22 September 2021 **ASX Release**

EXCELLENT RESULTS FROM YUINMERY DRILLING

HIGHLIGHTS

Promising results from the latest drilling include:

- A Zone Prospect
  - **8m @ 0.78% Cu** from 124m in YRC21-22
    - including **4m @ 1.03% Cu** from 128m
  - **8m @ 0.75% Cu** from 68m in YRC21-24
    - including **4m @ 0.98% Cu** from 72m
- Smith's Well Prospect
  - **16m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.16% Ni & 0.031% Co** from 255m in YRC21-28
    - including **1m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.19% Ni & 0.033% Co** from 261m
  - **5m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.13% Ni & 0.039% Co** from 110m in YRC21-26
    - including **1m @ 1.90% Cu, 0.18% Ni & 0.038% Co** from 112m
- Constantine Prospect
  - **12m @ 0.41g/t Pd & 0.05g/t Pt** from 120m (EOH) in YRC21-21
    - including **4m @ 0.64g/t Pd & 0.06g/t Pt** from 124m
- YT01 Prospect
  - **36m @ 0.34%Cu, 0.07% Ni, 0.16g/t Pd, 0.07g/t Au** from 188m in YRC21-16
    - including **8m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.08% Ni, 0.14g/t Pd, 0.15g/t Au** from 208m

Empire Managing Director, Sean Richardson commented:

"The RC drilling results from Yuinmery are extremely encouraging and reinforces our belief that the Yuinmery Project offers significant opportunities for further multi-element mineral discoveries.

"The deep RC drilling has yielded strong copper, nickel, cobalt and palladium results supporting the hypothesis that mineralisation at Yuinmery will continue at depth. Diamond core drilling is planned to test the continuity of the mineralisation which is currently open at depth and along strike.

"Empire remains well funded with a significant investment portfolio and strong cash position. Empire's shareholders can be assured of ongoing exploration across Empire's entire portfolio of exploration projects."

SUMMARY

Empire Resources (ASX: ERL, Empire) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration at its Yuinmery base and precious metals project in Western Australia.

2,244m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed during June and July 2021. This round of drilling was designed to further delineate the lateral extent and establish continuity of mineralisation at the YT01 Cu-Au-PGM prospect, Smith's Well Cu-Ni-Co prospect and A Zone Cu-Au prospect, and to test geochemical and geophysical targets at MRP and Constantine prospects.

Results from A Zone include **8m @ 0.78% Cu** from 124m in drillhole YRC21-22, including **4m @ 1.03% Cu** from 128m. At Smith's Well intercepts include **16m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.16% Ni & 0.031% Co** from 255m in drillhole YRC21-28, including **1m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.19% Ni & 0.033% Co** from 261m and **5m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.13% Ni & 0.039% Co** from 110m in drillhole YRC21-26 including **1m @ 1.90% Cu, 0.18% Ni & 0.038% Co** from 112m.

The results from Smith's Well are from the deepest mineralised intercepts drilled to date, supporting the hypothesis that Smith's Well may host economic mineralisation at depth.

Encouraging PGM results were also returned from drilling at Constantine Prospect, comprising **12m @ 0.41g/t Pd & 0.05g/t Pt** from 120m (EOH) in drillhole YRC21-21 including **4m @ 0.64g/t Pd & 0.06g/t Pt** from 124m. The drilling at Constantine ended in mineralisation, indicating the mineralised system extends below current drilling depths.

Empire has designed programs for diamond drilling of the deep copper, nickel and PGM targets. Drilling contractors have been approached and a favourable schedule appears achievable.

BACKGROUND

Empire's Yuinmery Project is located 475km northeast of Perth and comprises six contiguous granted mineral tenements covering approximately 106.7km^2 within the Archaean Youanmi Greenstone Belt ("YGB").

The Yuinmery Project is bounded by the Youanmi shear zone to the west and the Yuinmery shear zone to the east [1] (Figure 1). Known copper-gold mineralisation at Yuinmery is of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style. Empire's Just Desserts deposit has a previously reported JORC Resource of **2.5Mt @ 1.31% Cu and 0.49g/t Au** [2].

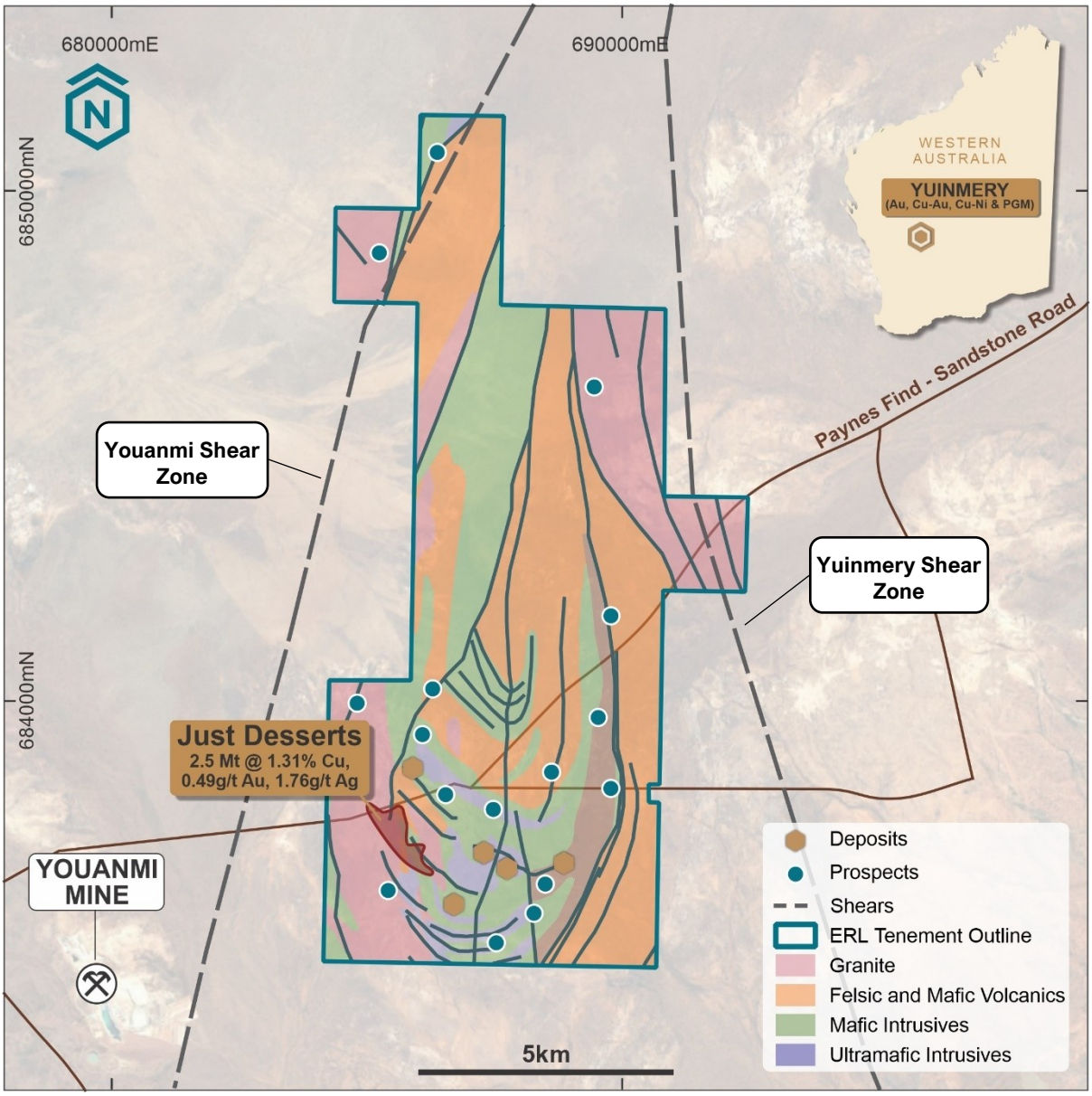

Figure 1 – Yuinmery Project Location Map

Empire has identified a pipeline of Cu, Au, Ni, and PGM targets within its southern Yuinmery tenement area. Multiple drill-ready targets from greenfields-style conceptual anomalies through to more advanced prospects will be tested during future field programs.

DRILLING

RC drilling during late June and early July tested several high priority geochemical and geophysical targets prospective for VMS-type Cu-Au and Cu-Ni-PGM mineralisation at YT01, A Zone, Main Road Prospect (MRP), Constantine, and Smith's Well (Table 3).

14 RC holes for 2,244m were drilled. Results and observations from the RC program are discussed below. Follow up diamond drilling is planned for Smith's Well and YT01 to trace the established mineralisation to greater depth, while additional RC drilling is planned at A Zone to follow the mineralisation up dip.

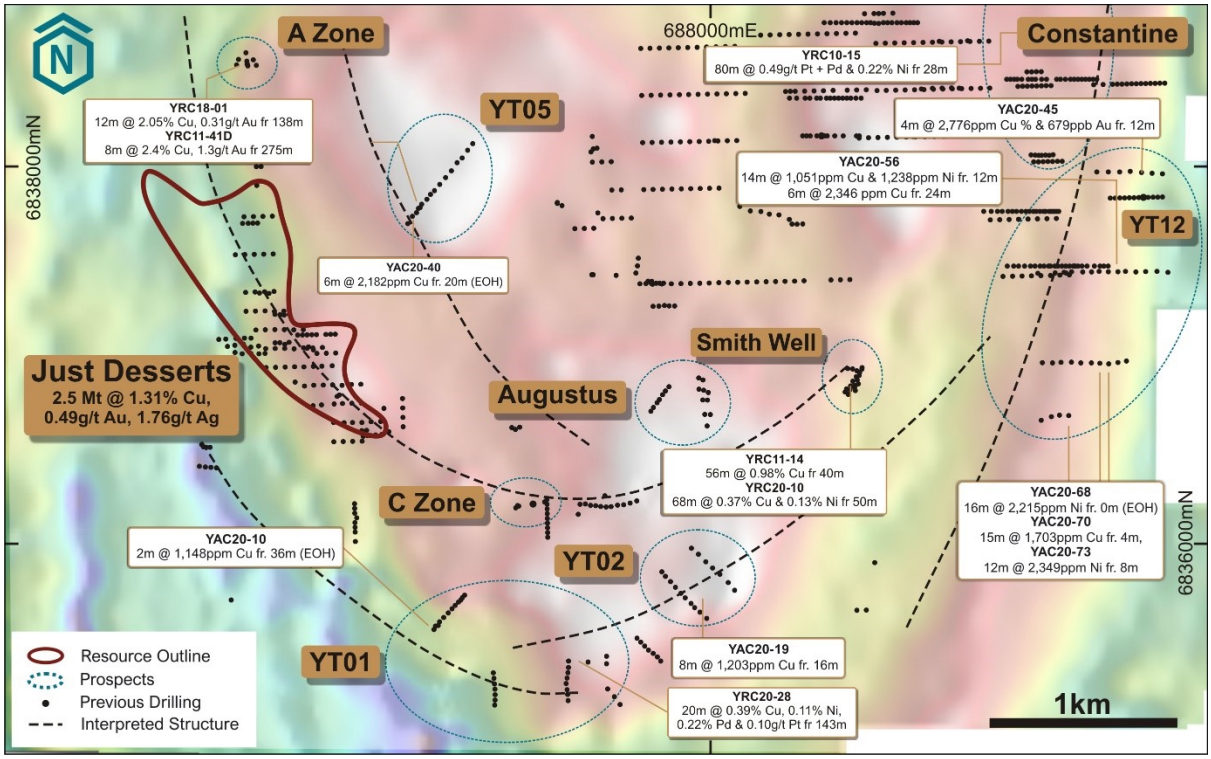

Figure 2 – Yuinmery Base Metal Deposits, Prospects and Drill Collar Locations
Base Image 2009 VTEM ch25_1641us_NEshade Geophysics

A Zone – High Grade Copper Opportunity

The A-Zone prospect is located 1.3km along strike from the existing Just Desserts Resource of **2.5Mt @ 1.31% Cu & 0.49g/t Au** [2].Previous drilling has returned high-grade results, including **12m @ 2.05% Cu** from 138m (YRC18-01) and **7m @ 3.3% Cu** from 192m (YRC11-26) [3]. Limited exploration has been undertaken at A Zone since 2011. With mineralisation open in all directions further drilling offers an opportunity to expand the scale potential of the prospect.

Three holes for 408m were drilled during the quarter testing the potential for shallow high grade copper mineralisation up dip and on strike from mineralisation intersected in YRC18-01. Results demonstrate continuity of the Cu-Au mineralisation and further drilling is planned to test the up-dip projection of the mineralisation.

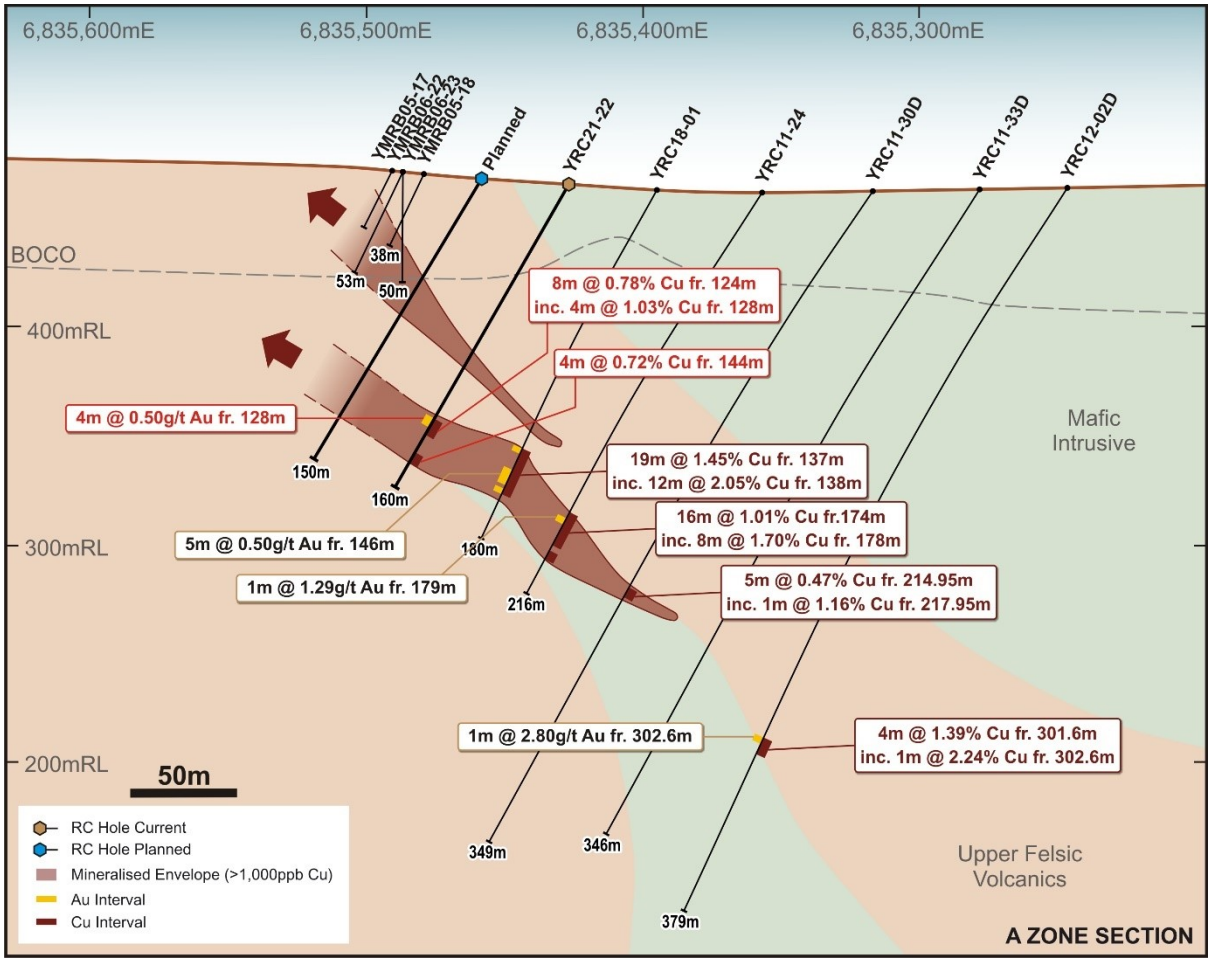

Figure 3 – A Zone Oblique Cross Section

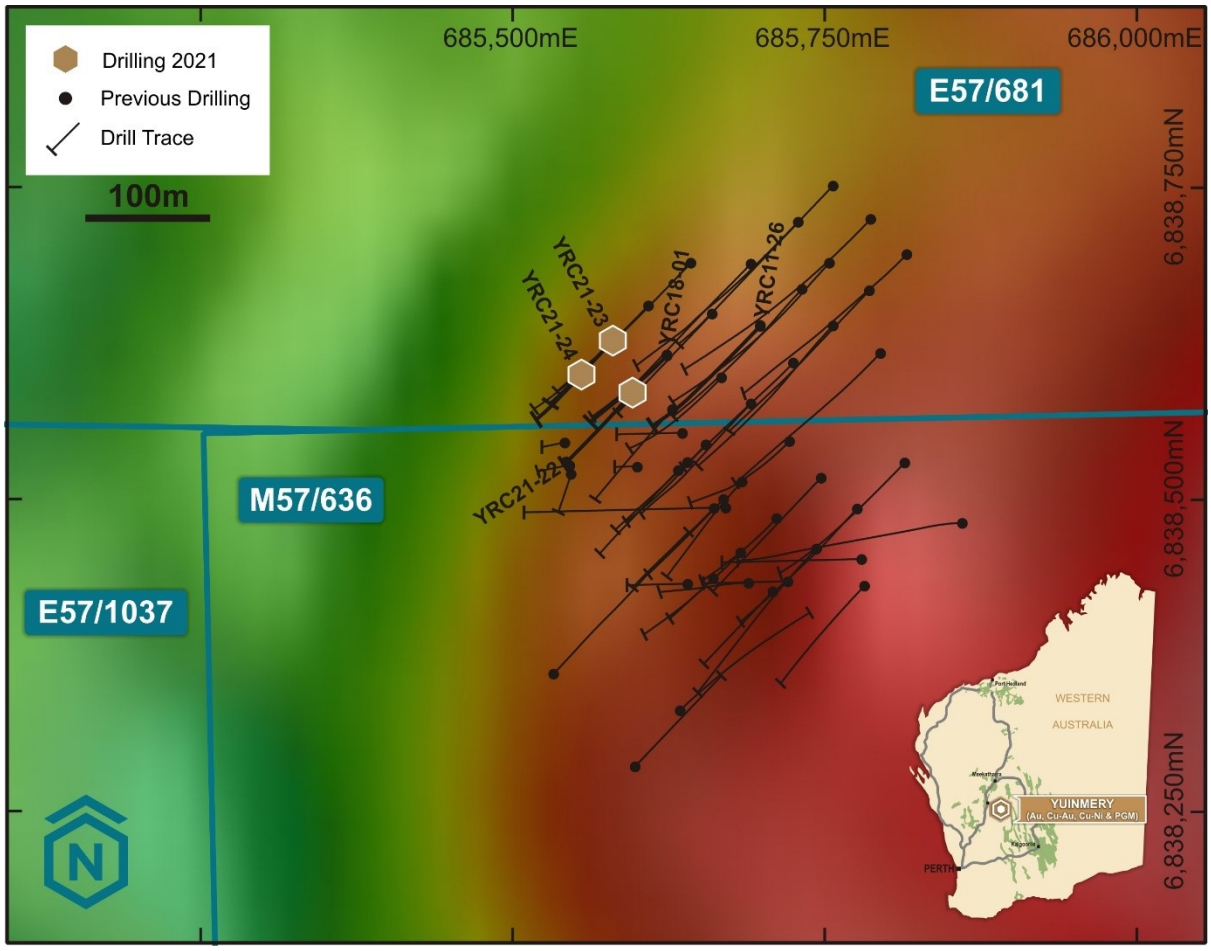

Figure 4 – A Zone Drillhole Collar Locations
Base Image 2009 VTEM B_field_ch25_1641us Geophysics

Smith's Well – Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Potential

In May 2020 Empire identified a steeply plunging structure trending in a northeast direction at Smith's Well. This structure has been tested by RC drilling for over 200m of strike and to 240m vertical depth. The structure is associated with the regional magnetic trend and remains open to the northeast and down dip. There is high probability that the copper-nickel mineralisation will continue beyond the zone already identified.

Drilling to date has returned broad zones of disseminated to matrix sulphide mineralisation, including chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite in varying concentrations. Drill intercepts of >1% Cu and associated elevated nickel (>0.2% Ni), low-level gold and cobalt values demonstrate the potential of the prospect [4].

Four RC holes for 746m were drilled at Smith's Well during the quarter targeting the northeast plunge and down dip extensions of the structure. Three of these holes were drilled in section across the north of the main body of mineralisation (Figure 5 & Figure 6). All three holes intersected a steeply dipping, broad zone of Cu-Ni-Co mineralisation paralleling the contact between ultramafic rocks and overlying dolerite. Where seen, this contact can be both sharp and irregular, but the mineralisation occurs as matrix and disseminated sulphides within the ultramafic rocks. A series of deep diamond core holes is planned to further test the mineralised zone at depth and along strike.

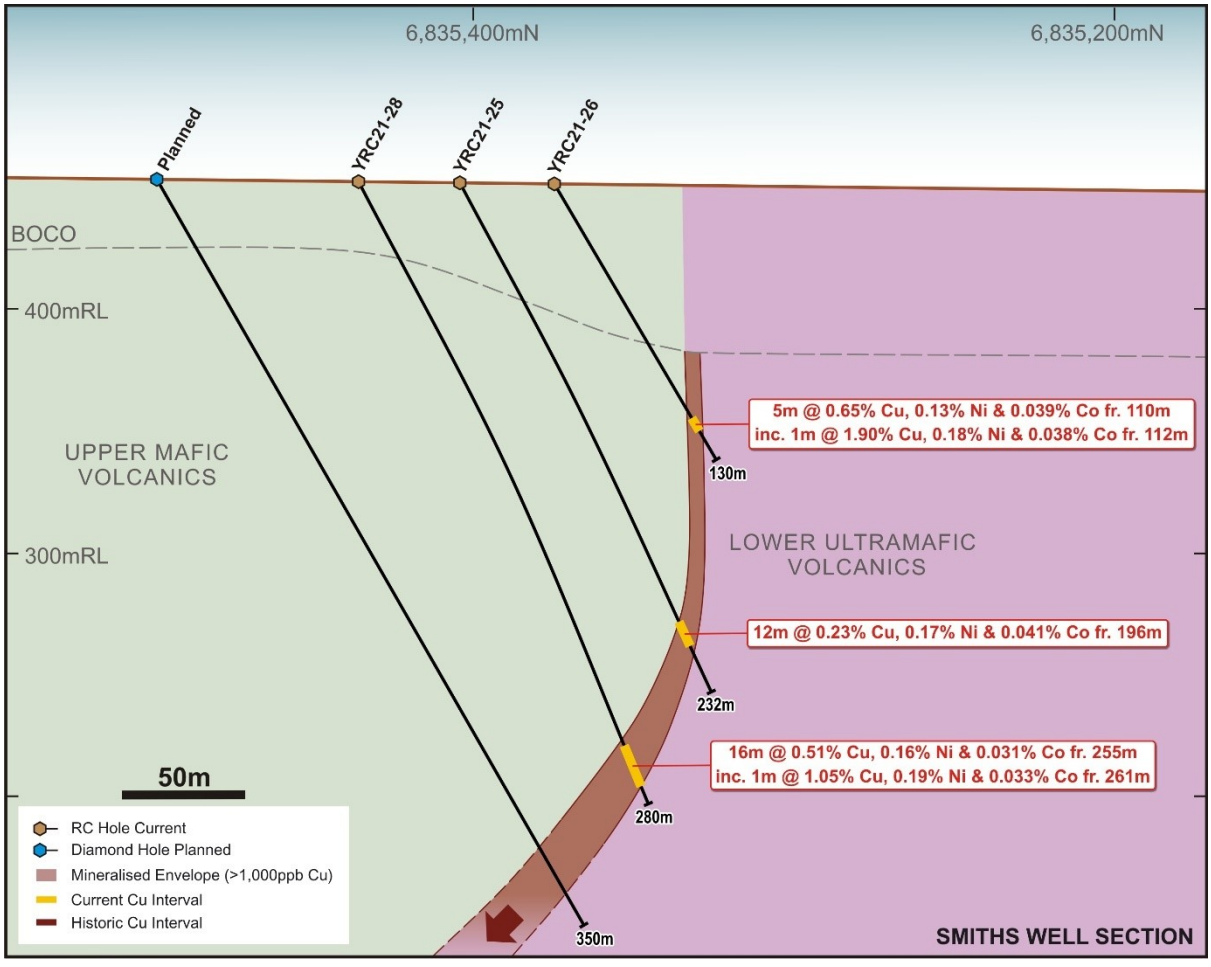

Figure 5 – Smith's Well Oblique Cross Section

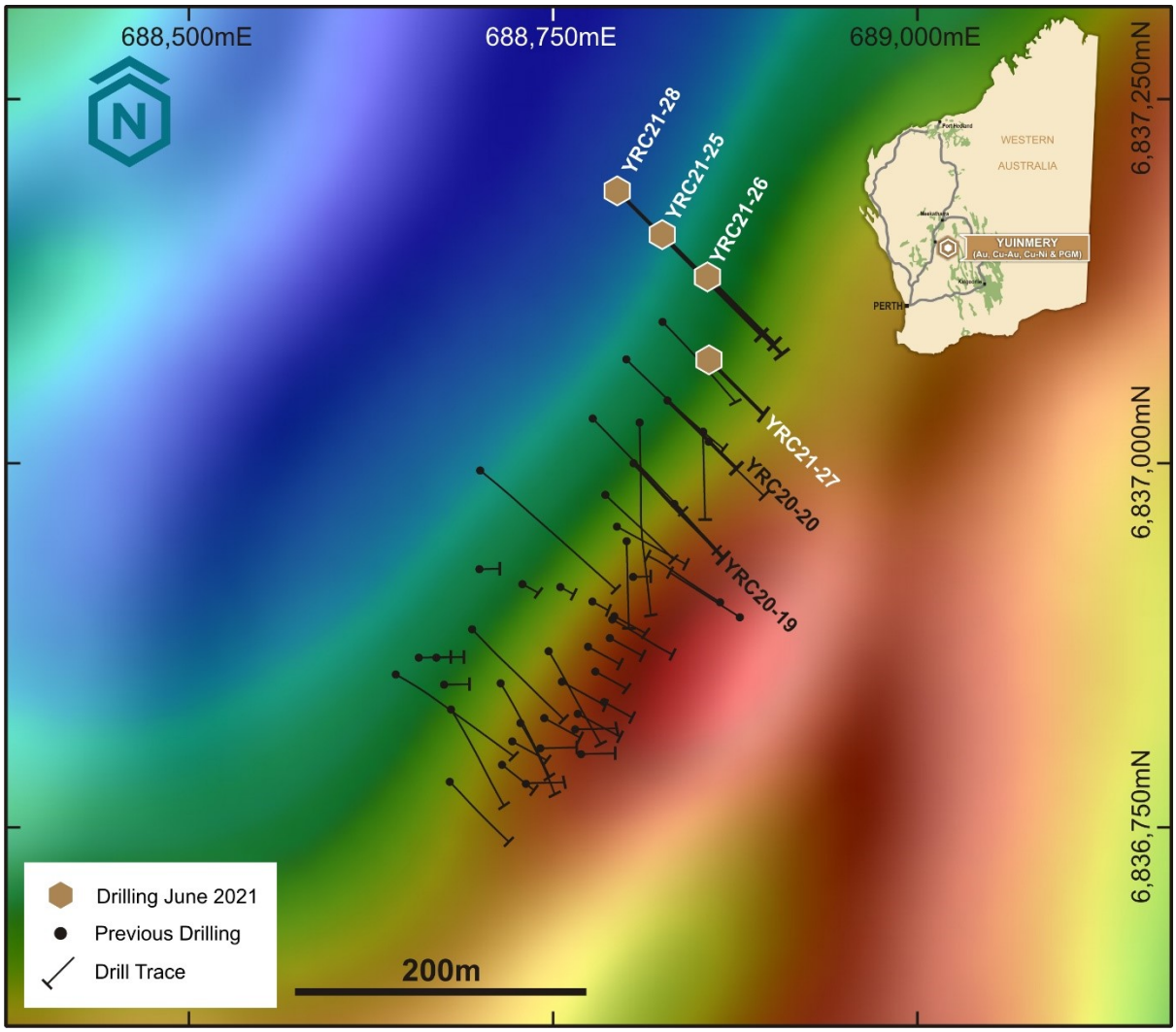

Figure 6 – Smith's Well Historical Drill Collar Locations
Base Image RTP_Eagcs50nl

Field observations of RC drill chips indicates a high sulphide content within the mineralised unit. The combined iron and sulphur values ranging 42% to 65% Fe+S for the samples listed in Table 1 are consistent with the visual sulphide observations. A general correlation between elevated Cu+Ni values and high Fe+S tenor can be observed supporting the hypothesis that Cu-Ni-Co metal runs with elevated sulphur at the Smith's Well prospect.

Hole ID	Fr. (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)
YRC20-13	88	98	10	0.59	0.28	0.035	43.0	18.7
YRC20-19	102	118	16	0.50	0.25	0.034	41.8	21.8
YRC20-20	121	131	10	0.37	0.25	0.037	42.3	22.6
YRC20-22	63	74	11	0.39	0.22	0.034	30.3	19.2
YRC20-23	144	153	9	0.28	0.22	0.028	34.4	18.0
YRC20-25	164	168	4	0.25	0.13	0.033	28.4	13.6
YRC21-02	168	177	9	0.23	0.19	0.037	32.2	17.2
YRC21-25	196	208	12	0.23	0.17	0.041	31.7	15.5
YRC21-26	110	115	5	0.65	0.13	0.039	26.6	10.8
YRC21-27	78	83	5	0.11	0.09	0.042	26.9	10.9
YRC21-28	255	271	16	0.51	0.16	0.031	37.9	16.9

Table 1 – Historical High Sulphide Results from Smith's Well

Constantine Prospect – Ni-PGM Potential

Five RC holes for 692m were drilled at the Constantine Prospect. YRC21-20 and YRC21-21 (Figure 7) were drilled to investigate anomalous Ni and PGM values obtained from shallow RAB drilling in 2010/2011. Plotting of the Cu/Pd ratios from a limited number of samples collected below the base of oxidation had indicated the PGM values are indicative of mineralisation rather than normal mantle concentrations.

YRC21-20 terminated in mineralisation after having passed through 56m assaying **0.10% Ni & 0.01% Co** from 52m downhole, an intercept that partially overlaps a deeper interval of **28m @ 0.14% Pd** from 104m to end of the hole. Similarly, YRC21-21 ended in mineralisation with an intercept of **12m @ 0.41% Pd** from 120m.

At this stage of our understanding, it appears the weathered zone is depleted in Ni and PGM with elevated values coming from below the base of oxidation. Whilst these results are highly encouraging further work is required to establish the potential of this discovery.

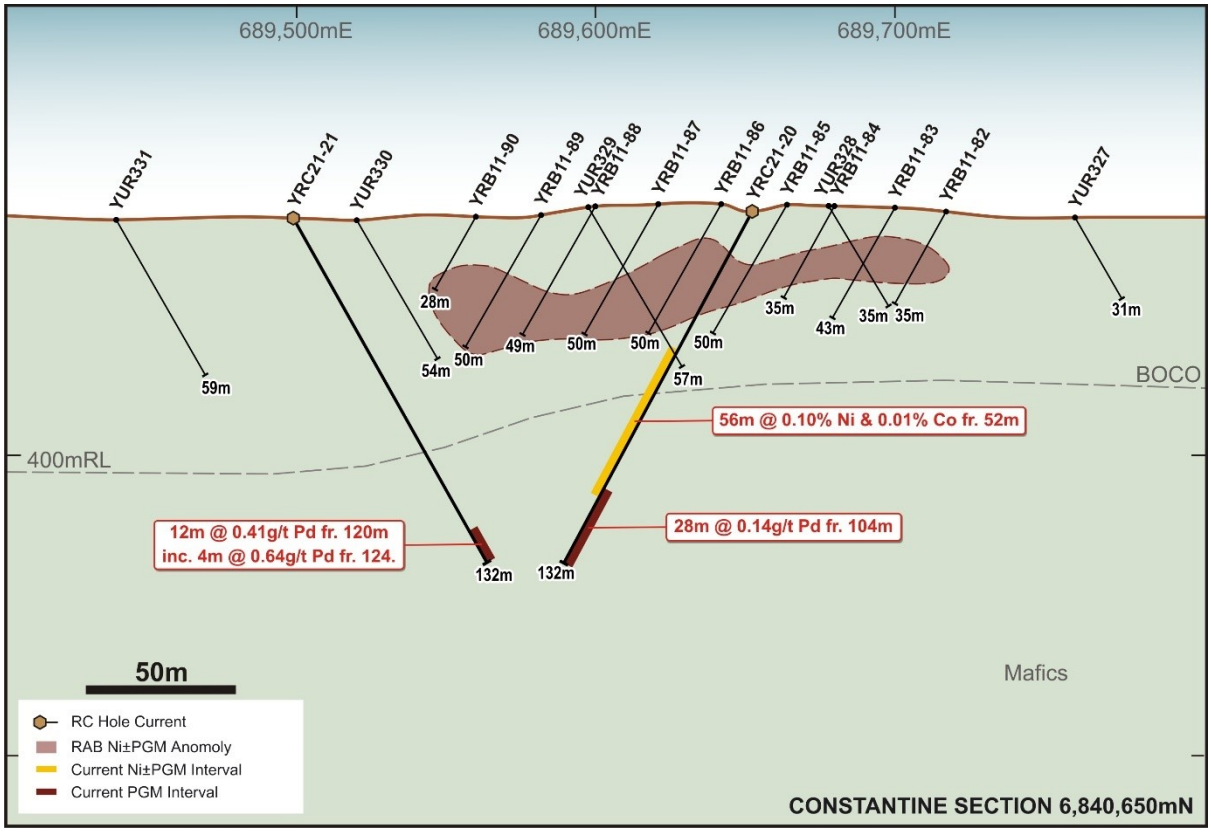

Figure 7 – Constantine Prospect 6,840,650mN Cross Section

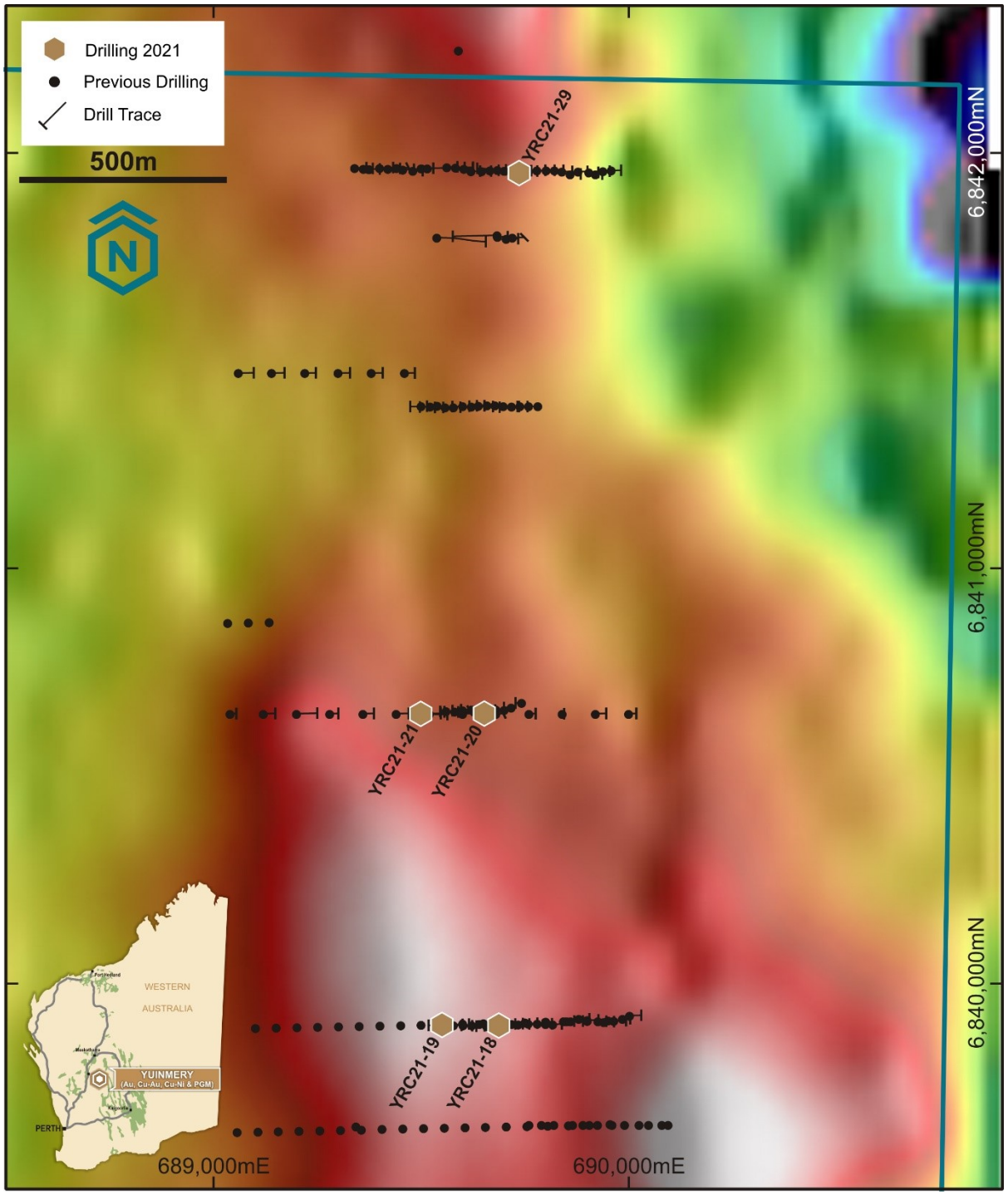

Figure 8 – Constantine Drillhole Collar Locations
Base Image 2009 VTEM B_field_ch25_1641us Geophysics

YT01 Prospect – PGM Discovery

The YT01 prospect was identified by the Company in late 2019 and is associated with a strong east west trending, multi-element (Au-Cu-Zn-Ni) geochemical anomaly that extends over 3.5km in strike length. In June 2020, RC drilling intercepted a broad zone of Cu-Ni-PGM mineralisation. YRC20-28 returned **20m @ 0.39% Cu, 0.11% Ni, 0.02% Co, 0.21g/t Pd & 0.07g/t** Pt from 143m [5], including **12m @ 0.38% Cu, 0.34g/t Pd & 0.11g/t Pt** from 151m.

One 250m RC hole (YRC21-16, Figure 9) was drilled under YRC20-28 to test for continuity of mineralisation at depth. In the targeted downdip position, this hole intersected 36m of mineralisation assaying **0.34% Cu, 0.07% Ni, 0.16% Pd, 0.03% Pt and 0.07g/t Au**. These encouraging results demand follow-up and a deep diamond core hole has been planned for the next round of drilling.

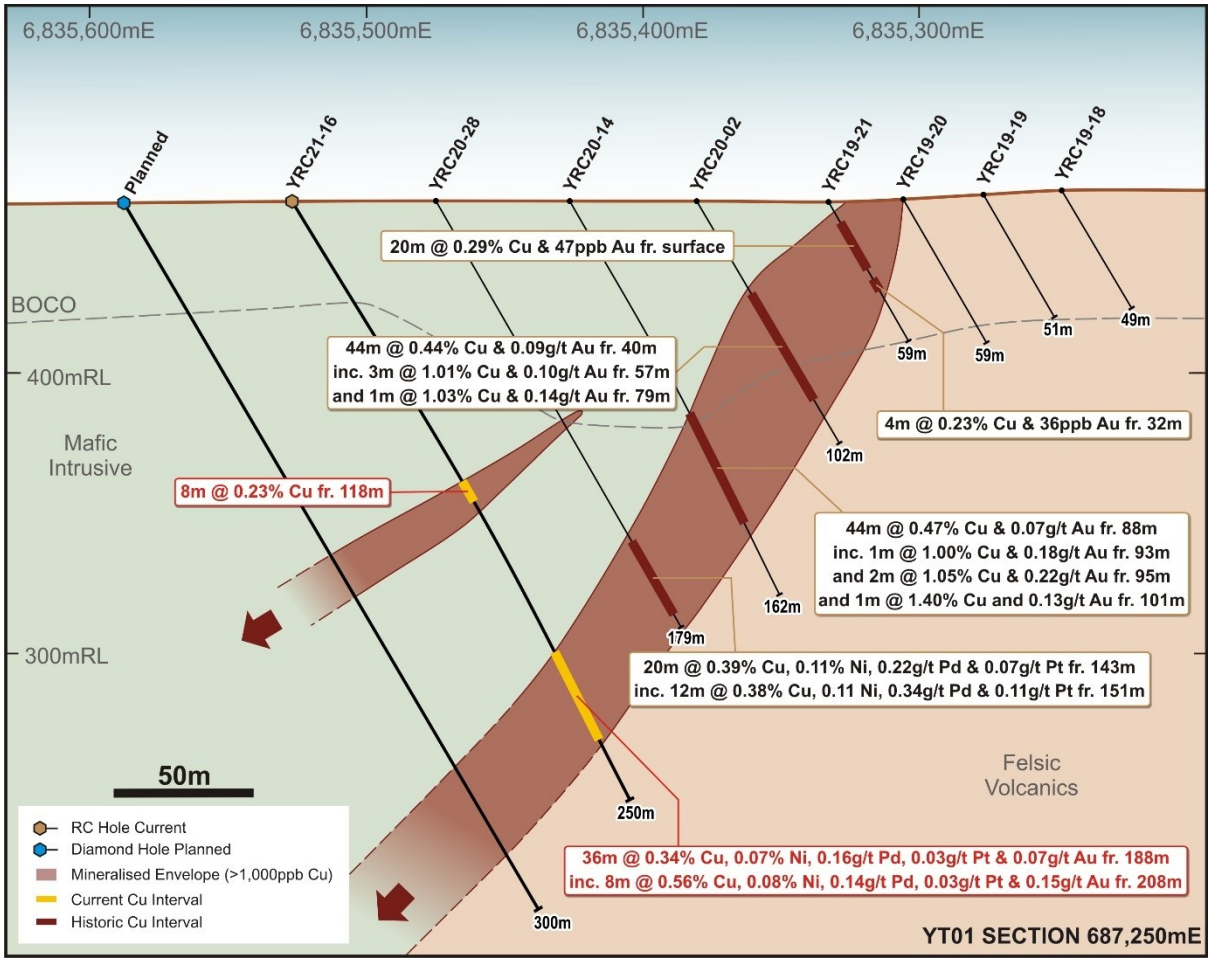

Figure 9 – YT01 Prospect 687,250mE Cross Section

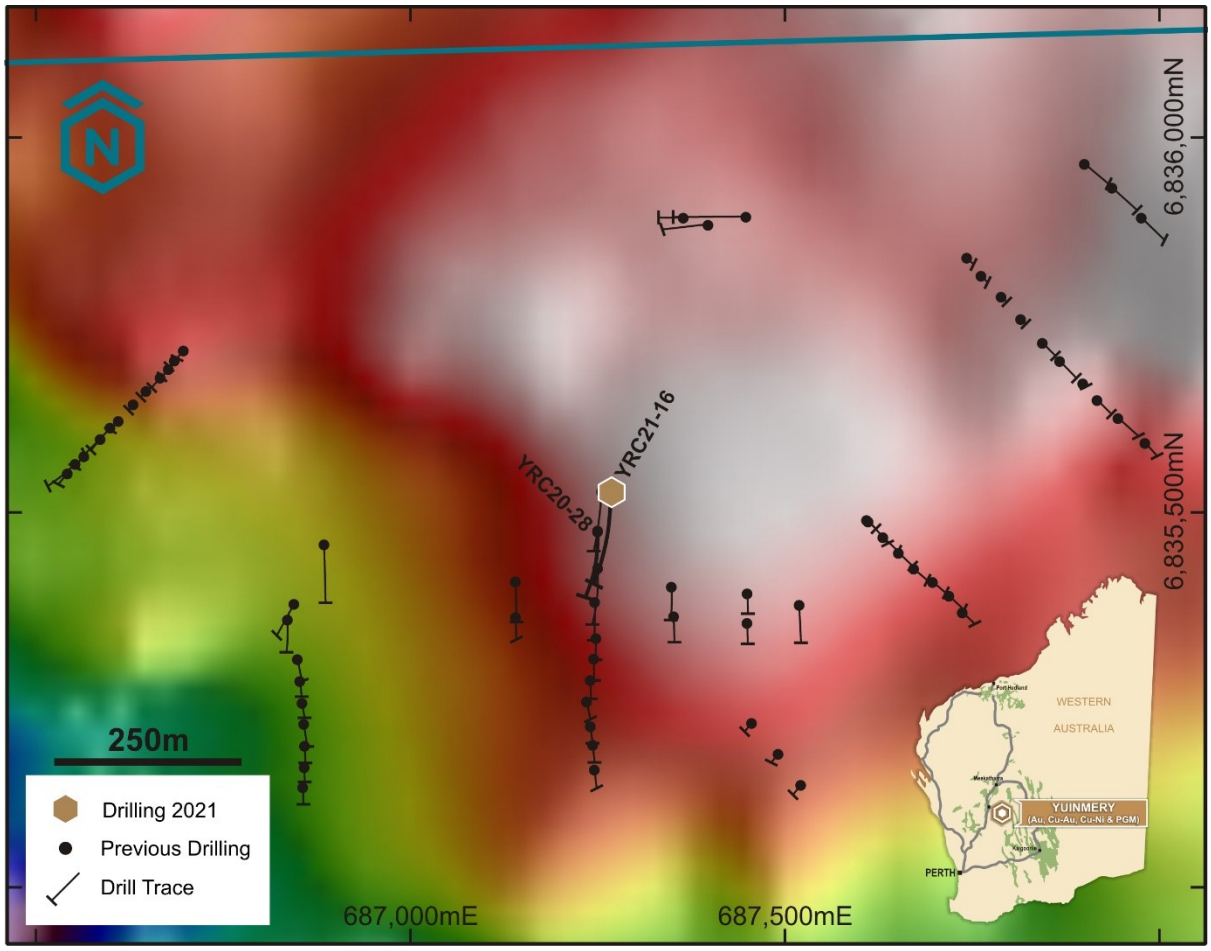

Figure 10 – YT01 Drillhole Collar Locations
Base Image 2009 VTEM B_field_ch25_1641us Geophysics

The geology of the YT01 Prospect is poorly understood. The mineralisation occurs as disseminations towards the base of a complex sequence of sheared and altered mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, which have locally been intruded by thin dolerite units. This mafic-intermediate volcanic sequence is underlain by talc-rich rocks which may well be ultramafic.

There is an observed zonation to the mineralisation with gold-copper predominating above about 120m vertical depth below which the mineral assemblage also includes nickel, palladium and platinum as well as copper and gold.

This announcement is authorised for release by:

Sean Richardson
Managing Director

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Additional Information

Further details relating to the information in this release can be found in the following ASX announcements:

1. GSWA Publications, Report 131 "*The Yuinmery volcanogenic massive sulfide prospects: mineralization, metasomatism and geology*" 30 June 2014
2. ASX:ERL "*Updated Copper-Gold Resource Yuinmery Project*" 17 May 2016
3. ASX:ERL "*Further High Grade Copper Intersected at A Zone Prospect*" 8 June 2018
4. ASX:ERL "*Strong DHEM Responses and Broad Sulphide in Drilling at Yuinmery*" 3 June 2020
5. ASX:ERL "*Encouraging Cu-Ni-PGM Mineralisation in Drilling at Yuinmery*" 23 July 2020

Competent Person Statements

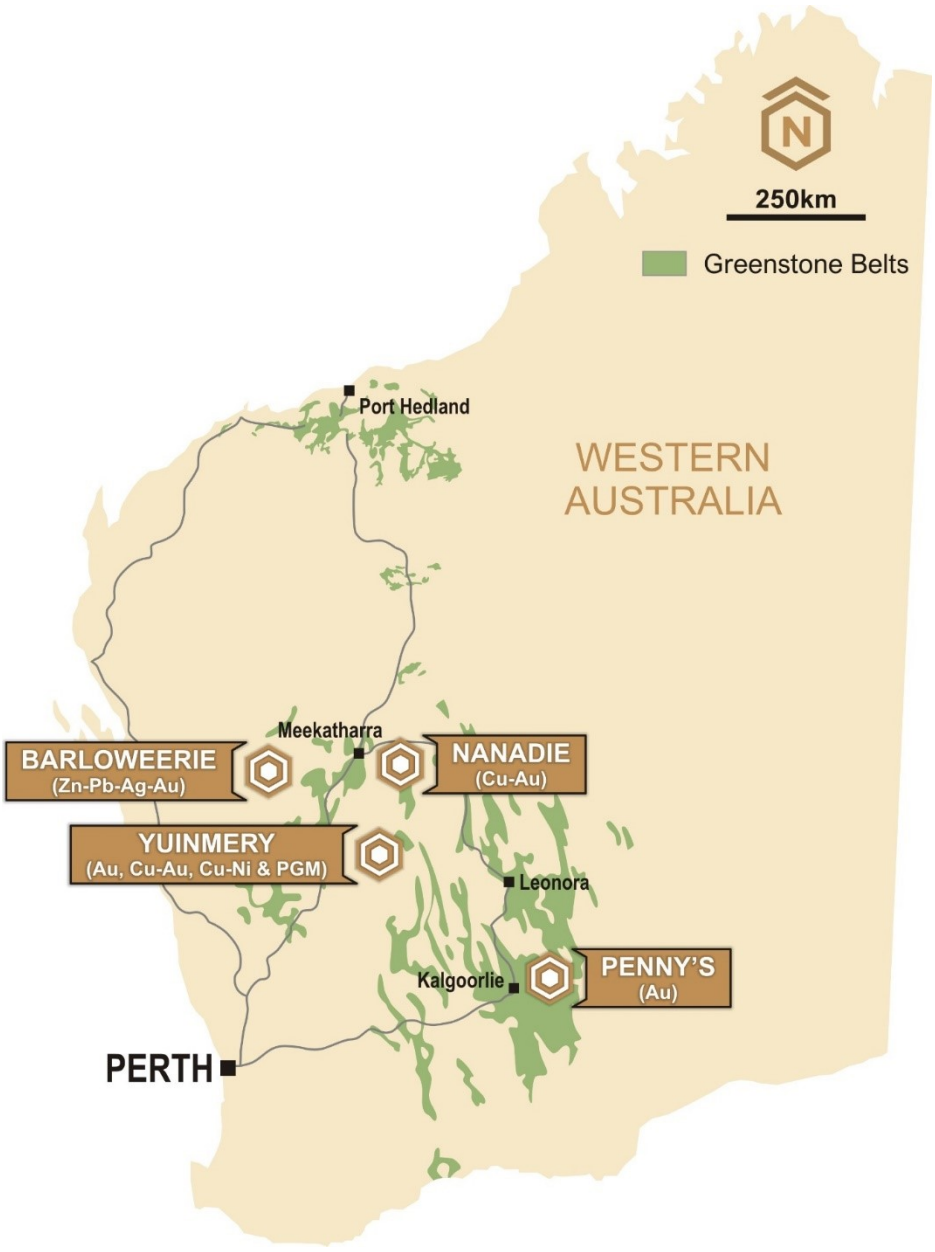
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Gerald Johnson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Johnson is an independent geological consultant and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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 Johnson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information is this release concerning the Mineral Resources for the Just Desserts deposit has been estimated by Mr Peter Ball B.Sc who is a director of DataGeo Geological Consultants and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Ball has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and qualifies 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 Ball consents to the inclusion in this public release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Empire

Empire Resources Limited (ASX:ERL) is a gold and copper focussed exploration and development company. Empire owns 100% of four highly prospective projects. The Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project 470km northeast of Perth in the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, the Barloweerie multi-element precious and base metal project, 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 in its existing projects as well as identifying value accretive investment opportunities that complement the Company's development objectives.



Empire Resources Project Locations

Prospect	Hole ID	Fr. (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)
YT01	YRC21-16	118	126*	8	0.23	-	-	-	-	-
	and	188	224	36	0.34	0.07	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.07
	inc	**208**	**216**	**8**	**0.56**	**0.08**	**0.02**	**0.14**	**0.03**	**0.15**
Constantine	YRC21-18	28	68	40	-	0.13	0.01	0.22	0.06	-
	and	100	104	4	0.48	0.09	0.01	-	-	0.21
	YRC21-20	52	108	56	-	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.02	-
	and	104	132*	28	-	-	-	0.14	0.02	-
	YRC21-21	120	132*	12	-	-	-	0.41	0.05	-
	inc	**124**	**128**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.64**	**0.06**	**-**
	YRC21-29	148	168	20	-	0.10	0.01	0.28	0.02	-
	inc	148	152	4	-	0.11	0.01	0.40	0.04	-
A Zone	YRC21-22	88	92	4	0.32	-	0.02	-	-	-
	and	124	132	8	0.78	-	-	-	-	0.27
	inc	**128**	**132**	**4**	**1.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.50**
	and	136	140	4	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.27
	and	144	148	4	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.10
	YRC21-24	68	76	8	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.07
	inc	**72**	**76**	**4**	**0.98**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.04**
Smith's Well	YRC21-25	196	208	12	0.23	0.17	0.04	-	-	-
	YRC21-26	110	115	5	0.65	0.13	0.04	-	-	-
	inc	**111**	**112**	**1**	**0.24**	**0.19**	**0.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	and	**112**	**113**	**1**	**1.90**	**0.18**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	YRC21-27	82	83	1	0.24	0.16	0.01	-	-	-
	YRC21-28	252	253	1	0.25	0.06	0.01	-	-	-
	and	255	271	16	0.51	0.16	0.03	-	-	-
	inc	**261**	**262**	**1**	**1.05**	**0.19**	**0.03**	**-**	**-**	**0.15**

Table 2 – Relevant RC Drilling Results

* End of hole (EOH)
Note. Downhole intervals use a nominal cut off >2,000ppm Cu, >100ppb Au/Pd and/or >1,000ppm Ni

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Az	Dip
YT01	YRC21-16	687,268	6,835,527	462	250	184	-60
MRP	YRC21-17	688,602	6,838,593	467	148	101	-60
Constantine	YRC21-18	689,687	6,839,899	468	120	270	-60
	YRC21-19	689,549	6,839,899	468	106	86	-61
	YRC21-20	689,652	6,840,650	481	132	274	-61
	YRC21-21	689,499	6,840,650	480	132	91	-60
	YRC21-29	689,736	6,841,954	468	202	275	-60
A Zone	YRC21-22	685,596	6,838,586	476	160	222	-60
	YRC21-23	685,580	6,838,628	476	142	223	-60
	YRC21-24	685,555	6,838,601	476	106	224	-60
Smith's Well	YRC21-25	688,826	6,837,156	454	232	136	-61
	YRC21-26	688,853	6,837,128	454	130	135	-60
	YRC21-27	688,854	6,837,072	454	104	137	-61
	YRC21-28	688,797	6,837,185	455	280	138	-61

Table 3 – RC Drillhole Summary

JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE YUINMERY PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling using a high-pressure air and cone splitter was used to collect one metre samples. • First pass multielement analysis was completed using an aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish • Follow up multielement analysis of selected samples was completed using a Four Acid digest and OE finish • As a first pass sampling program for selected RC samples, four metre composite samples were collected from the one metre green bags placed on the ground by the drill crew. The RC composites were collected using a PVC spear. Selected one metre samples were sent to the laboratory. • The reject from the cone was collected in green bags and laid out in order of drilled metres. • Composite samples from RC generally were collected as 2kg made up from 0.5kg sub samples from each green bag. • All samples were sent to Intertek laboratory in Perth. • Duplicate and standards were included and sent for analysis with the samples. • All samples were pulverised to better than 95% passing 75µm with a 10g aliquot taken for assay. • Multielement analysis was completed using an aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish. • First pass multielement analysis was completed using an aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish • Follow up multielement analysis of selected samples was completed using a Four Acid digest and OE finish and fire assay for Au, Pd & Pt
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 drill rig was used where a face sampling hammer and collected through a cone splitter. The reject sample was collected at the cone using green bags • Sample recovery as estimated based on the size and consistency of each individual sample bag based on an expected size.

		• Drilling was carried out by Orlando Drilling using a Schramm T685WS Rotadrill. • Fourteen (14) RC holes for 2,244m were drilled.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling was used as the most effective drill method in reducing contamination. • 1m composite drill soil/chip samples, weighing approximately 2kg were collected throughout the drill program in sequentially numbered bags • 4m composite drill soil/chip samples, weighing approximately 2kg were collected throughout the drill program in sequentially numbered bags • Samples were collected in calico bags placed on a cone splitter that was attached to a cyclone attached to the rig. The reject contents of the cyclone were placed in green plastic bags on the ground in sequential order. • The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned.
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.*	• All drilling was logged for geology in the field by a qualified geologist. Lithological and mineralogical data was recorded for all drill holes using a coding system developed specifically for the Project. Primary and secondary lithologies are recorded in addition to colour, grain size, alteration type and intensity, estimates of mineral quantities. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature.
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.*	• 4m composite samples were collected using a PVC spear. • 1m samples were collected from the cone splitter. • Where samples were wet, the 1m calico bag was collected for assay, no 4m composites were taken in wet samples. • All samples were marked with a unique sequential sample numbered calico bag. • Sample bags were collected and placed in large bulka bags for delivery to the laboratory in Perth. • Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20 while field duplicates were inserted 1 in every 25. • Samples collected generally weighed between 2 to 2.5kg. • All samples were pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm

		• Sample procedures and sample preparation are deemed to represent a good industry standard.
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. • Sampling was guided by Empire's QAQC procedures. • Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20 while field duplicates were inserted 1 in every 25. • The laboratory also carried out its own internal QAQC checks including duplicates taken from the submitted sample.
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.*	• The drill program was completed under guidance of the listed CP who is a contractor to Empire. • No twin holes were drilled as this is a reconnaissance drill program. • Geological logs and sampling data were recorded into excel spreadsheet templates on a laptop. These files were compiled and loaded into an Access database. • No adjustment to assay data was carried out unless noted. • Where 1m samples results are available these have priority over the four-metre composite assay result and are noted as such. • The one metre samples were selected based on their geological logs or moisture level.
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.*	• Collars were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS and surveyed with a DGPS unit soon there after • GDA94_50 • Surface elevation is adjusted using points surveyed by DGPS and reported when appropriate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish*	• Drill holes were generally spaced at 40m across lines spaced between 75m and 50m.

	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.*	• The hole spaced provided good coverage along the drill line. • This drilling is reconnaissance in nature and will not be used for any Mineral Resource estimations.
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.*	• VMS mineralisation is considered to trend in the direction of foliation / bedding and as such may have multiple orientations due to the large syncline feature. Holes were drilled perpendicular to observed or interpreted foliation. • Holes were drilled perpendicular to observed or interpreted geology strike direction. • The direction of sampling is not considered to bias results
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected daily from the site and brough back to the Yuinmery Station and placed in bulka bags. • Samples were then transported to Perth by road.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The program was completed, and data processed by the competent person who is a contractor to 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 project consists of six granted tenements (two mining and four exploration), for a total area of 106.7 km^2 • Mining tenements; M57/265 and M57/636 and exploration tenement; E57/1037 and E57/1159 are 100% owned by Empire • Exploration tenements are; E57/681 and E57/1027 are 91.89% owned by Empire and are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) of 1.25%
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. • Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with lower order shears subsidiary to either the Youanmi or Yuinmery Shear zones. Gold sits in sub-vertical shears, and forms narrow, steep plunging high grade shoots at minor flexures in the shears as quartz-sulphide lodes.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• Hole locations are tabulated along with accompanying collar location diagrams within this report
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.*	• Data was compiled using excel spreadsheets and loaded into an Access database. • The data was audited using QGIS and Surpac data auditing features. • A nominal cut-off grade of 2,000ppm Cu and 100ppb Au have been applied to the assay results, unless noted.
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.*	• Broad anomalous copper envelopes have been interpreted from the drilling completed. Exact widths and geometry are still to be determined, so all intercepts are reported as downhole intervals.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	• Diagrams are included within the report

	any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 program is provided in the report
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.*	• NA.
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).*	• Reconnaissance drilling programs planned to test high priority target areas. • Soil and rock sampling programs • Prospect scale mapping • Reinterpretation of geophysical data, including EM and aeromagnetic / radiometric data • RC and diamond drilling • Geophysical surveys