

ASX Announcement & Media Release

18 April 2024

Fast Facts

ASX Code: EMR

Shares on issue: 626,131,886

Market Cap: ~A\$2.26 billion

Cash: A\$112.5m (US\$73.5m) (31 Mar 2024)

Bullion: A\$24.9m (US\$16.3m) (31 Mar 2024)

Board & Management

Jay Hughes, Non-Executive Chairman

Morgan Hart, Managing Director

Mick Evans, Executive Director

Simon Lee AO, Non-Executive Director

Ross Stanley, Non-Executive Director

Billie Slott, Non-Executive Director

Michael Bowen, Non-Executive Director

Mark Clements, Company Secretary

Bernie Cleary, Operations Manager

Shannon Campbell, Chief Financial Officer

Company Highlights

Team

- Highly credentialed gold project operational and in-house development team;
- A proven history of building projects on time and on budget.

Gold Production

- Okvau Gold Mine commissioned on time on budget in 2021;
- Forecast +100,000oz gold production for 2024 at AISC US\$780-US\$850/oz;

Growth

- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia:
 - Okvau Gold Mine reserve expansion;
 - Memot Project maiden resource: 8Mt @ 1.84g/t for 470koz
 - 1,428km² of prospective tenure
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia (Bullseye Mining Limited (~81%)):
 - North Laverton Gold Project located on the underexplored Dingo Range greenstone belt;
 - Resource and reserve expected early 2024;
 - 1,200km² of prospective tenure.

ESG

- Focussed on a net positive impact on near-mine environmental and social values by targeting strict compliance with corporate governance, international guidelines (IFC PS's) and local laws by engaging and collaborating with all stakeholders;
- Commitment to carbon neutral operations in Cambodia.

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Significant Gold Exploration Results Continue at Emerald Projects

Highlights

North Laverton Gold Project, Western Australia (Bullseye Mining Limited (EMR ~81%))

Significant gold mineralisation from the current resource definition program on the Boundary and Neptune Prospects continues to deliver significant results include:

- 11m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208m including 2m @ 77.75g/t Au from 208m (RC24BDY146);
- 3m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283m including 0.7m @ 105g/t Au from 283.46m (DDRE-BDRC035);
- 9m @ 4.40g/t Au from 248m including 1m @ 34.50g/t Au from 254m (DDRE-BDRC035); and
- 7m @ 3.04g/t Au from 222m (R24CBDY148).

These results will be integrated into Emerald's (as manager) Maiden Resource estimation for the North Laverton Gold Project.

Initial regional reconnaissance programs result in two new discoveries at the Freemans Find and Banjawarn Prospects including:

- 5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m including 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001);
- 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 49.90g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009); and
- 14m @ 1.06g/t Au from 49m (RC24BNJ012).

Okvau Gold Mine (EMR 100%)

Ongoing underground and extensional drilling at the Okvau Gold Mine continues to deliver significant gold mineralisation:

- 7m @ 15.63g/t from 269m including 2m @ 41.89g/t from 269m (RCDD23OKV507);
- 18m @ 3.09g/t from 208m including 1m @ 19.7g/t from 208m (RCDD23OKV507);
- 14m @ 3.59g/t from 597m including 1m @ 17.1g/t from 600m (RCDD23OKV558); and
- 2m @ 10.29g/t from 234m (RCDD23OKV507).

Near mine exploration continues to identify zones of high-grade mineralisation:

- 4m @ 9.58g/t from 29m (RC24OKV634);
- 3m @ 10.53g/t from 55m (RC24OKV601);
- 3m @ 9.87g/t from 139m (RC24GSN043);
- 1m @ 14.75g/t from 144m (RC24OKV634);
- 3m @ 3.41g/t from 39m (RC24OKV616); and
- 2m @ 5.08g/t from 49m (RC24OKV617).

Memot Gold Project (EMR 100%)

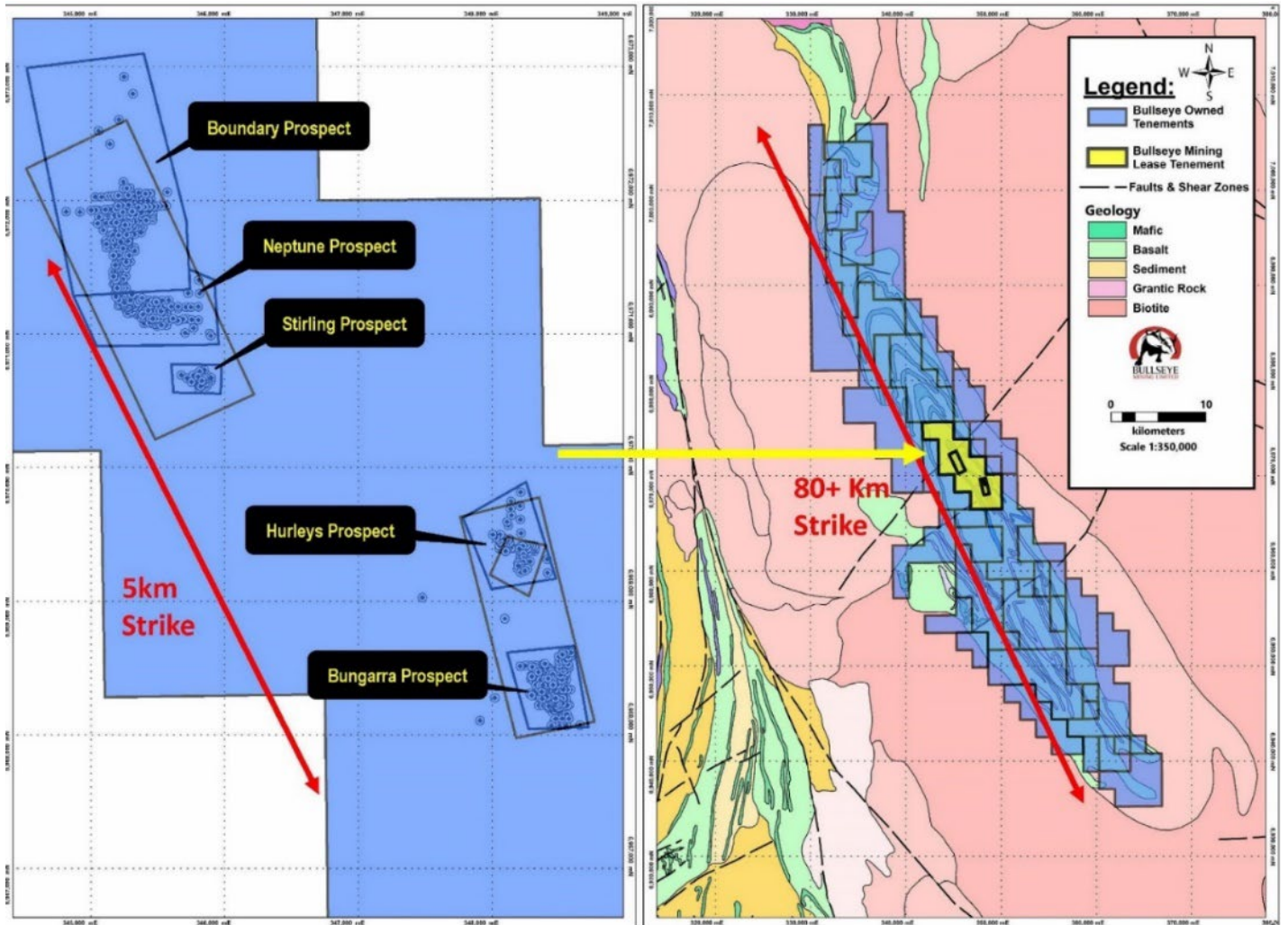
50,000m Stage 2 Resource extensional and infill drill program commenced with significant results returned:

- 4m @ 13.49g/t from 63m including 2m @ 26.31g/t from 63m (RC24MMT158);
- 3m @ 13.95g/t from 72m including 1m @ 36.40g/t from 73m (RC24MMT159);
- 2m @ 12.49g/t from 146m including 1m @ 23.60g/t from 146m (RC24MMT155); and
- 1m @ 23.10g/t from 143m (RC24MMT157).

North Laverton Gold Project (Bullseye Mining Limited (EMR ~81%))

Bullseye's North Laverton Gold Project consists of 36 exploration licences (including 5 applications) and 4 mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with more than 800km² of tenure (refer Figure 1) and has the potential to host multiple standalone deposits or satellite deposits to supply additional ore to a central milling location. It includes the gold mineralised prospects of Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurleys and Bungarra extending over a 6.4km strike length.

Figure 1 | North Laverton Tenement Map with the prospect locations



Boundary-Bungarra Resource Drill Program

Drilling results to date (current and historical) continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth and along strike. Two RC percussion drill rigs and one diamond drill rig are currently engaged on site, continuing resource drilling activities and investigating along strike extensions, as well as drilling other regional targets.

In the March 2024 quarter, the Company completed 40 collars (7,092m) of both RC (6,693m) and diamond core drilling (399m), on resource extension drilling on the Boundary prospect as well as completing 17 drill holes targeting potential pit dewatering bores (1,432m). Assays for circa 1,000m of drilling remain pending.

To date 631 collars (83,303.7m) of the 98,000m resource definition program has been completed, of which 328 collars (67,738.7m) have been drilled since Emerald acquired a controlling interest in Bullseye. Recently returned results from the current RC and diamond drilling program for the Boundary Bungarra Resource Drill Program (refer Figures 2, 3 and 4) include:

- 11m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208m including 2m @ 77.75g/t Au from 208m (RC24BDY146)⁽⁸⁾;
- 3m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283m including 0.7m @ 105g/t Au from 283.46m (DDRE-BDRC035)⁽⁸⁾;
- 4m @ 11.42g/t Au from 92m (RC24BDY146)⁽⁸⁾;
- 9m @ 4.40g/t Au from 248m including 1m @ 34.50g/t Au from 254m (DDRE-BDRC035)⁽⁸⁾;
- 3m @ 10.59g/t Au from 346m (DDRE-BDRC035)⁽⁸⁾;
- 7m @ 4.64g/t Au from 390m (DDRE-BDRC035)⁽⁸⁾;
- 14m @ 1.06g/t Au from 49m (RC24BNJ012)⁽⁸⁾; and
- 7m @ 3.04g/t Au from 222m (24RCBDY148)⁽⁸⁾.

Drilling completed under Emerald management to date has focussed on the Boundary, Stirling and Neptune prospects of the Boundary-Bungarra mineralised trend (refer Figure 2) with highlighted significant results including:

- **15m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291m (RCDD23BDY022)⁽⁴⁾;**
- **9m @ 7.35g/t Au from 59m including 1m @ 58.27g/t Au from 61m and 1m @ 16.02g/t Au from 73m (RC22NPT027)⁽²⁾;**
- **38m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56m including 1m @ 16.60g/t Au from 92m (RC22BDY009)⁽²⁾;**
- **12m @ 4.94g/t Au from 62m including 1m @ 9.07g/t Au from 69m and 1m @ 42.90g/t Au from 72m (RC22NPT003)⁽¹⁾;**
- **43m @ 1.17g/t Au from 253m (RC23BDY065)⁽⁴⁾;**
- **7.08m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329m (RCDD22BDY001)⁽⁴⁾;**
- **8.88m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.12m (RCDD23BDY059)⁽⁴⁾;**
- **15m @ 2.48g/t Au from 108m including 1m @ 7.39g/t Au from 116m and 2m @ 7.79g/t Au from 118m (RC22NPT004)⁽¹⁾;**
- **13m @ 2.54g/t Au from 76m including 1m @ 19.30g/t Au from 81m (RC22BDY001)⁽¹⁾;**
- **14m @ 2.37g/t Au from 115m including 4m @ 4.63g/t Au from 117m (RC22NPT020)⁽²⁾;**
- **5m @ 6.33g/t Au from 100m including 2m @ 14.70g/t Au from 100m (RC22BDY016)⁽²⁾;**
- **14m @ 1.98g/t Au from 49m (RC23BDY029)⁽³⁾ ;**
- **4m @ 7.12g/t Au from 22m including 1m @ 25.97g/t Au from 25m (RC23BDY047)⁽³⁾;**
- **15m @ 1.13g/t Au from 76m (RC23BDY051)⁽³⁾;**
- **5m @ 3.23g/t Au from 54m including 1m @ 14.34g/t Au from 58m (RC23BDY031)⁽³⁾; and**
- **3m @ 5.13g/t Au from 352m including 1m @ 13.30g/t Au from 354m (RCDD23BDY041)⁽³⁾;**
- **24m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64m (RC23BDY069)⁽⁵⁾;**
- **20m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244m including 2m @ 23.27g/t Au from 252m (RC23BDY081)⁽⁵⁾;**
- **19m @ 2.45g/t Au from 72m (RC23STI012)⁽⁵⁾;**
- **8m @ 3.44g/t Au from 202m (RC23BGA013)⁽⁵⁾;**
- **10m @ 3.94g/t Au from 142m (RC23NPT054)⁽⁵⁾;**
- **17m @ 2.13g/t Au from 35m (RCDD23HUR001)⁽⁵⁾; and**
- **3.26m @ 111.79g/t Au from 214.74m including 0.86m @ 422.00g/t Au from 214.74m (DDRE-BDRC017)⁽⁶⁾;**
- **16.6m @ 5.27g/t Au from 202m including 0.4m @ 179g/t Au from 218.2m (RCDD23BDY102)⁽⁶⁾; and**
- **3m @ 19.09g/t Au from 121m (RC23BDY121)⁽⁶⁾.**

Notes:

(1) Refer ASX announcement 7 October 2022; (2) Refer ASX announcement 21 January 2023; (3) Refer ASX announcement 28 April 2023; (4) Refer ASX announcement 4 July 2023; (5) Refer ASX announcement 30 October 2023; (6) Refer ASX Announcement 24 January 2024; (7) Refer ASX Announcement 18 March 2024; and (8) Refer Appendix One

Results from drilling to date continue to delineate mineralised high-grade structures. Historical drilling had only tested to ~110m vertical depth (average) with the drilling completed by the Company to date infilling and extending a significant portion of the mineralisation at Boundary, Stirling and Neptune Prospects to ~200-250m vertical.

The mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike throughout a significant portion of the five prospects (refer Figures 2 and 3).

Figure 2 | Boundary, Stirling and Neptune Drill collars with recent (in black – refer Appendix One) and previously announced (in blue) significant results (Plan view)

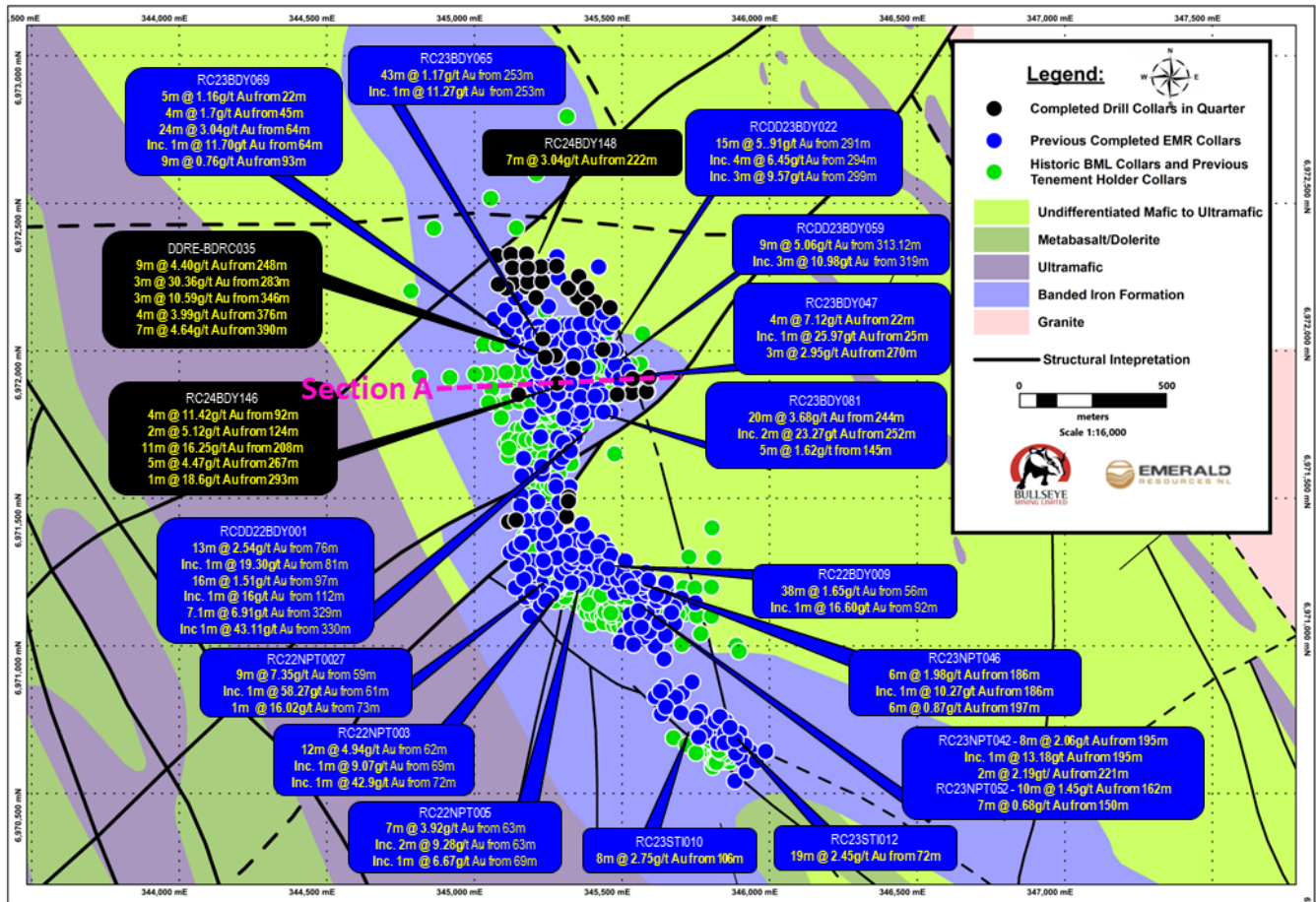
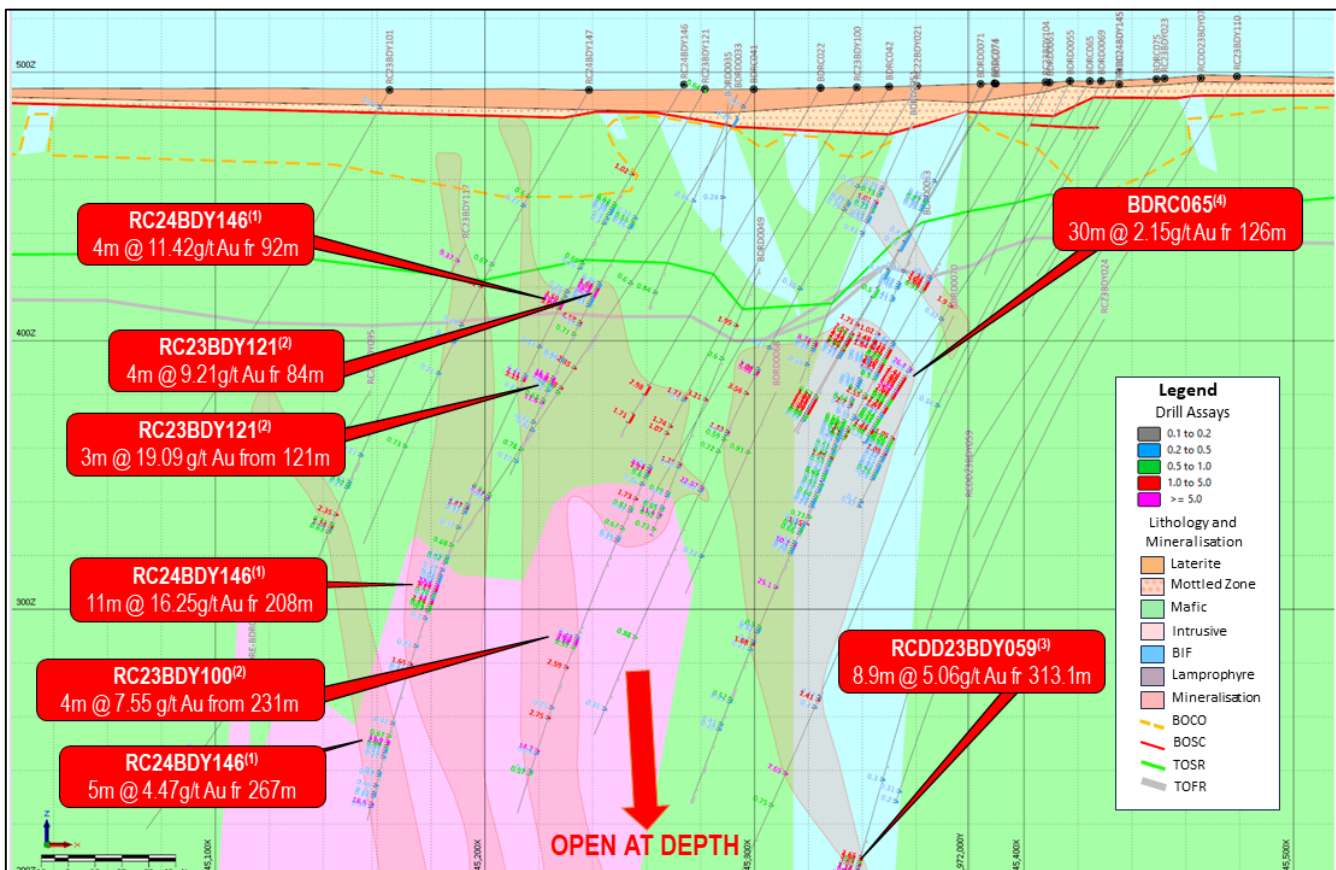


Figure 3 | Section A Cross section from the northern edge of the Boundary prospect showing high-grade zones of continuous mineralisation which remains untested in adjacent sections and at depth. Significant intersections refer (1) Appendix One (2) 24 January 2024 (3) 4 July 2023 (4) 7 October 2022



Boundary-Bungarra Historic Significant Intersections

Bullseye's current resource drill program is designed to test the strike and down dip extension of historic significant intersections. These previous drill programs include 84,028m (80,684m RC and 3,344m diamond) completed by Bullseye since 2014 and 45,583m of drilling completed by various previous tenement holders (34,695m RC, 4,587m diamond, 432m AC and 5,869m RAB), (refer Figure 4). Drill results highlights from both programs include:

Boundary⁽¹⁾:

- 5m @ 60.25g/t Au from 171m (WDDH8);
- 45m @ 6.07g/t Au from 73m (BDRC058);
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDRC035);
- 53m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17) (EOH);
- 47m @ 3.42g/t Au from 93m (BDRD0025);
- 30m @ 5.16g/t Au from 151m (WDDH10);
- 19m @ 7.89g/t Au from 58m (BRC1002);
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (BDRC060);
- 40m @ 3.17g/t Au from 55m (BDRD0022);
- 27m @ 4.53g/t Au from 62m (BDRC014);
- 9m @ 13.55g/t Au from 42m (WDDH1);
- 30m @ 3.82g/t Au from 179m (BDRD0043);
- 9m @ 12.55g/t Au from 42m (WRC23);
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0094).

Neptune⁽²⁾:

- 22m @ 4.87g/t Au from 17m (NPRD0056);
- 9m @ 9.44g/t Au from 82m (NPRD0078);
- 33m @ 3.82g/t Au from 37m (NPMD1019);
- 15m @ 6.60g/t Au from 67m (NPMD1007);
- 3m @ 29.85g/t Au from 45m (NPMD1026);
- 25m @ 5.24g/t Au from 0m (NPGC0053);
- 40m @ 2.98g/t Au from 14m (NPGC0025);
- 6m @ 14.24g/t Au from 37m (NPGC0018);
- 9m @ 9.36g/t Au from 7m (NPGC0045).

Neptune⁽³⁾:

- 26m @ 6.95g/t Au from 40m (NPRD0039);
- 16m @ 10.10g/t Au from 63m (NPRD0026);
- 17m @ 7.44g/t Au from 29m (NPRD0007).

Stirling⁽¹⁾:

- 26m @ 5.83g/t Au from 33m (STRD0016);
- 38m @ 2.62g/t Au from 16m (SRC7);
- 31m @ 2.75g/t Au from 35m (STRD0008);
- 27m @ 2.30g/t Au from 59m (STRD0007);
- 27m @ 2.25g/t Au from 31m (STRD0019).

Hurleys⁽¹⁾:

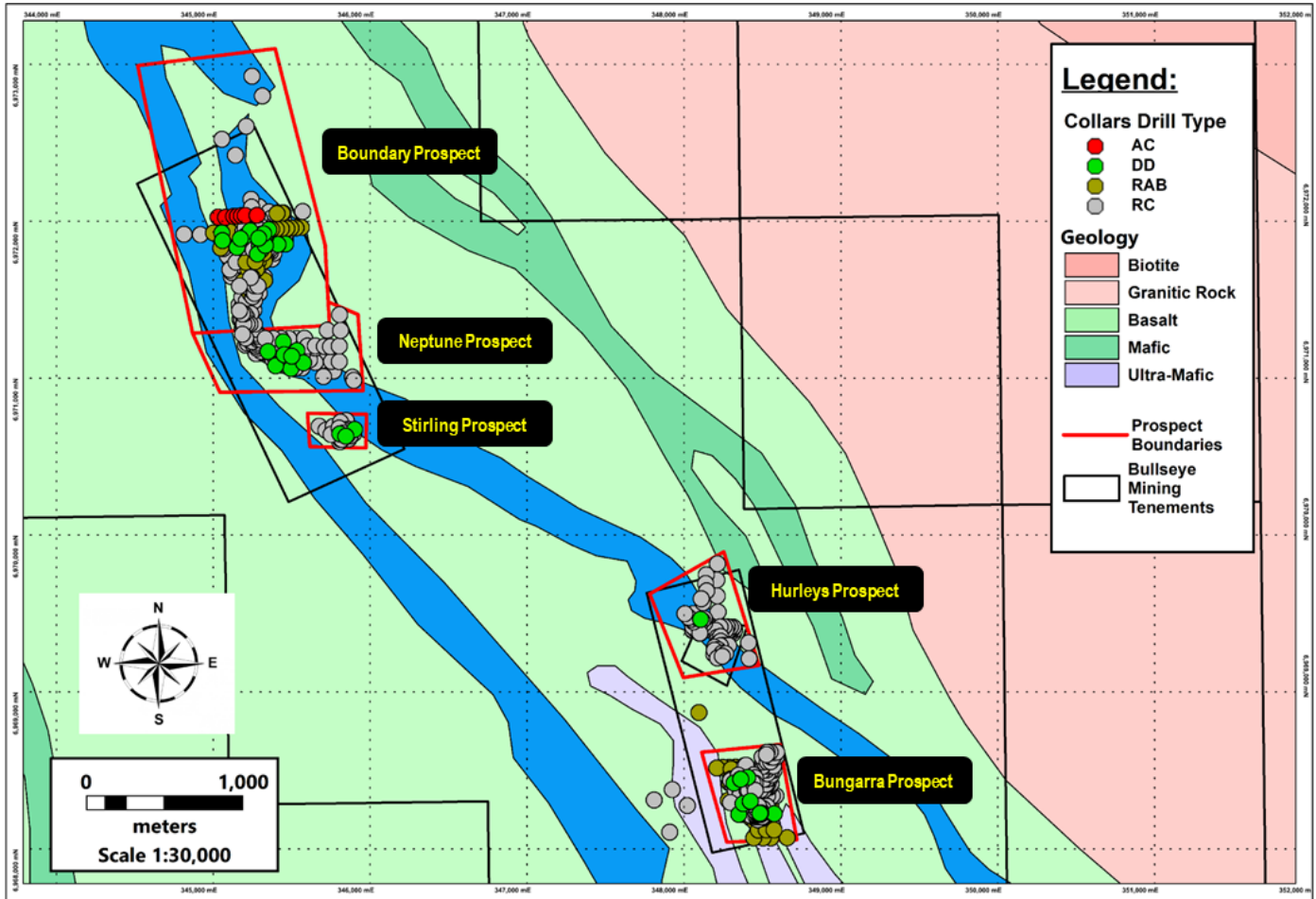
- 12m @ 3.30g/t Au from 13m (HRRD0020);
- 12m @ 2.77g/t Au from 47m (HRRD0050);
- 3m @ 9.00g/t Au from 62m (HRRD0062);
- 9m @ 2.27g/t Au from 64m (HRRD0032).

Bungarra⁽¹⁾:

- 14m @ 31.46g/t Au from 33m (LAVRD0126);
- 19m @ 13.41g/t Au from 32m (DRP495);
- 17m @ 13.28g/t Au from 49m (LAVRD0132);
- 3m @ 67.37g/t Au from 30m (BFRC15);
- 5m @ 39.41g/t Au from 31m (LAVRD0133);
- 9m @ 17.02g/t Au from 33m (BFRC13);
- 6m @ 23.26g/t Au from 89m (LAVRD0054);
- 9m @ 15.45g/t Au from 39m (LAVRD0142);
- 14m @ 9.74g/t Au from 30m (LAVGW0003);
- 9m @ 14.58g/t Au from 75m (LAVRD0054);
- 6m @ 19.28g/t Au from 53m (LAVRD0135).

(1) Refer ASX announcement 7 October 2022; (2) Refer ASX announcement 5 July 2022; (3) Refer ASX announcement 31 January 2023

Figure 4 | Plan view of Bullseye prospects targeted by the current resource drill program



North Laverton Gold Project Regional Exploration

In the March 2024 quarter, the Company commenced a regional RC drilling program, the first under Emerald management, which has resulted in two new discoveries at the Freemans Find and Banjawarn Prospects. The Freeman's Find program consisted of 30 collars for a total of 3,054m and the Banjawarn program of 13 collars for 1,382m (refer Figure 5). Assays for circa 3,500m of drilling remain pending. Recently returned results from the current RC program for the Freeman's Find and Banjawarn Projects (refer Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) include:

- **5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m including 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001)⁽⁷⁾;**
- **21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 49.90g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)⁽⁷⁾**
- **1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)⁽⁷⁾; and**
- **14m @ 1.06g/t Au from 49m (RC24BNJ012)⁽⁸⁾.**

Notes:

- (7) Refer ASX Announcement 18 March 2024; and
 (8) Refer Appendix One.

The Banjawarn Prospect is located approximately 25km southeast of Boundary/Neptune prospect (refer Figure 5) and the reconnaissance program has returned a number of significant results including **14m @ 1.06g/t Au from 49m (RC24BNJ012)**, a broad zone of mineralisation open along strike and at depth (refer Figures 11 and 12). The mineralisation appears to be associated with a sheared quartz structure near to the contact between an ultramafic and felsic to intermediate unit.

The Freeman's Find Prospect is located 8km south of Boundary/Neptune prospect (refer Figure 5). On 18 March 2024, the Company announced a high-grade gold discovery at from the reconnaissance drill program of **5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m including 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001) and 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 49.9g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)** (refer ASX announcement 18 March 2024). The results to date indicate the mineralisation has a potential strike length of 500m and is untested both along strike and at depth (refer Figures 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, interpreted to be striking towards the NW, and associated with regional deformation. The mineralised quartz veining is located within or proximal to a granodiorite intrusion and is surrounded by mafic basalts.

Both the Freeman's Find and Banjawarn regional drill programs were designed to test aeromagnetic and geochemical targets, historical workings and historic RAB, VAC and RC anomalous drill results.

Figure 5 | North Laverton Geology Map with the prospect locations

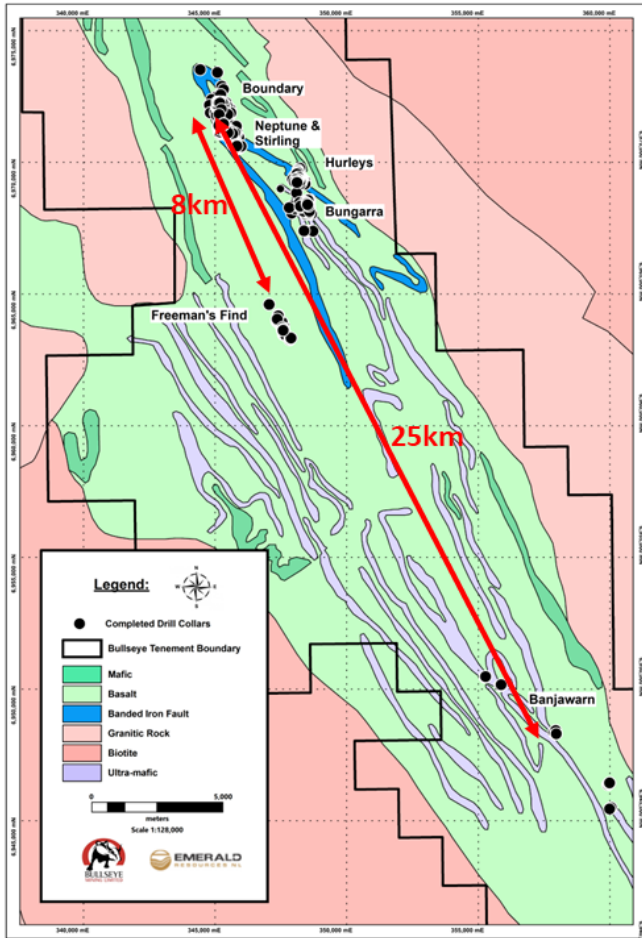


Figure 6 | A plan view of recent Freeman's Find Prospect drilling completed (refer ASX announcement dated 18 March 2024)

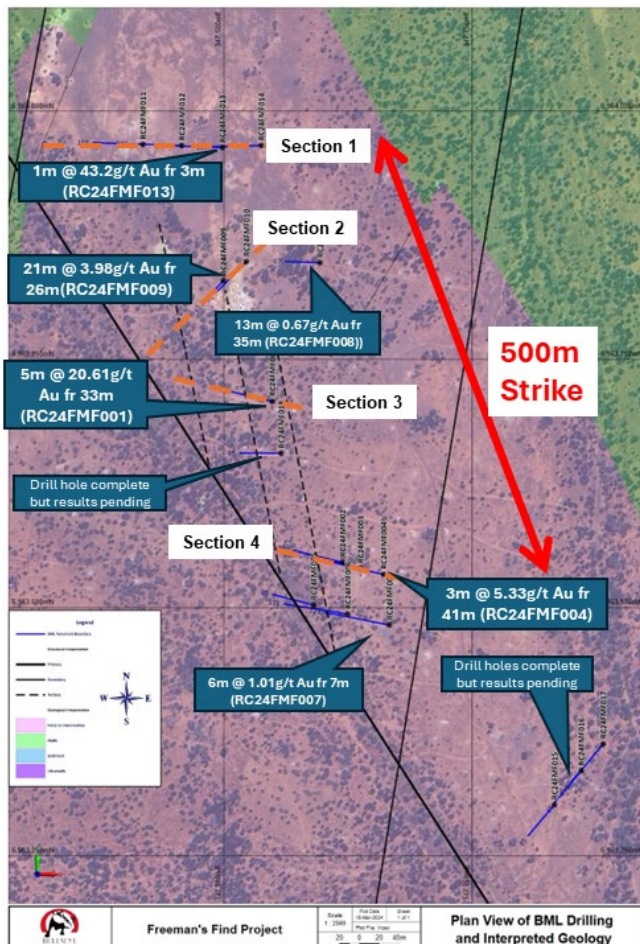


Figure 7 | Section 1 Cross section from the northern edge of the Freeman's Find Prospect. All highlighted significant intersections refer to ASX announcement dated 18 March 2024

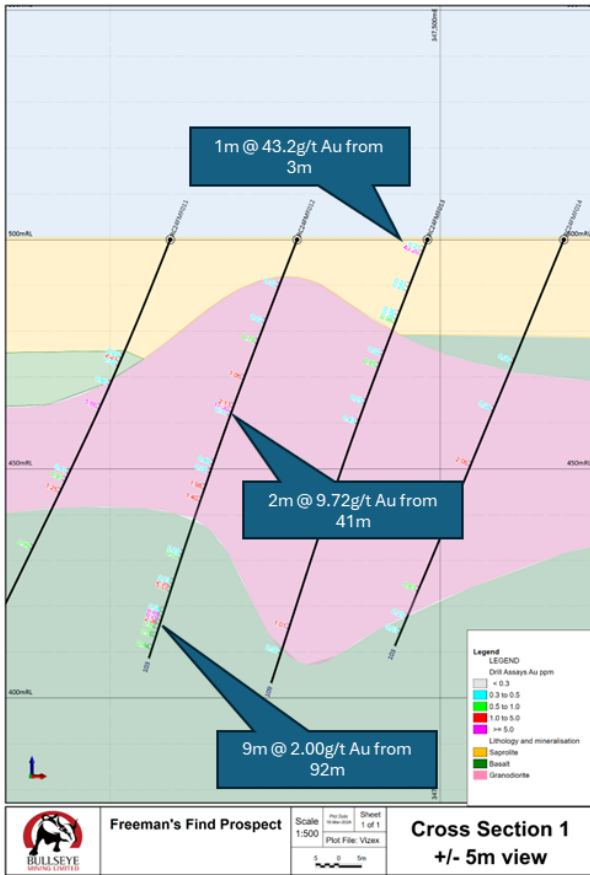


Figure 8 | Section 2 Cross section from the Freeman's Find Prospect. All highlighted significant intersections refer to ASX announcement dated 18 March 2024

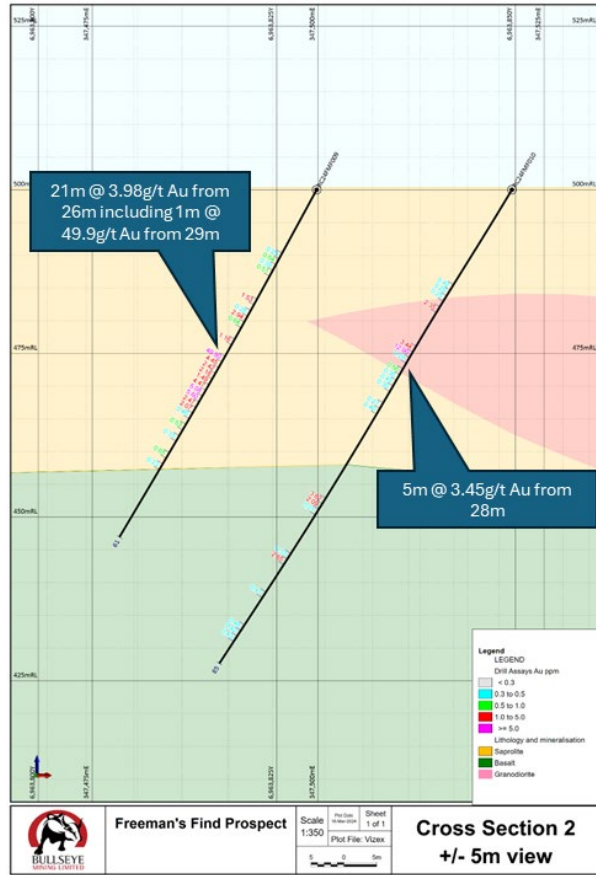


Figure 9 | Section 3 Cross section from the Freeman's Find Prospect. All highlighted significant intersections refer to ASX announcement dated 18 March 2024

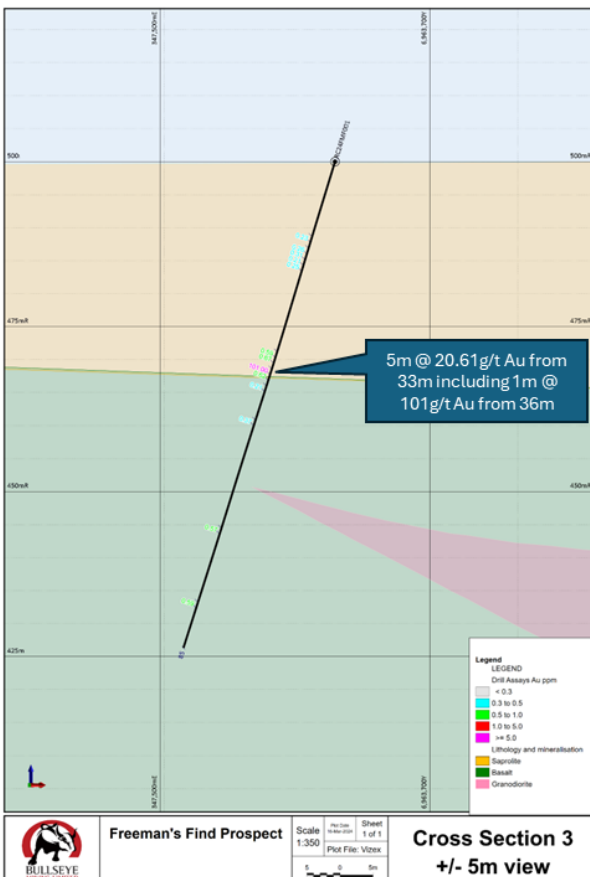


Figure 10 | Section 4 Cross section from the Freeman's Find Prospect. All highlighted significant intersections refer to ASX announcement dated 18 March 2024

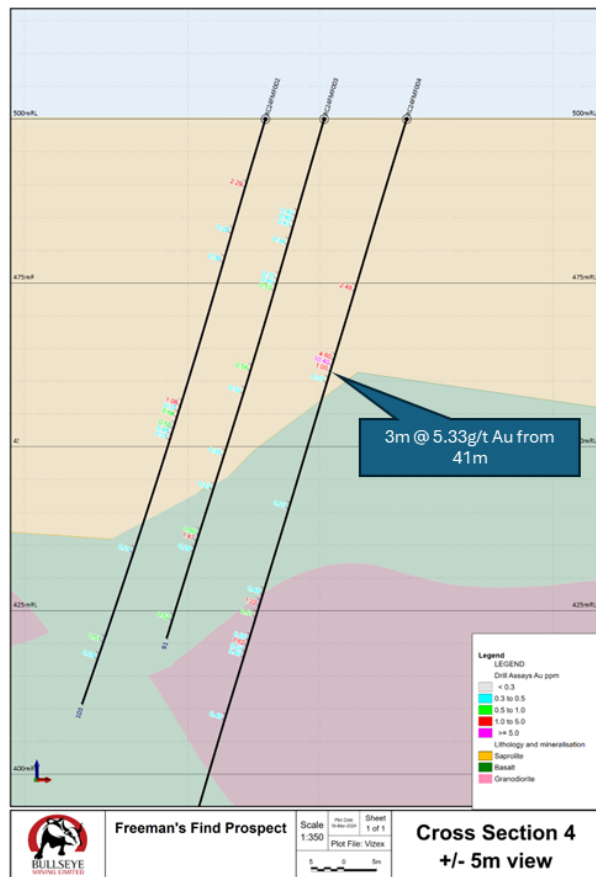


Figure 11 | Plan view of the first pass reconnaissance drill program completed at the Banjawarn Project. All highlighted significant intersections refer Appendix One

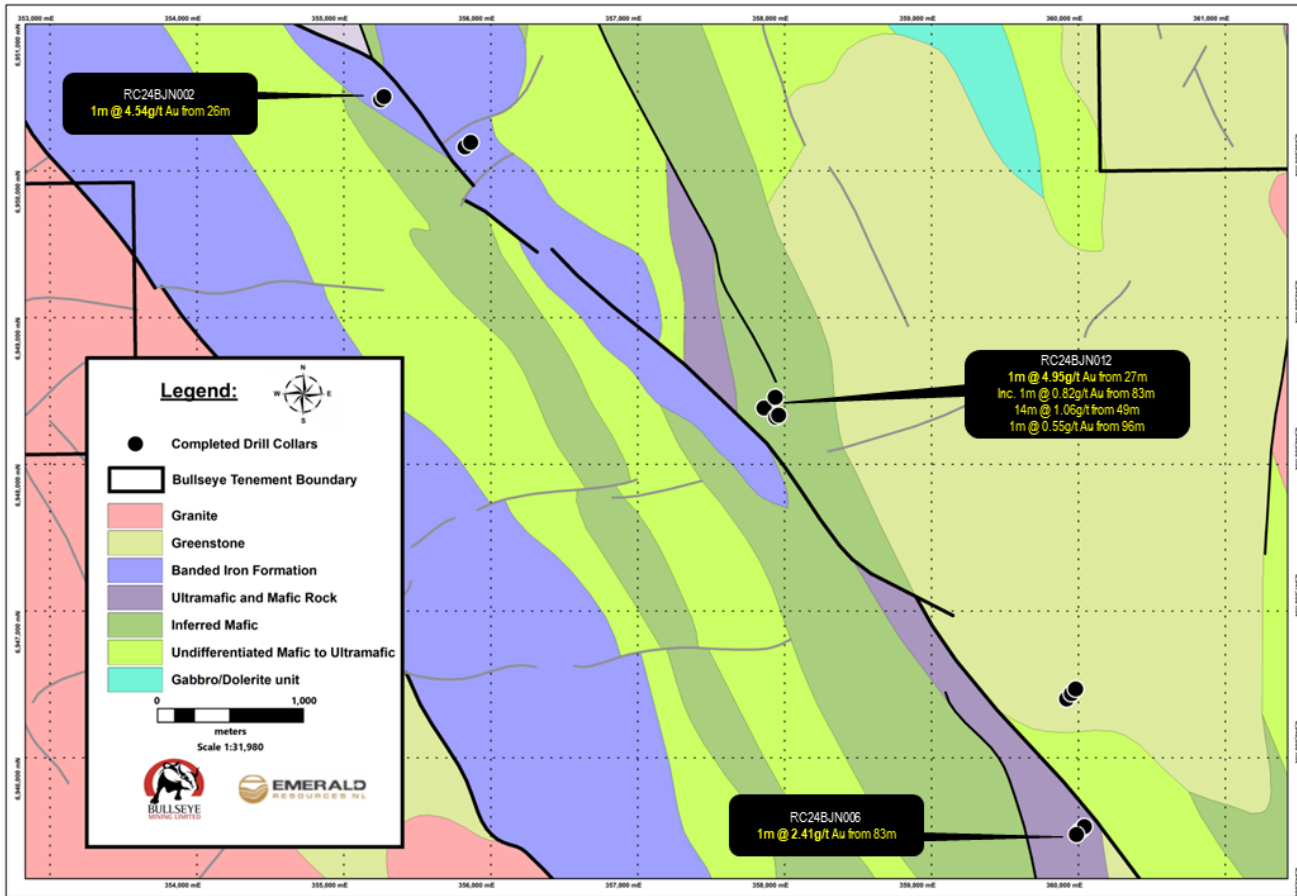
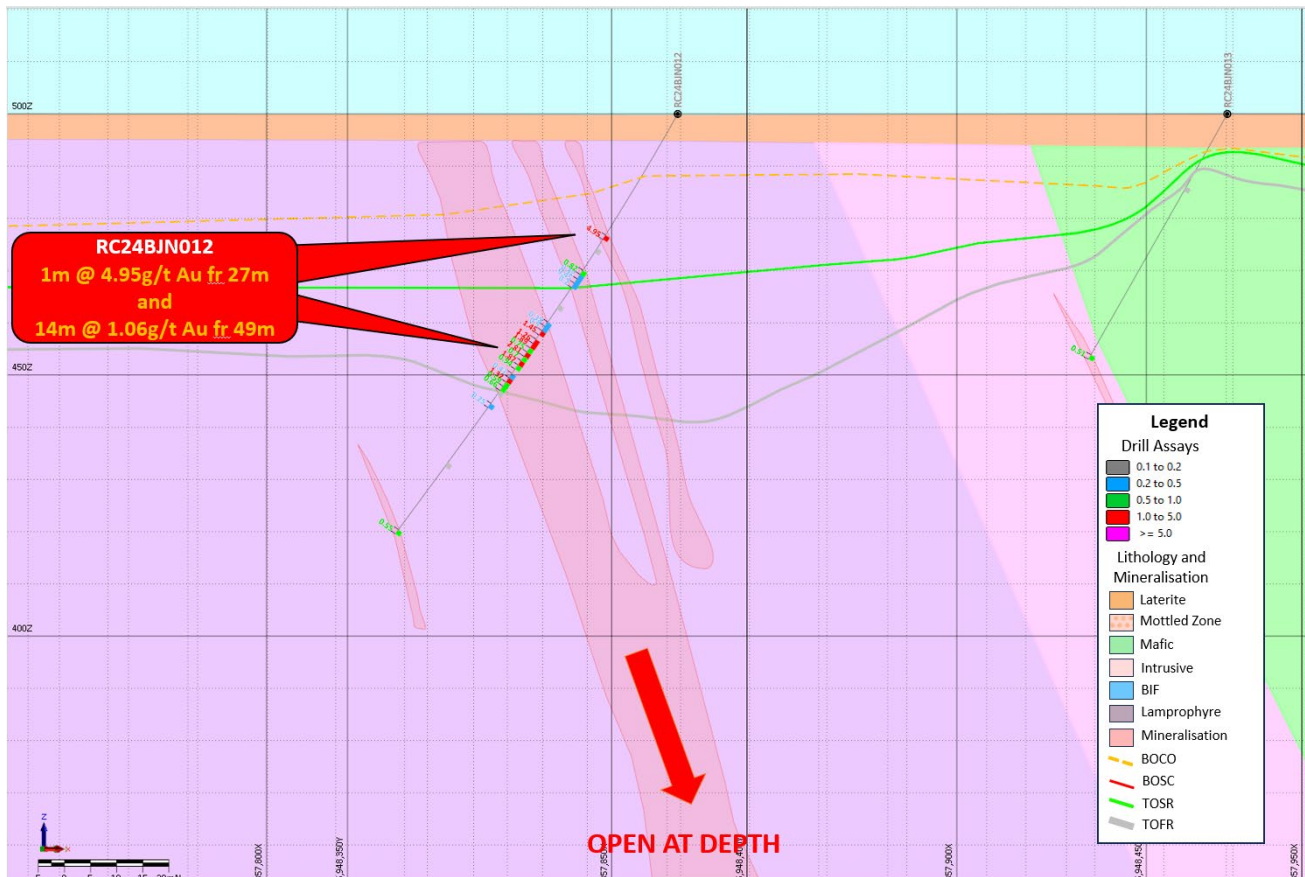


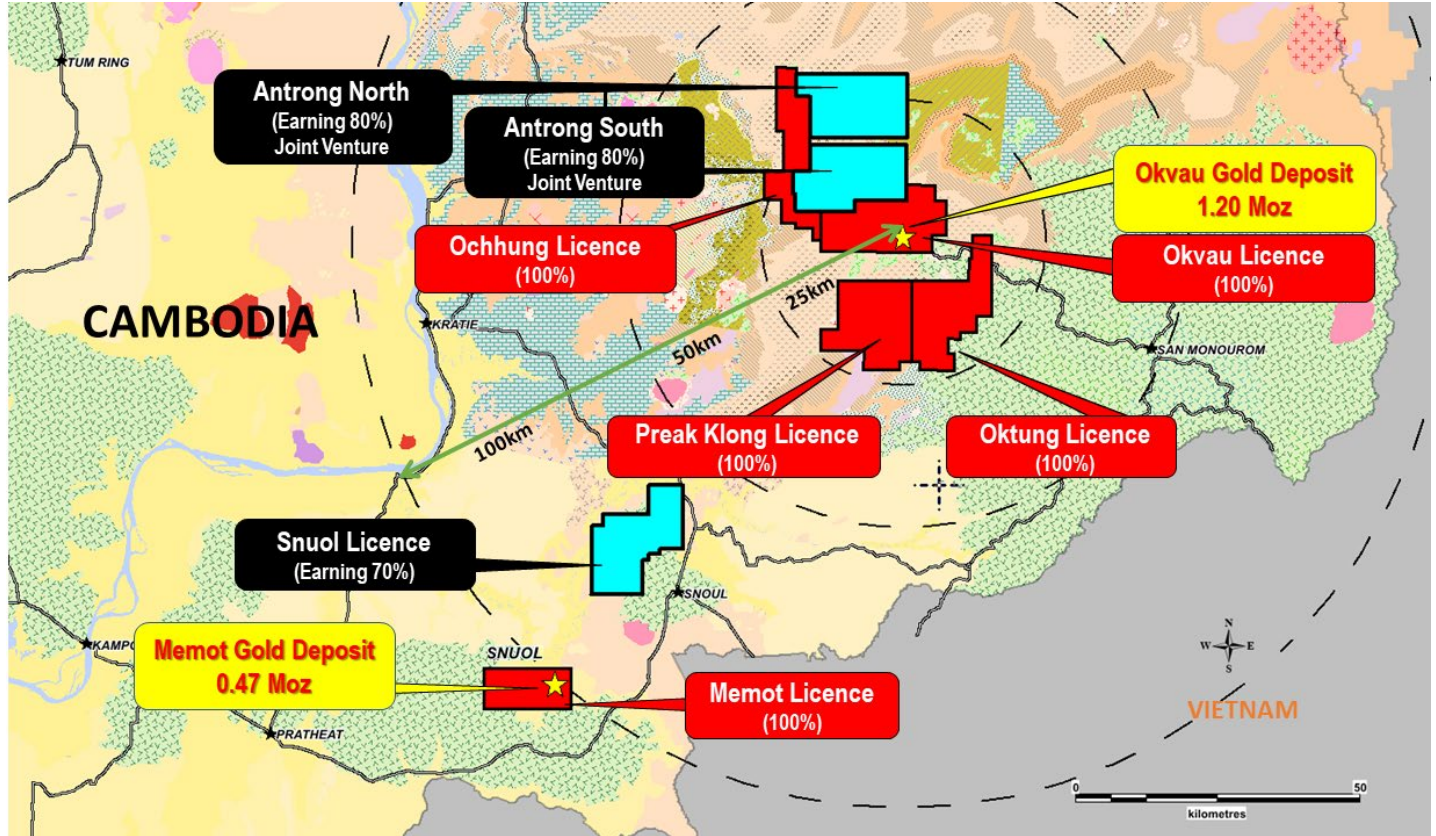
Figure 12 | A Cross section (with a +/- 100m viewing plane) the Banjawarn Project showing a broad zone of mineralisation which remains untested in adjacent sections and at depth. All highlighted significant intersections refer Appendix One



Exploration Activities – Cambodian Gold Projects

Emerald’s exploration tenements, which comprise of a combination of five (5) 100% owned granted licences, and a further three (3) subject to joint venture agreements (with EMR earning majority ownership), cover a combined area of 1,428km² in Cambodia.

Figure 13 | Cambodian Gold Project | Exploration Licence Areas



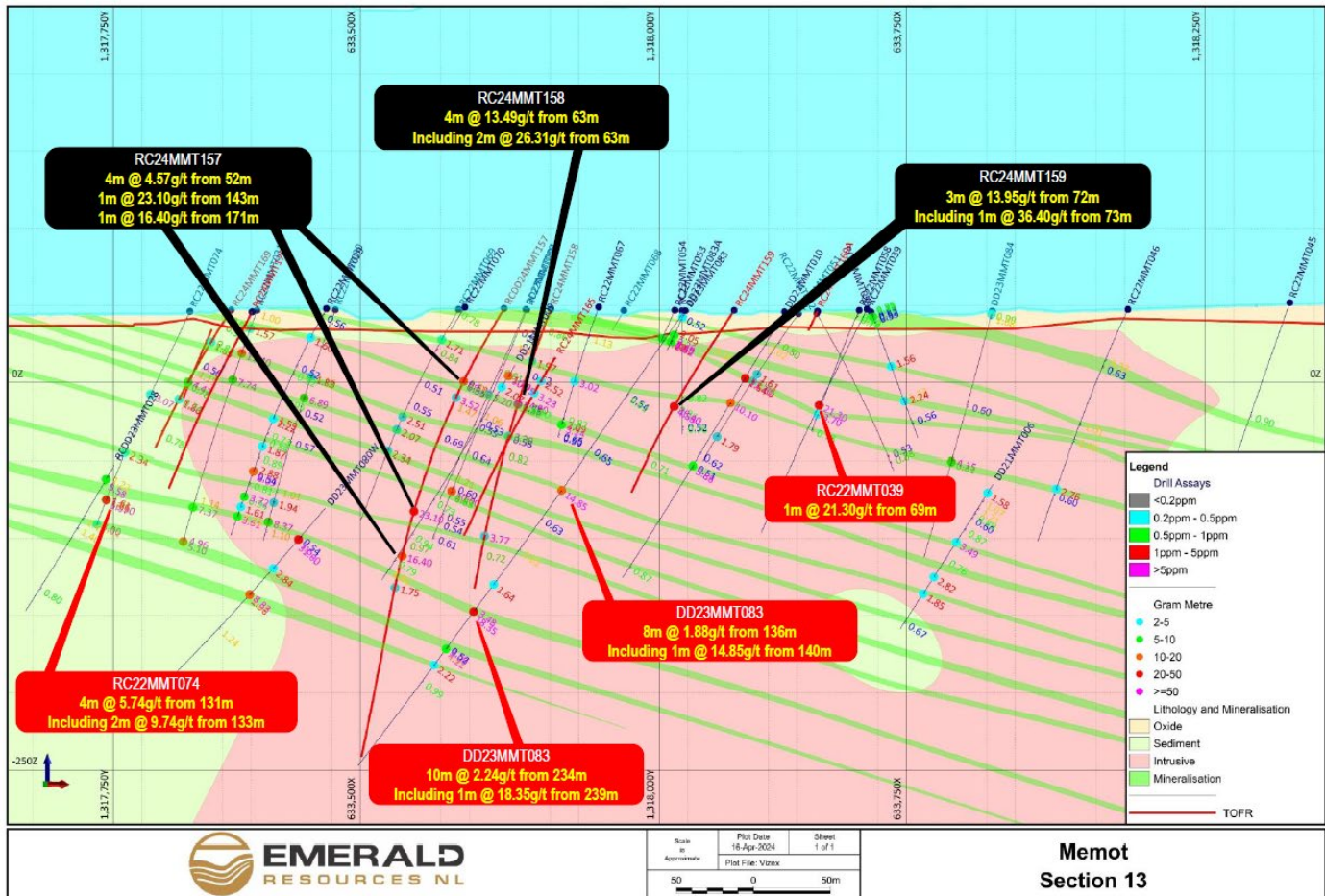
Memot Project – Extensional and Infill Resource Program (EMR: 100%)

The Memot Stage 2 drill program (refer ASX announcement 21 December 2023) has commenced with a total of 34 collars and 3,659m of drilling having been completed. The Stage 2 program is designed to infill and extend the previously reported gold mineralisation at Memot that remains open in all directions and at depth. To date, Stage 1 and Stage 2 have completed a total of 167 drill holes for 23,292m (13,191m RC and 10,101m diamond) (refer Figures 14 and 15) with 1,548m of assay results pending. Highlighted significant recent results received from the 2,111m of samples returned include:

- 4m @ 13.49g/t from 63m including 2m @ 26.31g/t from 63m (RC24MMT158);
- 3m @ 13.95g/t from 72m including 1m @ 36.40g/t from 73m (RC24MMT159);
- 2m @ 12.49g/t from 146m including 1m @ 23.60g/t from 146m (RC24MMT155); and
- 1m @ 23.10g/t from 143m (RC24MMT157).

Refer Appendix Three for all significant results.

Figure 14 | Cross section of the Memot resource with currently completed Stage 2 infill drilling (red traces) and results

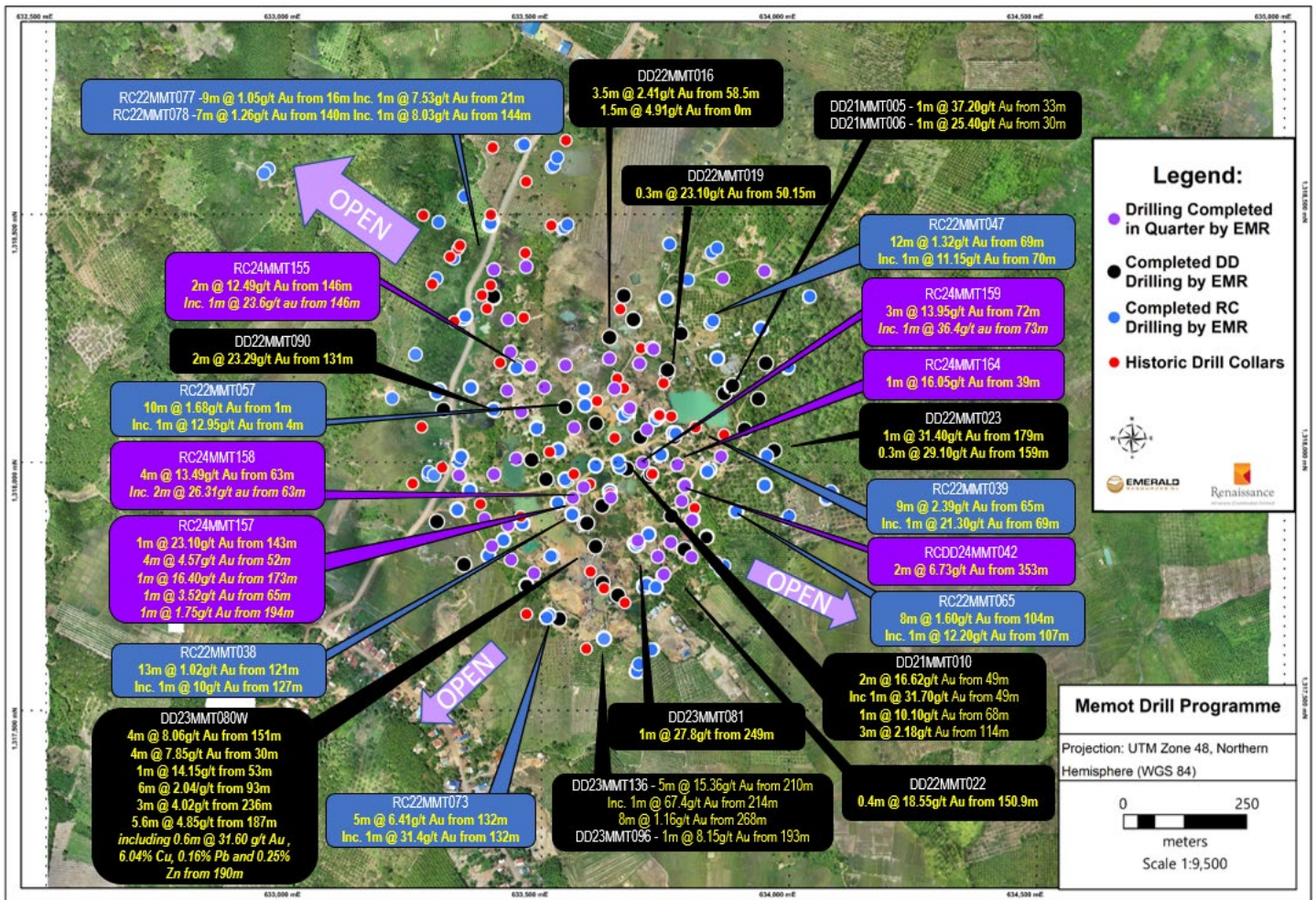


The mineralisation is associated with multiple high-grade, narrow, stacked quartz vein sets, dipping shallowly to the north-east (refer Figure 14) with current interpreted strike length of 650m (refer ASX announcement 28 July 2022). Recent results and previously announced significant intersections include:

- **5m @ 15.36g/t Au from 210m including 1m @ 67.4g/t Au from 214m (DD23MMT136);**
- **1m @ 37.20 g/t Au from 33m (DD21MMT005);**
- **1m @ 31.70g/t Au from 49m (DD21MMT010);**
- **0.4m @ 17.70g/t Au from 190m (DD22MMT013);**
- **3.54m @ 10.30g/t Au from 0m (ZK8-1);**
- **0.3m @ 145g/t Au from 14.2m (ML3);**
- **0.3m @ 96g/t Au from 12.7m (ML7);**
- **0.3m @ 76.5g/t Au from 10.7m (ML6);**
- **1m @ 31.4g/t Au from 132m, 0.52% Cu and 0.52 % Zn (RC22MMT073);**
- **1m @ 21.30g/t Au from 69m and 1.06% Cu (RC22MMT039);**
- **5.6m @ 4.85g/t Au and 0.67% Cu from 187m including 0.6m @ 31.60 g/t Au 6.04% Cu, 0.16% Pb and 0.25% Zn from 192m (DD22MMT080W); and**
- **2m @ 23.29g/t Au from 131m (DD23MMT090).**

Refer ASX announcements 28 April 2023, 4 July 2023 and 30 October 2023

Figure 15 | Memot artisanal workings with recent (purple) previously announced (black and blue) and historic (red) drill collars and significant intersections



Okvau Gold Mine (EMR: 100%)

On 31 August 2023 the Company released an Okvau Gold Mine resource update which included a maiden underground resource.

Since the update, Emerald has continued to progress an exploration drill program, focusing on infilling and extending the currently open pit and maiden underground resource mineralisation proximally within and beyond the reserve pit shell.

The Company has recently completed 4 RC pre-collars for 486.7m and 2,243.7m of diamond core drilling in 4 holes (refer Figures 16 and 17), significant results received include:

- **7m @ 15.63g/t from 269m including 2m @ 41.89g/t from 269m (RCDD23OKV507);**
- **18m @ 3.09g/t from 208m including 1m @ 19.7g/t from 208m (RCDD23OKV507);**
- **14m @ 3.59g/t from 597m including 1m @ 17.1g/t from 600m (RCDD23OKV558); and**
- **2m @ 10.29g/t from 234m (RCDD23OKV507).**

The total amount of drilling completed since the Okvau August 2023 resource update is 41 holes, 22 of which were shallow RC for 3,669m and 19 of which were 3,848.9m of RC pre-collar and 8,650.2m of diamond core tails.

The mineralisation is associated with massive sulphide pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite stack vein sets hosted in both diorite and hornfels sedimentary lithologies.

The significant intercepts listed above are either outside the existing resource and likely to extend the known mineralisation or upgrade the classification of inferred material, enhancing our confidence in the existing resource (refer Figure 16 and 17).

Figure 16 | Completed collars of the current Okvau Resource Drill program, plan view. Significant intercepts highlighted with Blue or Orange are newer results not used in the August 2023 Okvau Resource update

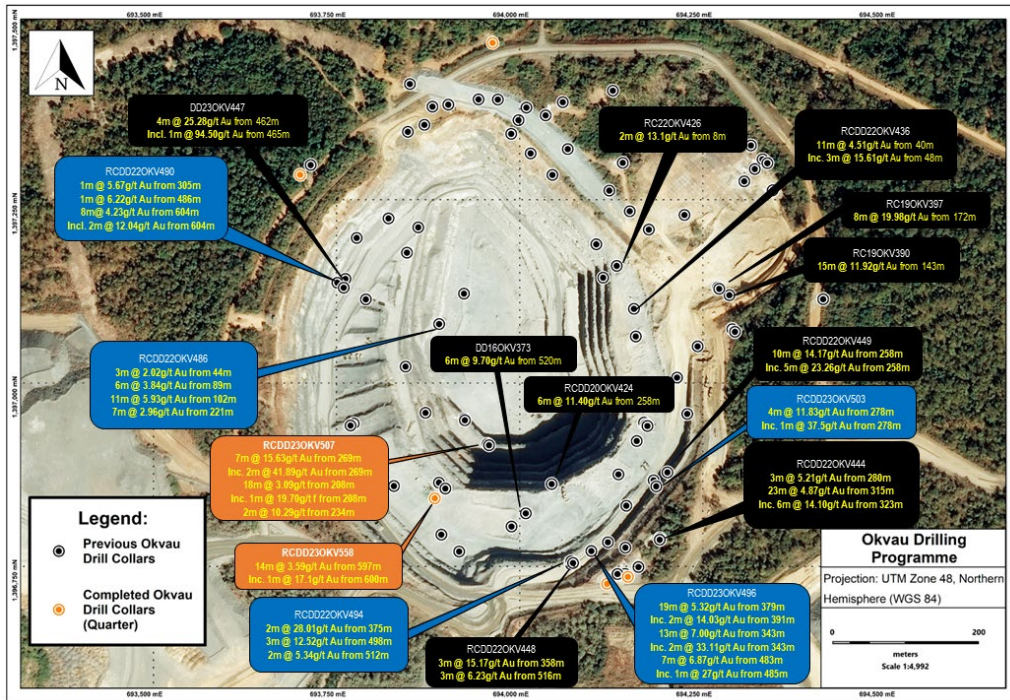
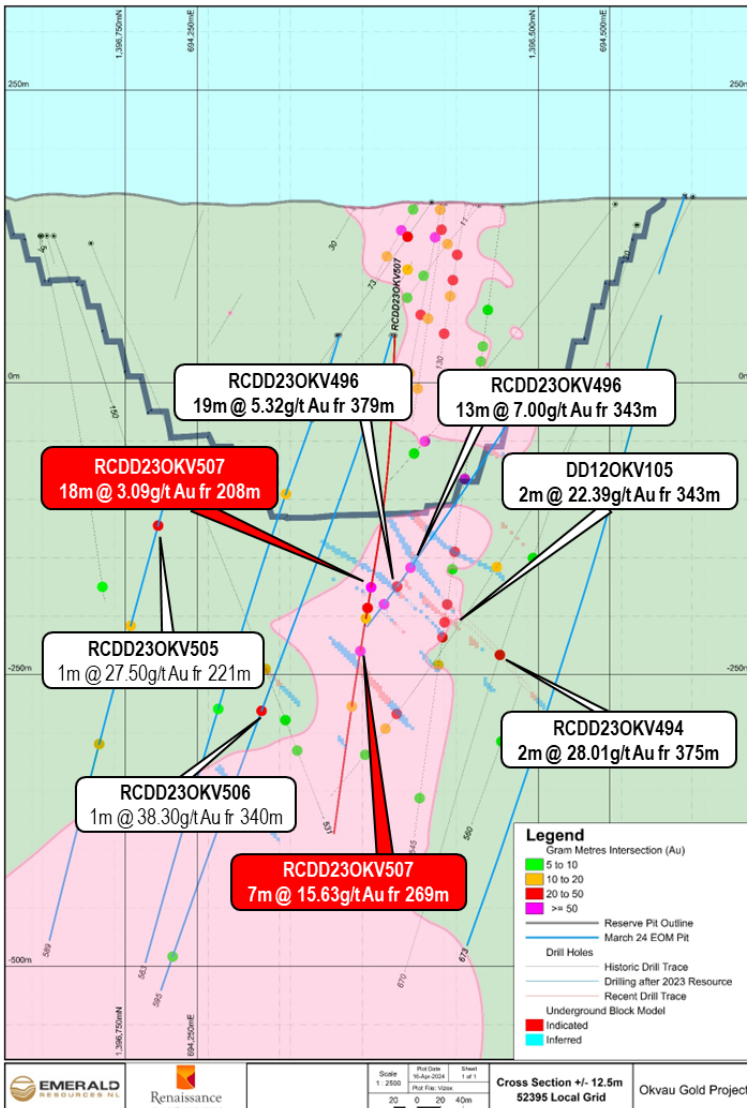


Figure 17 | Okvau Underground cross section highlighting five significant results in this announcement which are either outside the current underground resource calculation, or located in close proximity to inferred classified mineralisation (Refer Appendix Three)



Okvau Gold Project - Near Mine Exploration (EMR 100%)

The Company has continued progressing a near-mine exploration drill program, focusing on geophysical and geochemical anomalies as well as known mineralisation from previous drilling activities. Notable historical results include **8m @ 19.21g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 49.81 g/t Au from 21m (RC100KV048)¹, 3m @ 7.68g/t Au from 64m (RC23OKV462)¹ and 2m @ 10.63g/t Au from 92m (RC23OKV476)²** within a 2-kilometre radius to the north of the mine site. The drilling to date on this program includes 63 RC drill holes for 8,193m (refer Figure 18).

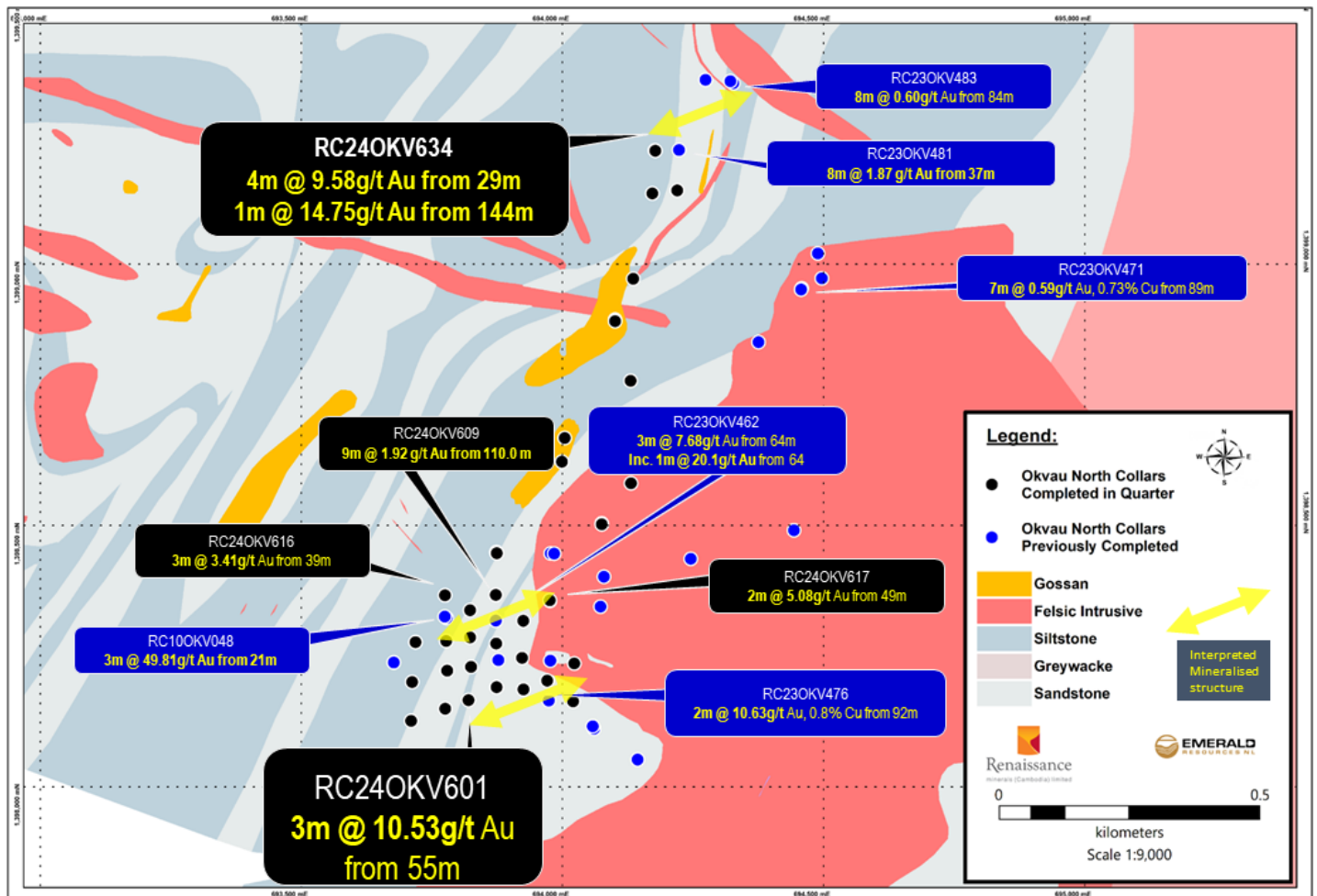
(1) refer ASX announcement 4 July 2023, (2) refer ASX announcement 30 October 2023.

During the March quarter, a total of 35 collars and 4,967m of RC drilling has been completed, with the most significant results being, **4m @ 9.58g/t from 29m (RC24OKV634), 3m @ 10.53g/t from 55m (RC24OKV601) and 1m @ 14.75g/t from 144m (RC24OKV634)** (refer Appendix Three).

The previously announced noteworthy intersections occur within a mineralised NE-trending corridor spanning a 250-metre strike distance. This structure was confirmed by the recent results such as **3m @ 3.41g/t from 39m (RC24OKV616)³ and 2m @ 5.08g/t from 49m (RC24OKV617)³**. The mineralisation is associated with massive sulphides (pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite) veining associated proximal to felsic intrusions, in a similar style to the Okvau Gold Deposit.

The significant results returned from RC24OKV634 and RC24OKV601 are interpreted as additional subparallel structures from the NE trending structure discussed above (refer Figure 18). The mineralisation identified in RC23OKV634 is located 1km to the NE of the mineralised corridor discussed above, with relatively little drill testing in between (refer Figure 18). These additional high-grade intercepts indicate that the intrusions to the north of the Okvau Gold Deposit has the potential to provide several additional sources of supplementary ore to the Okvau Gold Mine.

Figure 18 | Completed collars of the current near mine Okvau exploration drill program, plan view



Okvau Near Mine – Preak Klong (EMR: 100%)

The Company has recently completed a 38 collar (4,440m) RC drill program on the Preak Klong NW and Gossan prospects which are located within 15km of the Okvau Gold Mine - on the Preak Klong Licence. The program is designed to infill and extend the previously announced intersections listed below (refer ASX announcement 29 April 2022). The significant assays returned to date includes **3m @ 9.87 g/t Au from 139m including 1m @ 23.40g/t Au from 140m (RC24GSN043) and 3m @ 3.53g/t Au from 79m (RC24GSN039)** with more than 2,600 assays pending.

The results to date confirm a subvertical structure of high grade mineralisation associated with quartz veining and massive sulphide (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite) (refer Figures 19, 20, 21 and 22).

Previously announced intercepts (refer ASX announcement 29 April 2022):

- **1m @ 16.16g/t Au from 74m (RC09PKL001);**
- **3m @ 8.92g/t Au from 73m (DD10PKL002);**
- **4m @ 10.25g/t Au from 56m (DD11PKL006);**
- **3m @ 12.94g/t Au from 38m (DD10GSN003);**
- **3m @ 8.51g/t Au from 58m (DD11GSN009);**
- **2m @ 13.49g/t Au from 89m (DD11GSN015).**
- **3m @ 31.09g/t Au from 65m (Incl. 1.0m @ 92.1g/t Au from 67m) (RC22PRK016);**
- **2m @ 14.07g/t Au from 21m (Incl. 1.0m @ 26.2g/t Au from 21m) (RC22GSN025);**
- **5m @ 3.11g/t Au from 41m (Incl. 1.0m @ 10.1g/t Au from 42m) (RC22GSN024B);**
- **2m @ 5.95g/t Au from 30m (Incl. 1.0m @ 10.1g/t Au from 31m) (RC22GSN023).**

Subject to further work at Preak Klong and the Gossan prospects, it is expected that these projects will contribute additional open cut ore feed to the Okvau Gold Mine processing plant in coming years.

Figure 19 | Gossan and Preak Klong North West Prospects drill collar locations

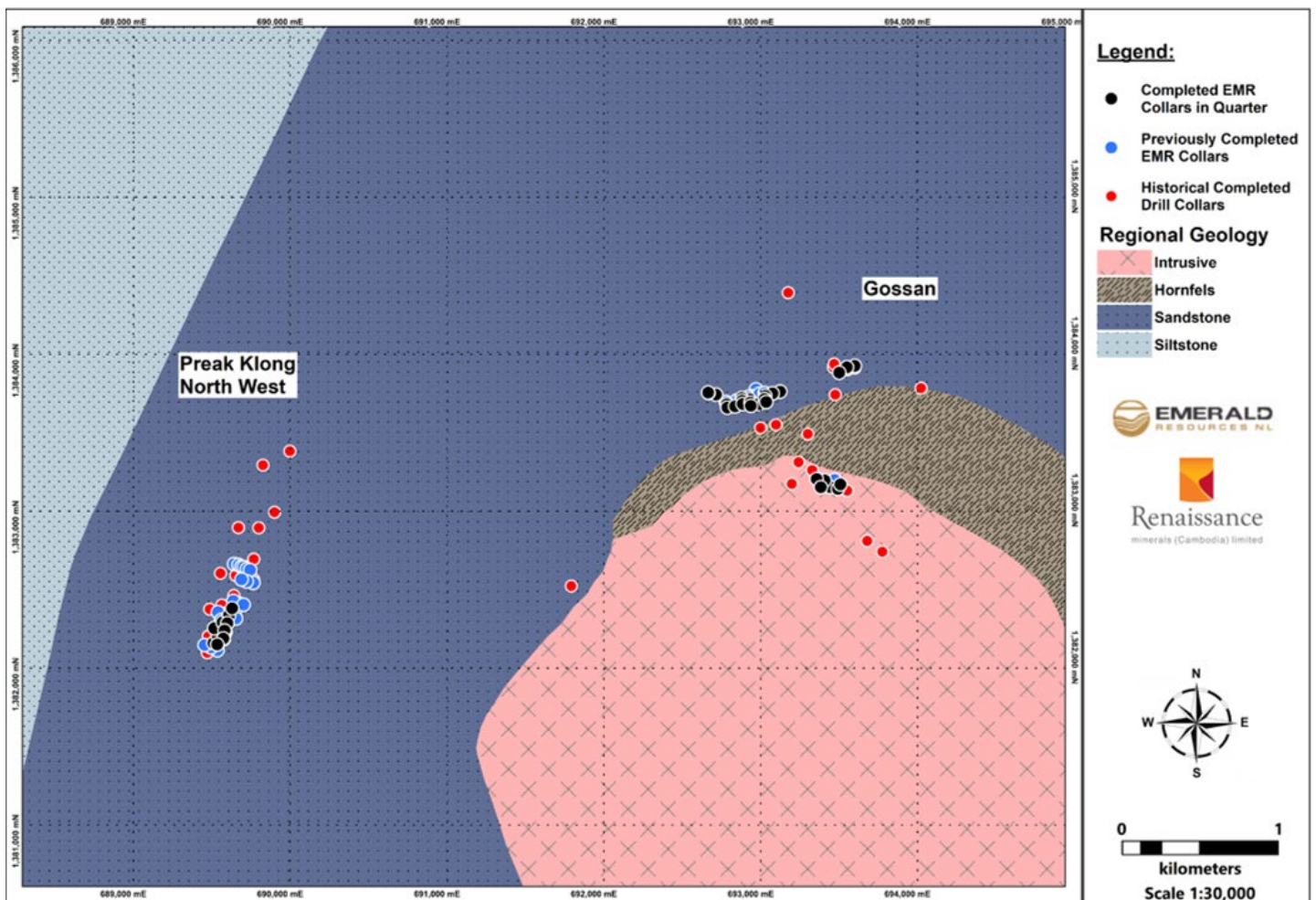


Figure 20 | Preak Klong North West Prospect drill collars with recent and previously announced significant results

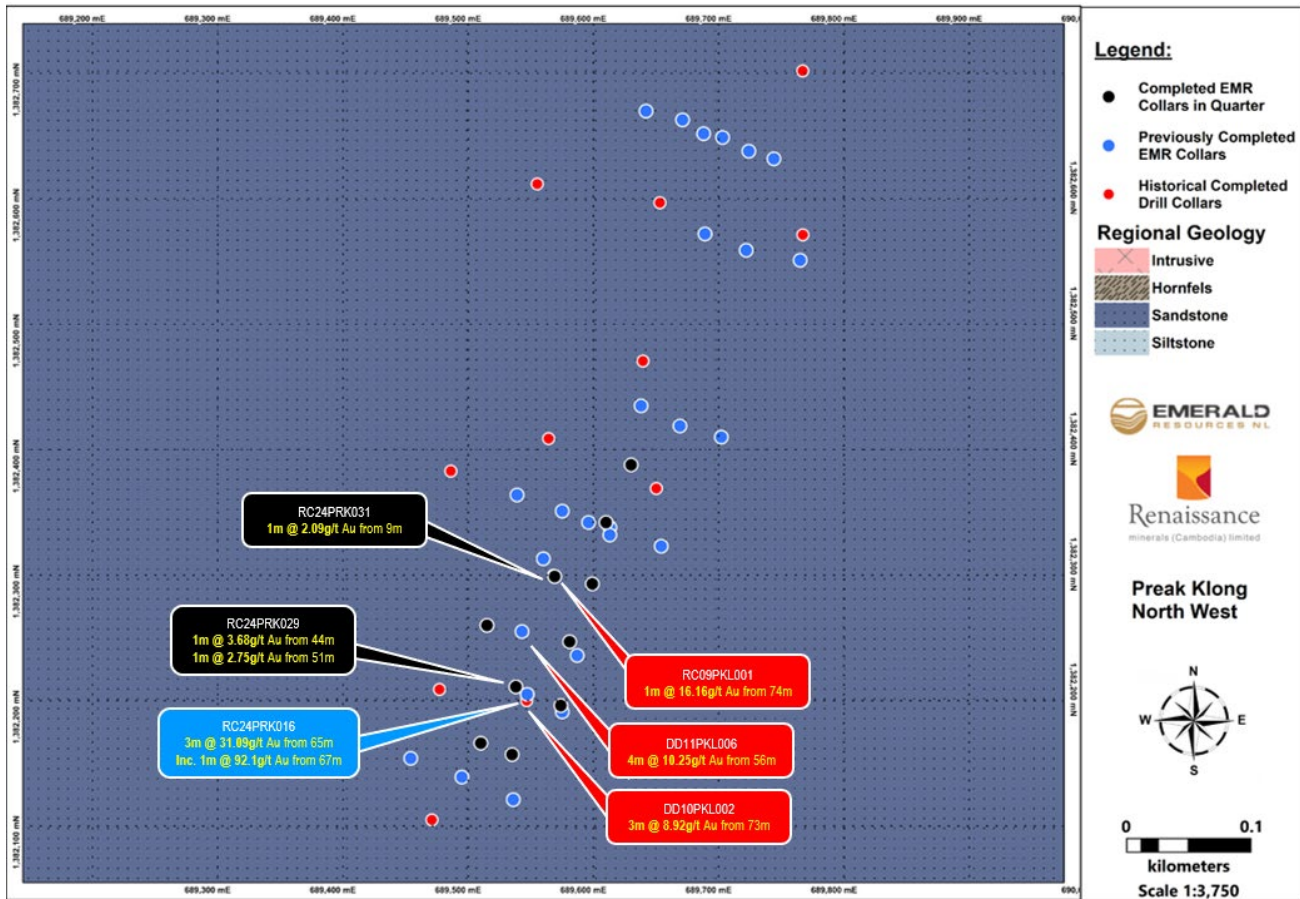


Figure 21 | Gossan Prospect drill collars with recent and previously announced significant results

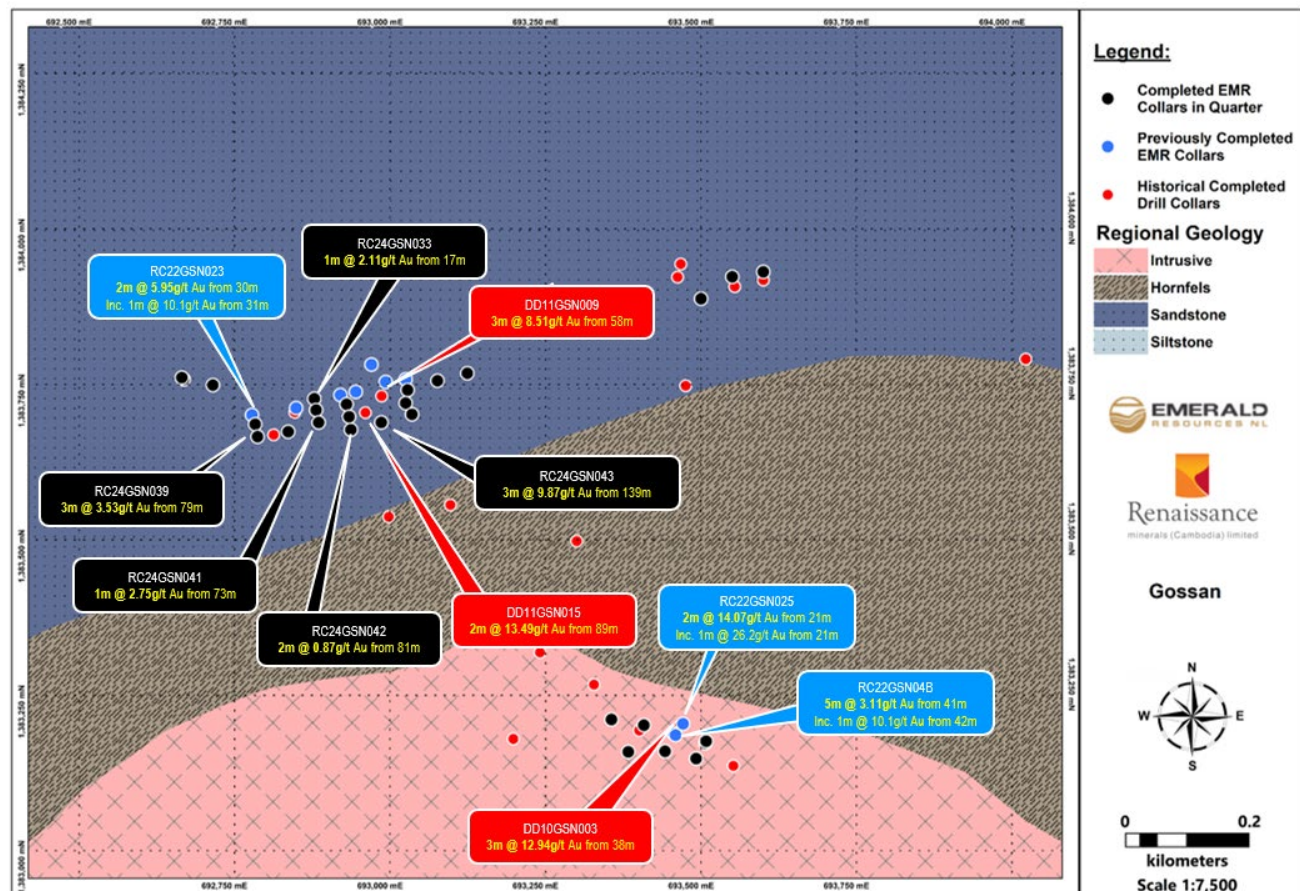
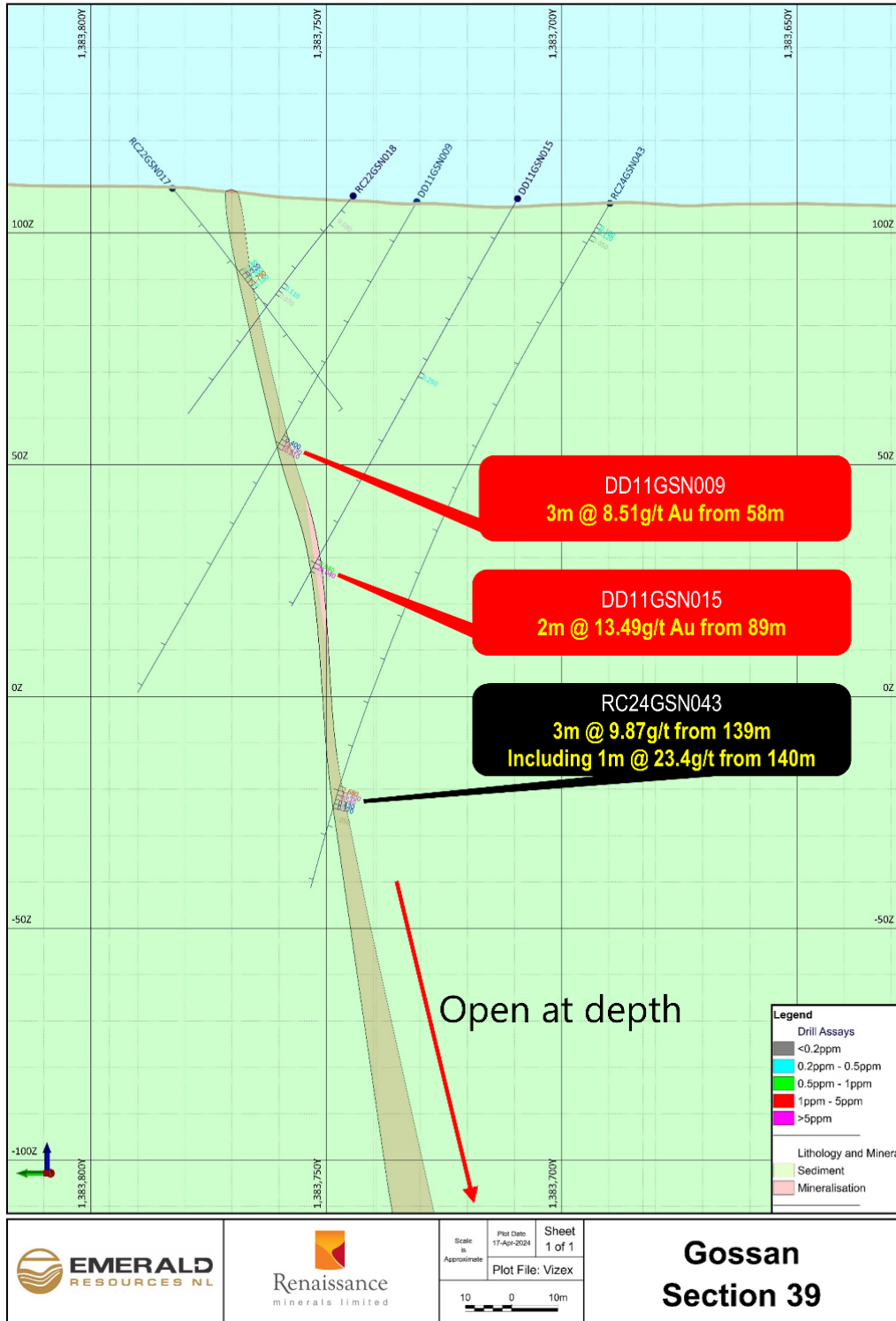


Figure 22 | Cross section of the Gossan prospect with highlighted significant intersections



This ASX release was authorised on behalf of the Emerald Board by: Morgan Hart Managing Director.

For further information please contact
Emerald Resources NL

Morgan Hart
Managing Director

About Emerald Resources NL

Overview

Emerald is a developer and explorer of gold projects. In particular, Emerald has been focused on the development and commissioning of its most advanced project, the Okvau Gold Mine in Cambodia which saw first production in June 2021. Since commercial production commenced in September 2021, Emerald has now poured over 10,000kgs of gold doré from its operations.

Emerald also holds a number of other projects in Cambodia which are made up of a combination of granted mining licences (100% owned by Emerald) and interests in joint venture agreements. Together, Emerald's interest in its Cambodian Projects covers a combined area of 1,428km².

Emerald has a controlling interest in Bullseye Mining Limited (~81%), an unlisted Australian public company with three Western Australian gold projects totalling in excess of 1,200km² of highly prospective gold tenure including the North Laverton Gold Project which covers in excess of 800km² of the entire Dingo Range greenstone belt.

Table 1 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate (refer to announcement 31 August 2023)

Resource Type	Okvau Gold Project - March 2023 Global Resource Estimate											
	Measured Resources ⁽ⁱ⁾			Indicated Resources ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			Inferred Resources ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			Total Resources		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Open Pit	2.81	0.89	80	8.36	2.24	601	0.70	1.71	4	11.24	1.90	685
Underground	-	-	-	0.6	6.20	120	0.91	6.35	185	1.510	6.29	305
Total	2.81	0.89	80	6.96	2.50	721	0.98	6.01	189	12.750	2.42	990

*tonnage is rounded to the nearest 10,000t, grade is rounded to the second decimal point and ounces are rounded to the nearest 1,000oz

Table 2 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate (refer to announcement 31 August 2023)

Okvau Gold Project - March 2023 Global Reserve Estimate			
Resource Type	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Proven	2.81	0.89	80
Probable	9.14	2.10	618
Total	11.95	1.82	698

*tonnage is rounded to the nearest 10,000t, grade is rounded to the second decimal point and ounces are rounded to the nearest 1,000oz

Table 3 | Maiden Memot Gold Project Open Pit Resource Estimate (refer to announcement 21 December 2023)

Au Lower Cut off	Memot Gold Project Resource Estimate											
	Measured Resources*			Indicated Resources*			Inferred Resources*			Total Resources		
	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz)
0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	1.84	470	8.0	1.84	470

*tonnage is rounded to the nearest 100Kt, grade is rounded to the second decimal point and ounces are rounded to the nearest 10,000oz

Forward Looking Statement

This document contains certain forward looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Emerald Resources operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding the Company's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known or unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Company, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward looking statements, which reflect the view of Emerald Resources only as of the date of this announcement. The forward looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Emerald Resources will not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this announcement except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority. This document has been prepared in compliance with the current JORC Code 2012 Edition and the ASX listing Rules.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking statements in this announcement, including with respect to any production targets and financial estimates, based on the information contained in this announcement. Reference is made to ASX Announcements dated 1 May 2017 and 26 November 2019. All material assumptions underpinning the production target, or the forecast financial information continue to apply and have not materially changed. 100% of the production target referred to in this announcement is based on Probable Ore Reserves.

Emerald has a highly experienced management team, undoubtedly one of the best credentialed gold development teams in Australia with a proven history of developing projects successfully, quickly and cost effectively. They are a team of highly competent mining engineers and geologists who have overseen the successful development of gold projects in developing countries such as the Bonikro Gold Project in Cote d'Ivoire for Equigold NL and more recently, Regis Resources Ltd.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration and Drill Results from Bullseye Recent Drilling (Appendix One) and Cambodian Recent Drilling (Appendix Three) is based on information compiled by Mr Keith King, who is an employee to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Keith King has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which 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 Keith King has reviewed the contents of this release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr King has reviewed the contents of this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new material information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix One | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Boundary and Banjawarn Prospects (Bullseye) (>2 gram metre)

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Boundary	RC24BDY146	345,274	6,971,989	495	-60	263	300	208	219	11.0	16.25
	including							208	210	2.0	77.75
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC035	345,334	6,971,945	494	-60	266	420	283	286	3.0	30.36
	including							283.46	284.17	0.7	105.00
Boundary	RC24BDY146	345,274	6,971,989	495	-60	263	300	92	96	4.0	11.42
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC035	345,334	6,971,945	494	-60	266	420	248	257	9.0	4.40
	including							254	255	1.0	34.50
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC035	345,334	6,971,945	494	-60	266	420	346	349	3.0	10.59
	including							348	349	1.0	21.10
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC035	345,334	6,971,945	494	-60	266	420	390	397	7.0	4.64
	including							395	396	1.0	28.40
Boundary	RC24BDY146	345,274	6,971,989	495	-60	263	300	267	272	5.0	4.47
Boundary	RC24BDY148	345,229	6,972,239	500	-60	267	300	222	229	7.0	3.04
Boundary	RC24BDY146	345,274	6,971,989	495	-60	263	300	293	294	1.0	18.60
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC035	345,334	6,971,945	494	-60	266	420	376	380	4.0	3.99
Banjawarn	RC24BJN012	357,859	6,948,392	500	-60	230	97	49	63	14.0	1.06
Boundary	RC24BDY146	345,274	6,971,989	495	-60	263	300	124	126	2.0	5.12
Boundary	RCDD24BDY145	345,435	6,972,009	495	-60	268	361	285	286	1.0	7.65
Banjawarn	RC24BJN002	355,272	6,950,514	500	-60	225	97	26	27	1.0	4.54
Banjawarn	RC24BJN012	357,859	6,948,392	500	-60	230	97	27	28	1.0	4.95
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC035	345,334	6,971,945	494	-60	266	420	404	409.68	5.7	0.52
Boundary	RC24BDY150	345,123	6,972,332	495	-60	264	240	41	43	2.0	1.29
Boundary	RC24BDY152	345,128	6,972,286	495	-60	269	120	104	107	3.0	0.95
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC035	345,334	6,971,945	494	-60	266	420	241	242	1.0	1.98
Boundary	RC24BDY135	345,107	6,972,217	500	-60	224	216	90	91	1.0	1.53
Boundary	RC24BDY139	345,353	6,972,257	500	-60	226	216	114	116	2.0	1.09
Boundary	RC24BDY144	345,208	6,972,185	500	-60	222	261	240	241	1.0	2.12
Boundary	RC24BDY146	345,274	6,971,989	495	-60	263	300	239	240	1.0	1.65
Banjawarn	RC24BJN006	360,003	6,945,506	500	-59	230	85	83	84	1.0	2.41

Appendix Two | JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from Recent Drilling at Boundary and Banjawarn Prospects (Bullseye)

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 30g 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance. All Bullseye reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples in the precollar. The 4m composite are determined based on areas of known very low or background mineralisation or geological assessment at the rig. The 4m program composites are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. The Bullseye drill program used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for RC and diamond samples: SGS – samples crushed and milled to <75µm and assayed using fire assay (50g) with additional AAS. Bureau Veritas – samples crushed and milled to <75µm (90% pass) and assayed using fire assay (40g) with additional AAS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (eg 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"> • A Schramm 685 drill rig with a 5.5-inch hammer and a Schramm 450 with a 5.375-inch hammer is used for RC drilling. • 5 3/8 hole were used to drill the RC holes. A UDR1000 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • All Bullseye holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken at 10m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.
Drill sample recovery	<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"> • RC drill sample recovery averaged better than 99%.
Logging	<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 RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralization and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • This sample technique is industry standard and is deemed appropriate for the material. • All RC samples were put through a fixed cone splitter at 1m intervals with the sample reduced to between a 2kg to 5kg sample. • The drilling used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie for RC samples: SGS– samples are dried at 105° Celsius, crushed and milled to 85% passing -75µm. Assay was 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. Bureau Veritas– samples are dried at 105° Celsius, crushed and milled to 90% passing -75µm. Assay was 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are sent to the accredited SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold or the accredited Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie for 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Field duplicates were collected at the rig, directly from the cyclone at a rate of one in every 50 samples for the entire program. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> • All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • Data verification and validation procedures undertaken included checks on collar position against design and site survey collar pick-ups by Licenced on site surveyors. Hole depths were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. All down hole surveys were exposed to rigorous QAQC and drill traces were plotted in 3D for validation and assessment of global deviation trends.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used is MGA_94. The creation of the topographic surface is based on a site survey pick-up in March 2014 by GEMS (Glockner Engineering and Mining Services, licenced Australian surveyors) and again in July 2014, August 2015 and August 2017 of all drill holes and surface contour points in GDA_94. Collars drilled prior to 20 December 2023 have been picked up using Trimble RTK DGPS by Insight UAS authorised surveyors. Drillholes drilled after 20 December 2023 have been picked up using a hand GPS. These collars will be picked up using DGPS in future survey campaigns. It is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up relevant collars prior to any resource calculation. All Bullseye drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~5m intervals for the drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources. The drill program adopted a standard sample length of 1.0m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples were sampled as single 1m calico samples, each with a unique sample number. These calicos were collected from the drill sites in allotments of 1 tonne bulka bags. These bulka bags were loaded by Bullseye field staff and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie or Bureau Veritas by road transport supplied by the relevant laboratory. Zones of waste a sampled as a composite sample using the spear sampling technique. If the composite returns an anomalous value, the individual 1m samples (collected and stored at the time of drilling) are submitted for analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. Keith King completed his most recent site visit and lab audit of both the SGS Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie laboratories in September 2023.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from Boundary and Banjawarn Prospects

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 Bullseye Gold Prospects are 100% held by Bullseye Mining Limited (EMR-81%). The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology comprises a basalt country rock and BIF with intrusions of various composition and ages. All Boundary prospects are associated with an approximately 45 degree to subvertical dipping mineralised lode (or sheets) that have formed in association with the basalt/BIF contact and Orogenic hydrothermal mineralisation typical of the WA goldfield. Gold Mineralisation is as shallow as a few metres below surface, extends to some 300m below surface and is open at depth. The weathering profile displays a surface laterite, followed by clay/saprolite weathering predominately in association with the weathered basalt. Saprock is encountered earlier in association with weathered BIF. Global fresh rock is encountered from 70m down hole, but weathering is not well advanced at Neptune and hard saprock and fresh rock are encountered in more shallow horizons.
Drill hole Information	<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 drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of significant drilling results are shown in Appendix One.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar; - dip and azimuth of the hole; - down hole length and interception depth; - hole length. <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No high grade top cuts have been applied. • The reported significant intersections in Appendix One are above 2 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 0.5g/t.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 drill hole 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	<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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<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"> • All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix One.
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> • Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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"> • Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.

Appendix Three | New Significant Intercepts Okvau Underground, Okvau Near Mine exploration, Memot Resource definition infill and Preak Klong Exploration Drill Programs (>2 gram metre)

Project Name	Hole Name	Easting IND60	Northing IND60	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
							(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	ppm	ppm	ppm
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV507	694,363	1,396,580	40	309	-88	681	269	276	7	15.63	1.21	362	15	32
	including							269	271	2	41.89	2.15	905	11	25
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV507	694,363	1,396,580	40	309	-88	681	208	226	18	3.09	0.86	70	29	48
	including							208	209	1	19.70	1.30	470	16	45
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV558	694,303	1,396,521	115	337	-78	722	597	611	14	3.59	5.38	729	262	280
	including							600	601	1	17.10	56.00	1,920	3,250	3,430
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV507	694,363	1,396,580	40	309	-88	681	234	236	2	10.29	0.85	491	29	29
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV507	694,363	1,396,580	40	309	-88	681	315	326	11	1.62	0.22	111	6	27
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV507	694,363	1,396,580	40	309	-88	681	654	662	8	1.82	0.24	177	8	38
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV507	694,363	1,396,580	40	309	-88	681	243	245	2	6.79	0.18	277	4	33
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV556	694,294	1,396,529	115	330	-74	571	509	514	5	1.72	1.14	443	29	44
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV554W1	694,538	1,396,404	160	307	-71	767	459	462	3	2.48	assays pending			
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV556	694,294	1,396,529	115	330	-74	571	545	546	1	6.78	1.00	373	11	25
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV554A	694,538	1,396,404	159	307	-71	569	460	462	2	2.83	assays pending			
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV556	694,294	1,396,529	115	330	-74	571	414	415	1	5.15	2.00	365	53	67
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV556	694,294	1,396,529	115	330	-74	571	454	455	1	4.48	2.60	86	74	32
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV519	694,330	1,396,614	40	307	-74	563	540	543	3	1.01	2.27	863	47	76
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV558	694,303	1,396,521	115	337	-78	722	417	418	1	2.77	4.10	560	82	170
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV558	694,303	1,396,521	115	337	-78	722	645	649	4	0.83	0.79	864	5	30
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV554W1	694,538	1,396,404	160	307	-71	767	507	508	1	1.93	assays pending			
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV556	694,294	1,396,529	115	330	-74	571	472	473	1	1.51	0.40	71	15	46
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV556	694,294	1,396,529	115	330	-74	571	501	502	1	1.63	4.20	134	320	471
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV558	694,303	1,396,521	115	337	-78	722	542	543	1	1.91	5.10	1,840	61	71
Okvau UG	RCDD23OKV558	694,303	1,396,521	115	337	-78	722	689	691	2	0.95	0.90	269	43	17
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV634	694,596	1,398,896	196	90	-55	153	29	33	4	9.58	0.58	213	8	26
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV601	694,239	1,397,845	150	360	-60	91	55	58	3	10.53	0.77	585	6	53
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV634	694,596	1,398,896	196	90	-55	153	144	145	1	14.75	0.60	585	22	49
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV616	694,242	1,398,017	146	360	-60	135	39	42	3	3.41	1.20	81	34	54
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV617	694,394	1,398,036	137	360	-55	159	49	51	2	5.08	3.30	127	114	88
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV610	694,292	1,397,953	142	360	-52	150	66	68	2	3.76	0.65	58	24	54
Okvau Near Mine	RC23OKV562	694,736	1,396,970	137	357	-55	140	69	73	4	1.61	0.05	161	6	39
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV617	694,394	1,398,036	137	360	-55	159	127	130	3	1.72	0.53	189	20	105
Okvau Near Mine	RC23OKV561	694,720	1,396,989	139	310	-55	180	67	69	2	2.23	0.05	85	6	38
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV617	694,394	1,398,036	137	360	-55	159	32	38	6	0.59	0.63	71	55	86
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV623	694,494	1,398,183	137	360	-55	150	64	68	4	1.00	assays pending			
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV568	695,468	1,395,250	158	90	-55	105	70	72	2	1.68	0.75	287	3	47
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV615	694,242	1,397,965	144	360	-62	132	14	16	2	1.26	0.70	170	28	40
Okvau Near Mine	RC23OKV562	694,736	1,396,970	137	357	-55	140	94	96	2	1.24	0.05	65	3	33
Okvau Near Mine	RC23OKV563	694,743	1,396,964	137	313	-55	140	118	120	2	0.84	0.05	214	4	37
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV631	694,554	1,398,651	159	360	-55	123	15	17	2	1.18	0.30	746	5	26
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV632	694,591	1,398,814	188	90	-55	120	78	80	2	0.87	0.08	149	5	56
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV568	695,468	1,395,250	158	90	-55	105	28	29	1	1.57	0.20	172	3	32
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV616	694,242	1,398,017	146	360	-60	135	14	16	2	0.93	0.25	125	3	47
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV620	694,194	1,398,045	148	360	-52	153	15	18	3	0.64	0.12	7	7	41
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV622	694,293	1,398,126	147	90	-55	164	39	42	3	0.67	0.27	1,418	3	21
Okvau Near Mine	RC24OKV627	694,423	1,398,346	145	360	-55	90	2	5	3	0.81	0.20	1,678	4	28

Project Name	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
							(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	ppm	ppm	ppm
Memot	RC24MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	225	-70	187	63	67	4	13.49	assays pending			
	including							63	65	2	26.31				
Memot	RC24MMT159	633,704	1,318,001	47	225	-57	156	72	75	3	13.95	assays pending			
	including							73	74	1	36.40				
Memot	RC24MMT155	633,477	1,318,197	43	225	-76	193	146	148	2	12.49	18.15	523	2,026	2,129
	including							146	147	1	23.60	33.40	814	3,790	3,990
Memot	RC24MMT157	633,563	1,317,931	48	225	-60	198	143	144	1	23.10	3.90	272	54	245
Memot	RC24MMT157	633,563	1,317,931	48	225	-60	198	52	56	4	4.57	12.05	2,234	124	732
Memot	RC24MMT157	633,563	1,317,931	48	225	-60	198	173	174	1	16.40	0.90	129	4	50
Memot	RC24MMT164	633,774	1,317,998	48	225	-62	144	39	40	1	16.05	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT042	633,790	1,317,955	48	225	-65	634	353	355	2	6.73	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT163	633,783	1,317,925	48	225	-61	18	8	17	9	1.07	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT151	633,803	1,317,812	49	225	-65	126	1	5	4	2.17	1.70	372	119	132
Memot	RC24MMT171	633,566	1,318,073	45	225	-63	55	46	51	5	1.87	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT064	633,716	1,317,857	49	225	-60	375	191	197	6	1.52	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT169	633,438	1,317,806	47	225	-57	102	53	56	3	1.75	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT157	633,563	1,317,931	48	225	-60	198	65	66	1	3.52	0.90	180	44	76
Memot	RC24MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	225	-70	187	85	88	3	1.36	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	225	-70	187	152	153	1	3.77	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT064	633,716	1,317,857	49	225	-60	375	101	103	2	1.78	1.20	254	53	132
Memot	RC24MMT165	633,640	1,317,932	49	225	-56	168	0	4	4	0.68	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT165	633,640	1,317,932	49	225	-56	168	56	57	1	2.52	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT165	633,640	1,317,932	49	225	-56	168	65	66	1	3.23	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT169	633,438	1,317,806	47	225	-57	102	66	68	2	1.30	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT064	633,716	1,317,857	49	225	-60	375	50	52	2	1.55	2.15	198	46	33
Memot	RC24MMT157	633,563	1,317,931	48	225	-60	198	194	195	1	1.75	10.10	2,390	35	589
Memot	RC24MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	225	-70	187	35	36	1	1.97	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT163	633,783	1,317,925	48	225	-61	18	0	2	2	0.95	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT164	633,774	1,317,998	48	225	-62	144	95	96	1	1.80	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT169	633,438	1,317,806	47	225	-57	102	24	25	1	1.85	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT172	633,648	1,318,151	45	225	-64	108	13	14	1	2.37	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT172	633,648	1,318,151	45	225	-64	108	80	82	2	0.96	assays pending			
Memot	RC24MMT173	633,698	1,318,202	45	225	-64	146	4	7	3	0.73	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT042	633,790	1,317,955	48	225	-65	634	363.8	364.8	1	1.99	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT064	633,716	1,317,857	49	225	-60	375	240	241	1	1.74	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT064	633,716	1,317,857	49	225	-60	375	294	295	1	1.72	assays pending			
Memot	RCDD24MMT064	633,716	1,317,857	49	225	-60	375	339	341	2	0.86	assays pending			
Preak Kloug	RC24GSN043	692,986	1,383,691	110	350	-60	162	139	142	3	9.87	assays pending			
	including							140	141	1	23.40				
Preak Kloug	RC24GSN039	692,787	1,383,668	110	350	-55	126	79	82	3	3.53	assays pending			
Preak Kloug	RC24PRK029	689,538	1,382,212	130	290	-50	99	44	45	1	3.68	assays pending			
Preak Kloug	RC24GSN041	692,885	1,383,691	110	350	-55	102	73	74	1	2.75	assays pending			
Preak Kloug	RC24PRK029	689,538	1,382,212	130	290	-50	99	51	54	3	1.06	assays pending			
Preak Kloug	RC24GSN033	692,878	1,383,729	110	350	-55	69	17	18	1	2.11	assays pending			
Preak Kloug	RC24GSN042	692,934	1,383,700	110	350	-55	111	81	83	2	0.87	assays pending			
Preak Kloug	RC24PRK031	689,569	1,382,300	130	290	-55	123	9	10	1	2.09	assays pending			

Appendix Four | JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from New Significant Intercepts on the Okvau, Okvau Near mine, Memot and Preak Klong Drill Programs
 (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance. For the recent exploration drilling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples in the precollar. The 4m program composited are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter or three staged riffle splitter at the drill rig to produce a 2-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with 80% of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. The Exploration drill samples preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample using Fire Assay with AAS finish on and Aqua Regia digest of the lead collection button. Multi-element assay is completed at ALS, Perth, Australia on a 1g pulp subsample digested by Aqua Regia and determined by ICP-AES or ICP-MS for lowest available detection for the respective element. The "Okvau Close Spaced" Drilling was carried out by the he Okvau Mine Site laboratory using Aqua Regia digest with a AAS finish. Historical drilling results in this ASX release refer to historical drilling records from OZ minerals completed in 2010. Historical RC drilling samples were through a cyclone on a 1 metre basis. The specific sub-sampling equipment utilised is not known and therefore representivity is not known. Soil samples (approximately 1000g) are collected to avoid any surface contamination from shallow (generally +/-20-30cm deep) shovel holes to selectively sample pisolite bearing laterite soil material and are used to define areas of interest and mineralised system footprints. Soil auger samples (approx. 500g) are collected from hand auger refusal depth in in-situ weathered bedrock (B/C horizon soil transition). The sample is sieved to collect a sample passing 2mm. Where transported material is not penetrated no sample is taken to avoid spurious anomalism in transported material and assist in confirming bedrock geology. This sampling is preferred to constrain areas of interest and/or drill targets. Soil sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold and multi-element assays are conducted at ALS Brisbane, Australia utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample digested by Aqua Regia and analysed by ICP-MS. Rock chip samples are collected as niche samples of rock material of specific style or character of interest. A target sample weight of 3-5kg is collected for assay. Sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample using Fire Assay with AAS finish on and Aqua Regia digest of the lead collection button. Multi-element assay is completed at ALS, Brisbane, Australia utilising a 4 acid digest of a 1g subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample and determination by ICP-AES or ICP-MS for lowest available detection for the respective element. Oxide matrix standards, field duplicates and pulp blanks are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg 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"> A track mounted UDR650 rig is used to drill 5.5-inch RC precollar holes and a LF90 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. The "Okvau Close Spaced" drilling was completed using a A Schramm T450WS/BH mounted on tracked drill rig is used to drill 5.51-inch. Recent drilling used a REFLEX survey tool to survey hole deviation. A typical downhole survey was taken at 12m depth and then every 30m to the end of hole. Surveying of RC holes utilises 6m of stainless drill rod to negate the magnetic interference from the rod string and hammer assembly. All readings showed that down hole were within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<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"> All RC 1m samples and sub-samples (pre- and post-split) are weighed at the rig, to check that there is adequate sample material for assay. Any wet or damp samples are noted and that information is recorded in the database; samples are usually dry. The drilling results relate to historical sampling results. Drill recoveries are not known.
Logging	<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 RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. In addition, the magnetic susceptibility of all samples is routinely measured. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features. Standard field data are similarly recorded (qualitatively) routinely by a geologist for all soil sampling sites. Emerald cannot verify the detail and full scope of the historical logging from the available reports.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. All samples except for the "Okvau Close Spaced" drilling samples, were prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample preparation facility in Phnom Penh; and that facility has been inspected, at the request of the Company, numerous times and most recently by Mr Keith King in April 2022. Samples are dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 105°C. This sample technique is industry standard and is deemed appropriate for the material. The Okvau Mine site lab is not accredited. The historical data available to Emerald is such that Emerald cannot reliably confirm that the historical RC samples were dry and free of free of significant contamination. Emerald cannot specifically confirm that the RC drilling results have not been compromised due to excessive moisture of contamination. The historical data available is such that Emerald cannot reliably confirm the specific subsampling techniques and sample preparation used to generate samples to be sent for assay. It is not known whether a subsample was retained as a geological record. No review of historic sampling practices has been completed nor was possible from the data available to Emerald for this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for single Aqua Regia digest with a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish. Samples are sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia and ALS Lab Perth, Australia, for multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest then via a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. This method has a lower detection limit of 1ppm gold. Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs and pulp blanks into all batches - usually 1 of each for every 20 field samples. Additional blanks used are home-made from barren quarry basalt. QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation, and any problems are investigated before results are released to the market - no issues were raised with the results reported here. All assay data, including internal and external QAQC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. Drill samples for the historical results followed the above assaying methodology except the sample preparation occurred in the ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos. Samples processed at the Okvau Mine Site laboratory (Okvau Close Spaced Drill samples) were analysed using Aqua Regia digest with a AAS finish.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place. The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. All field data associated with drilling and sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place. Historical sampling and assay verification processes are unknown. No sample recording procedures are known for reported data from historic drilling.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst, all sample locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values), not all samples were insitu. All locations are surveyed to IND60 or WGS84 as specified in Appendix Three.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values). The locations of all holes used in Mineral Resource estimates are verified or amended by survey using a differential GPS by and external contractor with excellent accuracy in all dimensions using a local base station reference). The newly reported collars of holes drilled have been picked up by a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment. Down-hole surveys are routinely undertaken at 30m intervals for all types of drilling, using a single-shot or multi-shot REFLEX survey tool (operated by the driller and checked by the supervising geologist).
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. Drilling has been done at various orientations. Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low. Soil sampling grids are of appropriate orientation to cover the observed mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody for all drill samples from the drill rig and soil/auger samples from the field to the ALS Sample Preparation facility in Phnom Penh is managed by Renaissance personnel. Drill samples are transported from the drill site to the Okvau exploration core farm, where they are logged and all samples are batched up for shipment to Phnom Penh. Sample submission forms are sent to the ALS Sample Prep facility in paper form (with the samples themselves) and also as an electronic copy. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form prior to the commencement of any sample preparation. ALS is responsible for shipping sample pulps from Phnom Penh to the analytical laboratories in Vientiane, Brisbane and Perth and all samples are tracked via their Global Enterprise Management System. All bulk residues are stored permanently at the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh or at a company leased storage area in the Memot town. No information is available regarding sample security procedures for the historical drilling results reported.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. Comprehensive QAQC audits have been conducted on this project by Duncan Hackman (August 2009, February 2010 & November 2011), SRK (February 2013) and Nola Hackman (January 2014), Wolfe (July 2015). Mr Brett Gossage reviewed the data used in the Okvau Resource up to December 2016 and concluded that there are no concerns about data quality. Keith King completed his most recent site visit and lab audit of the ALS Phnom Penh and Vientiane facilities in October 2023. No review has been completed due to data availability for historical drilling. Due to the critical importance to production, the Okvau Mine site lab has regular internal audits completed. Including routine checks of selected assays being sent to external laboratories for umpire checks.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from New Significant Intercepts Okvau Drill Programs

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 Okvau and Memot licences are held (100%) in the name of Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emerald Resources NL (EMR). EMR are in a Joint Venture agreement on the Antrong North and South Licences where the Company and earn up to an 80% share. The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been completed by previous explorers; Oxiana and Oz Minerals including soil sampling, geophysical data collection and drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold occurrences within the licences is interpreted as either a "intrusion-related gold system" or "Porphyry" related mineralisation. Gold mineralization is hosted within quartz and/or sulphide veins and associated within or proximal distance to a Cretaceous age diorite.
Drill hole Information	<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 drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar; - dip and azimuth of the hole; - down hole length and interception depth; - hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of significant drilling in Appendix Three.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high grade top cuts have been applied. The reported significant intersections in Appendix Three are above 2 gram metre Au intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 0.5g/t Au. Cu significant intersections allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 2,000ppm Cu.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 drill hole 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	<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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<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"> All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix Three.
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> All mineralisation is associated with visible amounts of pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 drilling programs are being planned on additional nearby targets. Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.