

Visual copper intersected in drilling at Hermitage project in Tennant Creek

Highlights

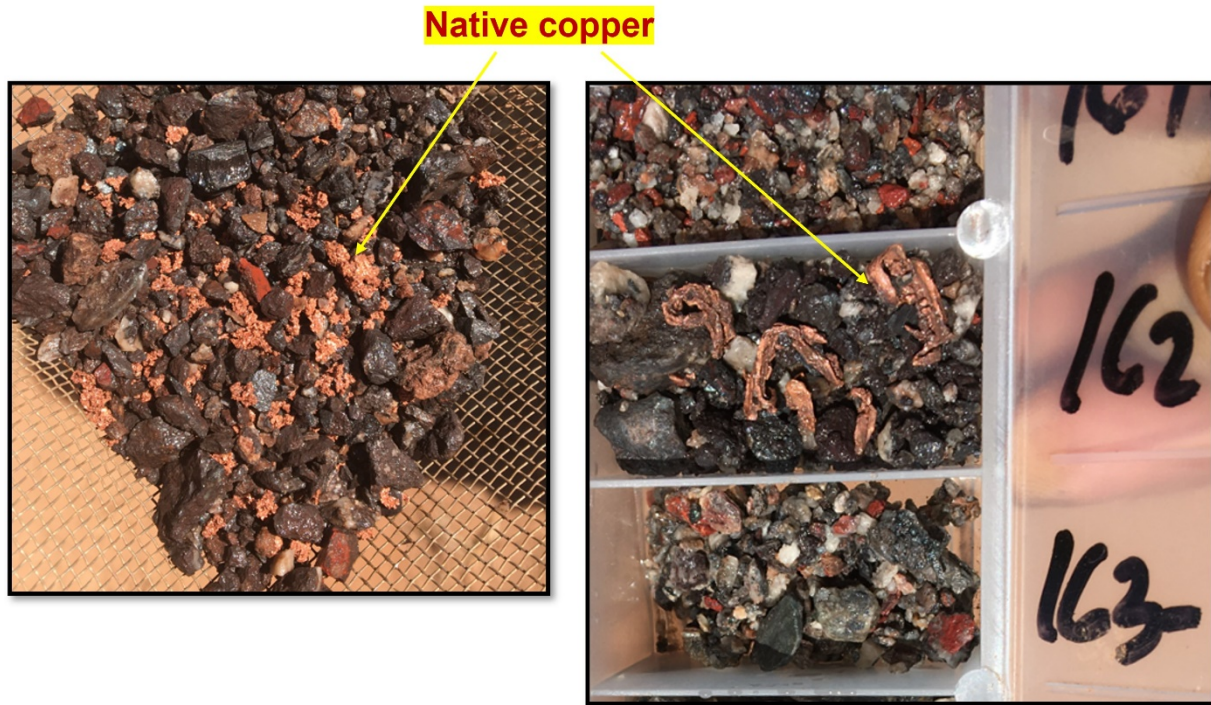


Photo 1: Native copper in RC drill hole HERC003.

- Native copper, malachite and chalcopryite intersected in maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling at 100% owned Hermitage project
- 142m of ironstone in drill hole HERC003 with intermittent zones of visible copper which grades from malachite at 77m below the surface, to native copper from 135m, to chalcopryite from 180m before the hole terminated in mineralisation at 192m
- 120m of ironstone in drill hole HERC002 intersected malachite at 90m below the surface and then chalcopryite from 120 to 150m
- Drilling continues and first assay results expected in the current December quarter 2021

Emmerson's Managing Director, Rob Bills commented:

"The visual results from first pass drilling at Hermitage provide immediate confirmation of the potential of the cluster of 100% Emmerson owned copper-gold-cobalt projects in the northern corridor of Tennant Creek that includes nearby Jasper Hills. This drilling is giving new insight into the underlying geology of an area that is covered and has seen little previous exploration."

Hermitage Project – drill testing for high grade gold and copper (figure 1)

Hermitage is one of a cluster of prospects that occurs within the northern corridor at Tennant Creek. These prospects of North Star, Jasper Hills, Katherine Star and Northern Star in mining lease (ML) 30177 and, Edna Beryl, Thrace and Macedon in ML 705 are 100% Emmerson owned tenements (Figure 2). These prospects occur along the northern gravity corridor, within denser, haematitic shales, jasper, and ironstones - the typical host to the mineralisation. Not only has this area seen little modern exploration but some of the areas have restricted access (Figure 2).

Hermitage has not seen any systematic, modern exploration since the 1980s, with the first phase of this program aimed at establishing the thickness, plunge and potential for extensions to the historic mineralisation. Particularly the high-grade copper and gold mineralisation in drill holes HEGD12 of **9m at 12.8g/t gold** from 176m and HEGD05 of **23m at 4.84g/t gold and 3.7% copper** from 203m (Figures 3 and 4, ASX 14 October 2021).

Early indications from drill holes HERC002 and HERC003 suggest a zoned ironstone that occurs close to the surface and consists of hematite-jasper with local vugs, before grading down to hematite-quartz-jasper-magnetite, and finally magnetite-hematite-chlorite. Drill hole HERC003 intercepts ironstone from 45m to 190m and shows variable amounts of visible copper, with malachite (up to 2% volume) present in the upper portions, followed by native copper (up to 5% volume) before intersecting the primary copper sulphides (chalcopyrite up to 2% volume) at depth (Photos 1, 2 and 3). Visual estimates are approximate only and accurate values will be reported once assay results are returned from the laboratory. First assay results from Hermitage are expected late in the current December quarter.

The true thickness of these various copper zones is unknown and will require further drilling to better understand the strike and plunge of the mineralisation.

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This release has been authorised by the Board of Emmerson Resources Limited.

About Emmerson Resources, Tennant Creek and New South Wales

Emmerson has a commanding land position and is exploring the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), one of Australia's highest-grade gold and copper fields that has produced over 5.5Moz of gold and 470,000t of copper from deposits including Warrego, White Devil, Orlando, Gecko, Chariot, and Golden Forty. These high-grade deposits are highly valuable exploration targets, and to date, Emmerson's discoveries include high-grade gold at Edna Beryl and Mauretania, plus copper-gold at Goanna and Monitor. These discoveries were found utilising new technology and concepts and are the first discoveries in the TCMF for over two decades.

A recent rush of new tenement applications by major and junior explorers in the Tennant Creek district, not only highlights the prospectivity of the region for copper and gold but also Emmerson's strategic 1,700km² land holding.

In addition, Emmerson is exploring across four early-stage gold-copper projects in NSW, identified (with our strategic alliance partner Kenex/Duke Exploration ASX: DEX) from the application of 2D and 3D predictive targeting models – aimed at increasing the probability of discovery. Duke can earn up to 10% (to pre BFS) of any project generated providing certain success milestones are met.

The highly prospective Macquarie Arc in NSW hosts >80Moz gold and >13Mt copper with these resources heavily weighted to areas of outcrop or limited cover. Emmerson's four exploration projects contain many attributes of the known deposits within the Macquarie Arc but remain underexplored due to historical impediments, including overlying cover (farmlands and younger rocks) and a lack of effective exploration.

Regulatory Information

The Company does not suggest that economic mineralisation is contained in the untested areas, the information contained relating to historical drilling records have been compiled, reviewed and verified as best as the Company was able. As outlined in this announcement the Company is planning further drilling programs to understand the geology, structure and potential of the untested areas. The Company cautions investors against using this announcement solely as a basis for investment decisions without regard for this disclaimer.

Competency Statement

The information in this release is based on information compiled by Dr Ana Liza Cuison, MAIG, MSEG. Dr Cuison is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Cuison is a full-time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Emmerson Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Emmerson believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Table 1: Hermitage Drilling Collar Details

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA94_z53 Easting	MGA94_z53 Northing	RL	Dip	Azi_ Mag	Total Depth	Date Drilled	Tenure
HERC001	RC	411250.01	7864240.00	312.71	-66	146.85	132.0	17/10/2021	ML30177
HERC002	RC	411218.97	7864286.76	312.43	-87	330.9	204.0	18/10/2021	ML30177
HERC003	RC	411230.48	7864301.59	312.37	-88	99.85	192.0	20/10/2021	ML30177

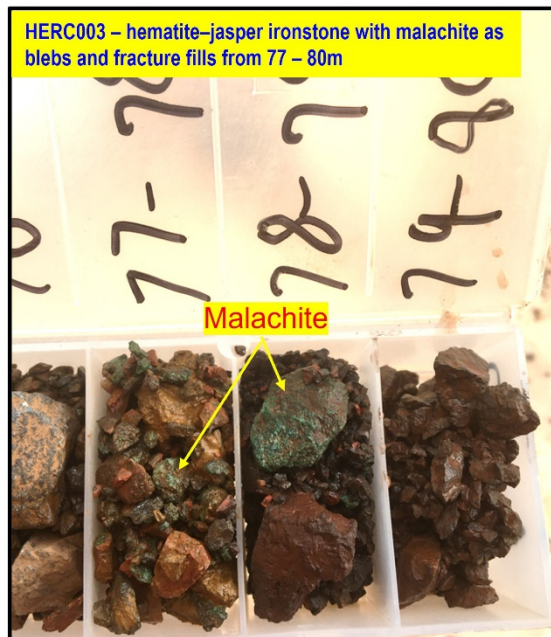
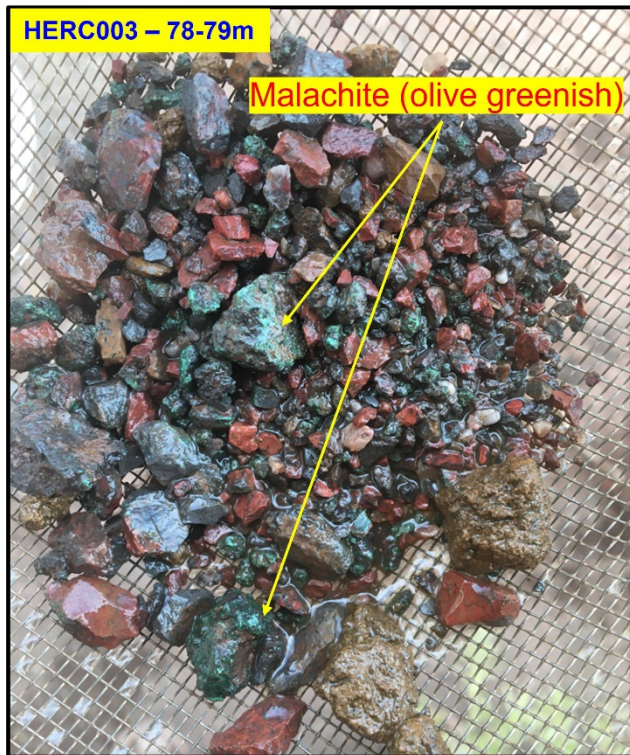


Photo 2: Reverse Circulation drill chips showing copper (malachite) in the oxide zone of drill hole HERC003.



Photo 3: Reverse Circulation drill chips showing copper (chalcopyrite) in the deeper primary zone of drill hole HERC003.

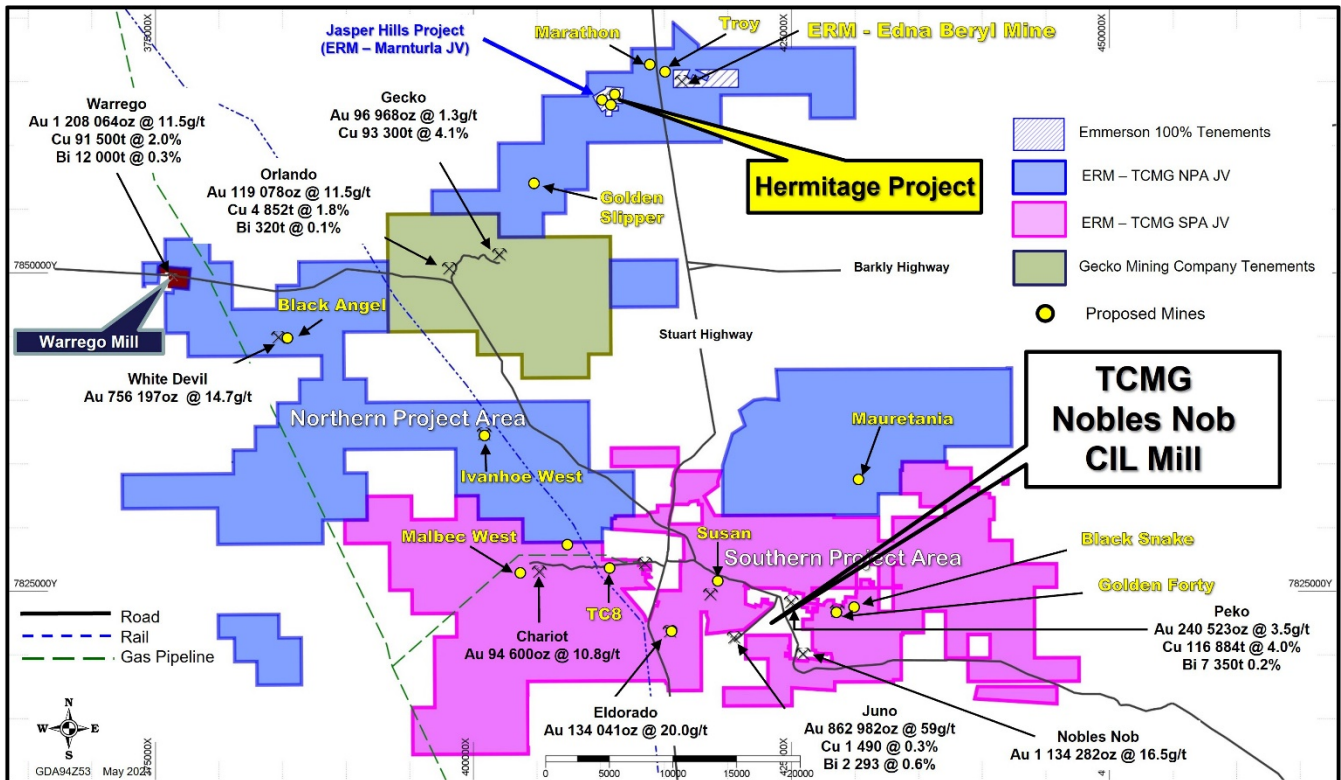


Figure 1: Map of the Emmerson Tennant Creek Project showing the Northern Project Area (NPA), the Exploration (EEJV) and Small Mines (SMJV) areas (blue). Also, Emmerson's portfolio of potential small mines and/or remnant resources (yellow dots).

Note: quoted resources from historical deposits from Ahmad, M., Wygralak, A.S. and Ferenczi, P.A. (1999). Gold deposits of the Northern Territory 2nd ed. Darwin: Northern Territory Geological Survey, p.60

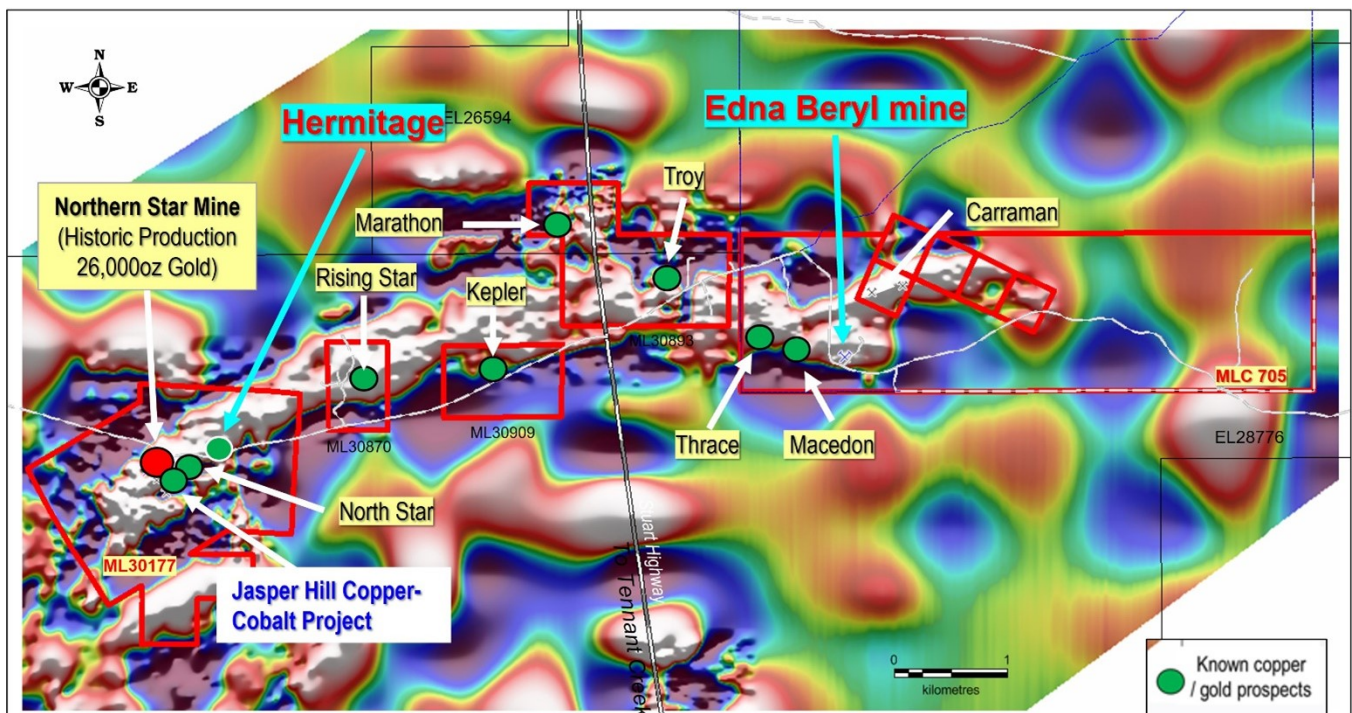


Figure 2: Map of the northern corridor with gold, copper and cobalt projects. Background colour is the residual gravity map with white representing the northern gravity (high) ridge. Noting that ML 30177 (Jasper Hills, Hermitage, North and Northern Star) plus MLC 705 (Edna Beryl) are 100% owned by Emmerson.

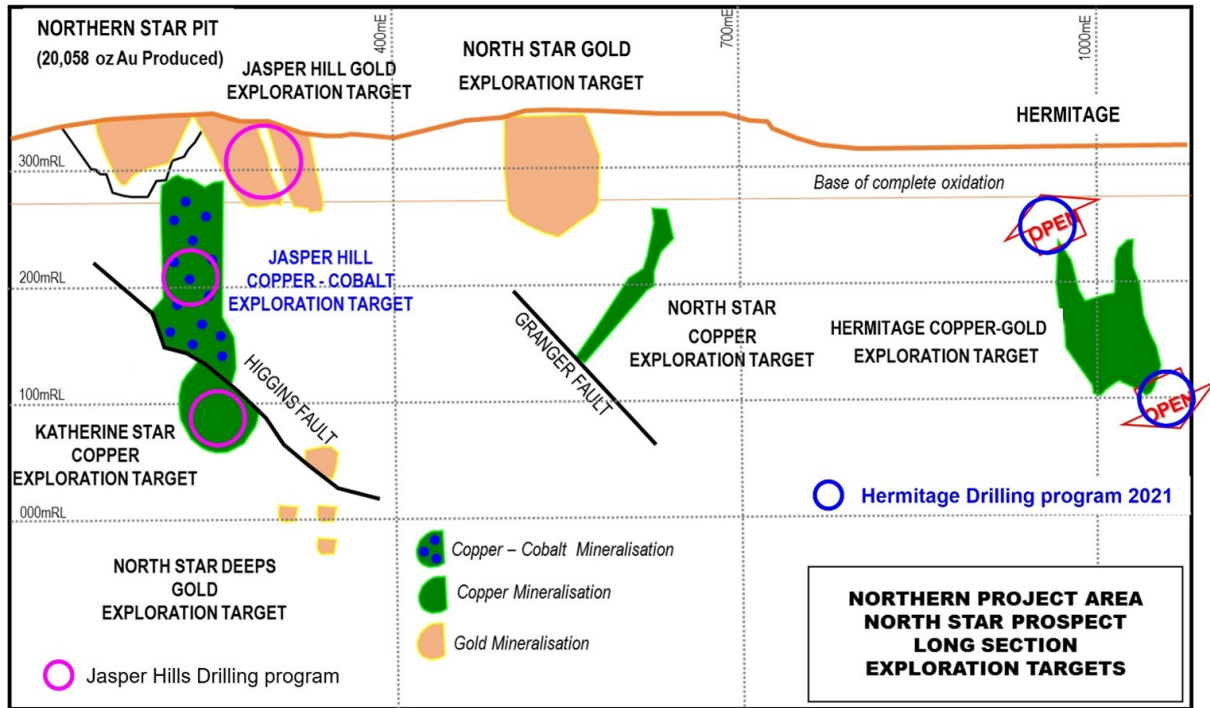


Figure 3: Long section of planned drill targets at Hermitage and Jasper Hills – noting that drilling at Jasper Hills is subject to clearance from the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.

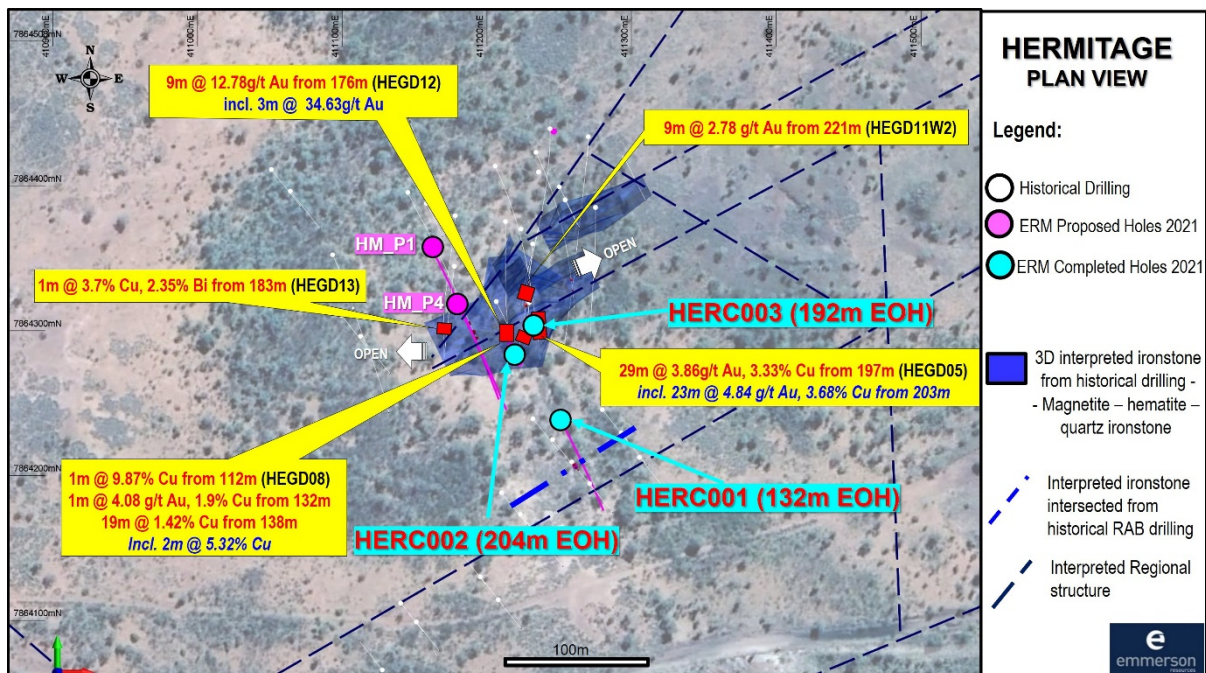


Figure 4: Plan view of the planned (magenta) and completed (cyan) RC drill holes at Hermitage. Noting historic drill intersections (yellow call out boxes) and wireframe (blue) of the interpreted Hermitage ironstones.

The exploration results contained within the above company release are in accordance with the guidelines of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Hermitage Exploration Target

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 downhole 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hermitage Exploration Target (also called Explorer 26) was drilled with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Three holes have been completed, HERC001, HERC002 and HERC003. The first hole, HERC001 is an angled hole to optimally test the interpreted shear zone at Hermitage south. HERC002 and HERC003 are subvertical holes to test the plunge of the mineralization and to test vertical continuity of the ironstone body. A 3m composite sample directly off the cyclone is riffle split to separate and produce two samples, with one side going into a pre-numbered calico sample bag, effectively providing a 3m composite sample for analysis. The other half will then be placed back into the original sample bag will be left on site. 3m composite samples weighs from 1 – 5kg, from which a representative sample is pulverised (at Intertek - Genalysis in Alice Springs) to produce a 25g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion/ ICP MS (AR25/OM).
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling accounts for 100% of the current reported drilling at Hermitage Exploration Target. RC drill rig used was a Schramm 450W. RC drilling used 4-inch face sampling bit. RC depths for HERC001 = 132m, HERC002 = 204m and HERC003 = 192m, for a total of 528m.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries are fair for reported RC drilling (HERC001 to HERC003). RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Any issues or concerns are recorded in the sampling ledger. The cyclone and splitter are routinely cleaned with more attention spent during the drilling of damp or wet samples. No detailed analysis was conducted to determine relationships between sample recovery of metal grades. Emmerson consider that there is evidence for sample bias that may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material, especially on zones where water was intersected.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes drilled at Hermitage Exploration Target are geologically logged. Standard operating procedures are employed by Emmerson for logging RC holes. RC drill chips are collected every 1m interval from the green plastic bag, sieved, cleaned and scooped and placed in the RC chip trays corresponding to the depth/interval of being samples. RC logging data is directly entered using Logchief into field laptop computer. Standardised codes are used for lithology, oxidation, alteration, minerals and veins; presence of sulphide information is recorded. RC holes are logged both qualitative (discretionary) and quantitative (% volume). All RC chips are photographed. RC holes HERC001 to HERC003 total length of 528m were geologically log 100%.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard sampling operating procedures are used for sampling RC samples. 3m riffle splits (from collar to end of hole) were done in HERC001. For HERC002 and HERC003, ~90% were riffle splits. Where very wet samples were encountered (~10%), grab sample was taken every meter and combined to get the 3m composite sample. The 3m composite samples weigh from 1 – 5kg The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization on the style of mineralisation. Standards, Blanks and Duplicates are routinely inserted in the sampling batch for QAQC purposes. Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 20 samples.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Alice Spring for preparation. The sample preparation of samples follows industry best practice involving coarse crushing down to ~10mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The following techniques are requested for analysis: AR25/OM. No downhole geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments are used to determine grade. Magnetic susceptibility data are collected every 1m meter as per standard procedure using a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. Not reporting on assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results yet available during the time of writing this report.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reporting on assaying. No assay results available during the time of writing this report. No twin drill holes have been completed at the Hermitage Exploration Target.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collar locations and details are shown in Table 1 within the main text. All reported drill hole collars are surveyed using a differential GPS and by a suitably qualified company contractor. Collar survey accuracy is ± 30 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates. Downhole survey measurements are collected every 30m using True North seeking Gyro (Axis) All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 53H Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994. Topographic measurements are collected from the final survey drill hole pick up.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill density in the Hermitage Exploration Target area is variable, ranging from 15m to 30m apart. The mineralised areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade or continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. Emmerson considers the Hermitage gold and copper mineralisation to be an Early to Medium Stage Exploration Target. Not reporting on assaying. No assay results yet available during the time of writing this report.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the Hermitage target. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point. Review of available drill data, historical reports and geological maps suggest that the Hermitage Exploration Target has been drilled at the correct orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 3m composite samples are collected and bagged in a pre-determined Sample Number by field technician at the drill site. The samples are placed in polyweave bags and sealed. Polyweave bags are then placed in a larger bulk bags for transport to the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>sample preparation facility in Alice Springs (Intertek – Genalysis laboratory).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Group Exploration Manager fills a Submission Form with the sample numbers and send the SubForm digitally to the Lab. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • Sample receipt is logged into Emmerson's sample ledger. • While samples are being prepared in the laboratory they are considered to be secured. • Tracking is available through the internet and designed by the laboratory to track the progress of batches of samples.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reporting on assaying. • No assay results yet available during the time of writing this report.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Hermitage Exploration Target

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hermitage Exploration Target lies wholly within Mineral Lease 30177 (ML30177). The Hermitage Exploration Target is located 37kms north of Tennant Creek Township and 4kms west of the Stuart Highway. The Hermitage Exploration Target is situated on map sheet SE53-14 Tennant Creek 1:250,000 and sheet 5759 Flynn 1:100,000 at GDA94_Z53 coordinate 411234mE/7864300mN. ML30177 is located within Perpetual Pastoral Lease 946, known as Phillip Creek Station. ML30177 is 100% held by Santexco a 100% subsidiary of Emmerson Resources Limited. As the Exploration Target is on Perpetual Pastoral Lease exploration is subject to terms and agreements under Emmerson's ILUA. The ILUA entered between Emmerson Resources and the Central Land Council on behalf of the Aboriginal landowners provides for the protection of site and the payment of compensation. Exclusion Zones are identified within ML30177 however does not impact on the Hermitage Exploration Target. ML30177 is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no record of production from the Hermitage Exploration target and there are no workings except for several shallow pits on the most easterly ironstone outcrop. AGGSN conducted a ground magnetometer survey over the area in 1937 which defined an anomaly and later became Geopeko's Explorer 26. Later airborne and ground magnetic survey confirmed the presence of the anomaly. Geopeko (A Division of Peko Wallsend Operations Ltd) was granted EL4536 in July 1984 and conducted an airborne magnetic survey over the area and identified several anomalies, one of them was called Explorer 26. The prospect was gridded with ground magnetics. Geopeko drilled a total of 11 holes from 1987 to 1988, and intersected significant copper, gold and bismuth mineralization from several holes. North Flinders Mines Ltd (in JV with Poseidon Gold Ltd) entered into a JV with Geopeko in 1991. NFM explored the area from 1991 to 1997. Work completed by NFM included gravity survey, vacuum and RAB drilling, and ground magnetic survey and one diamond drillhole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ML30177 North Star was granted to Emmerson Resources in April 2014, Hermitage is one of the targets located inside ML30177.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological understanding of the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF) has been advanced by detailed mapping, dating of stratigraphic units and regional geophysical interpretation. Tennant Creek Au-Cu-Bi mineralization, typically hosted in hematite-magnetite-quartz-jasper ironstones are hosted in the Lower Proterozoic Warramunga Formation. Hermitage is one of a cluster of prospects that occurs within the northern corridor, and which encompass North Star, Jasper Hills, Katherine Star and Northern Star within ML 30177 and regionally also Rising Sun, Marathon, Kepler, Troy, Thrace and Macedon. All these prospects occur within the northern gravity corridor which reflects a combination of denser, haematitic shales and ironstones. Outcrop in the Hermitage area is dominated by hematite-quartz ironstone, silicified hematite-rich siltstone and jasper units. The structure of the area is roughly east-west and a north-east trend. Recent drilling of Emmerson intercepted up to 142m of ironstone (vertical extent). Emmerson drill holes HERC002 and HERC003 suggest a zoned ironstone that occurs close to the surface and consists of hematite-jasper with local vugs, before grading down to hematite-quartz-jasper-magnetite, and finally magnetite-hematite-chlorite. HERC003 ironstone intercepts from 45m to 190m show variable amounts of visible copper, with malachite present in the upper portions, followed by native copper before intersecting the primary copper sulphide at depth.
<i>Drillhole information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easting and northing of the drillhole collar. Elevation or RL of the drillhole collar Dip and azimuth of the hole. Downhole length and interception depth. Hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of drill hole information and collar details is provided in the main text, Table 1.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reporting on assaying. No assay results available during the time of writing this report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
<i>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reporting on assaying. No assay results available during the time of writing this report.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figure 4 in body of text for location of holes. Not reporting on assaying. No assay results available during the time of writing this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reporting on assaying. No assay results available during the time of writing this report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Flinders Mines Ltd completed an "in house" Resource Estimate and Geological Report for the Hermitage Exploration Target. Emmerson are cautious and do not believe a historical Resource Estimate can be reported in accordance with the current 2012 JORC Code. Various geophysical surveys have been conducted over the Hermitage Exploration Target. These include magnetic and gravity surveys.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work on the reported exploration targets will involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of assay results when received from the lab. Update the geological model and interpretation of ironstone from recent drilling. Representative samples of hematite will be collected for age dating. Representative samples of chlorite rock will be collected for mineral chemistry to assist in understating the halo of mineralized ironstone. Compilation of historical geophysical data.