays Fe 24.2%, (Au/Cu both NSA).
2. SNR = Sample Not Received, samples since resubmitted and pending.
3. NSA = No significant assay (nominally 0.1g/t Au or <100ppb Au and <0.2% Cu or 2,000ppm Cu).
4. Drill hole potentially has a down dip component based on early interpretations.

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. Several samples from Hillside were submitted for screen analysis at +/- 106um, then weighed and a sub-sample sent for Aqua Regia Digest and ICP assaying. • 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 GPSMAP64x, 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. Based on visual assessment, single assays were also collected and assayed for Microbe Well and are reported here.
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 Intertek Laboratories in Maddington. • 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) 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*	• The drilling reported here was a 37-hole RC drill holes for 4401m at the Yuinmery Copper – Gold Project.

	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.*	• 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 test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.

	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.