



EXPLORATION UPDATE – MEKA PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Directors of eMetals Limited (ASX:**EMT**) (**eMetals**) (**Company**) wish to provide an update on its recent exploration activities at the Meka Project in the Murchison Region of Western Australia, approximately 110 kilometres west of Cue.

Highlights:

- **A total of 151 hand auger samples were completed**
- **Samples were submitted to Intertek for multielement analysis with no significant results returned**

The Meka Project (E20/0976) is an unexplored magnetic anomaly located in the Murchison Region, approximately 110 kilometres west of Cue. A number of magnetic anomalies lie directly along strike from the Gnangooragoo Complex on the interpreted terrane boundary between the Murchison Domain and the Narryer Terrane and comprise of a series of prominent magnetic features composed of both positive and negative amplitude magnetic anomalies. A number of these magnetic anomalies are present within proximity to the interpreted terrane boundary and represent exploration opportunities untested to date. Following on from recent reconnaissance and mapping activities the Company has completed an initial hand auger geochemical program which was mobilised in December 2024. The program targeted a number of geophysical anomalies defined by the airborne survey completed in 2023. A total of 151 hand auger samples were collected along old fence lines and tracks with an average depth of one metre. Samples were collected on wide line spacing (N-S) and on 200 metre spacing along each line.

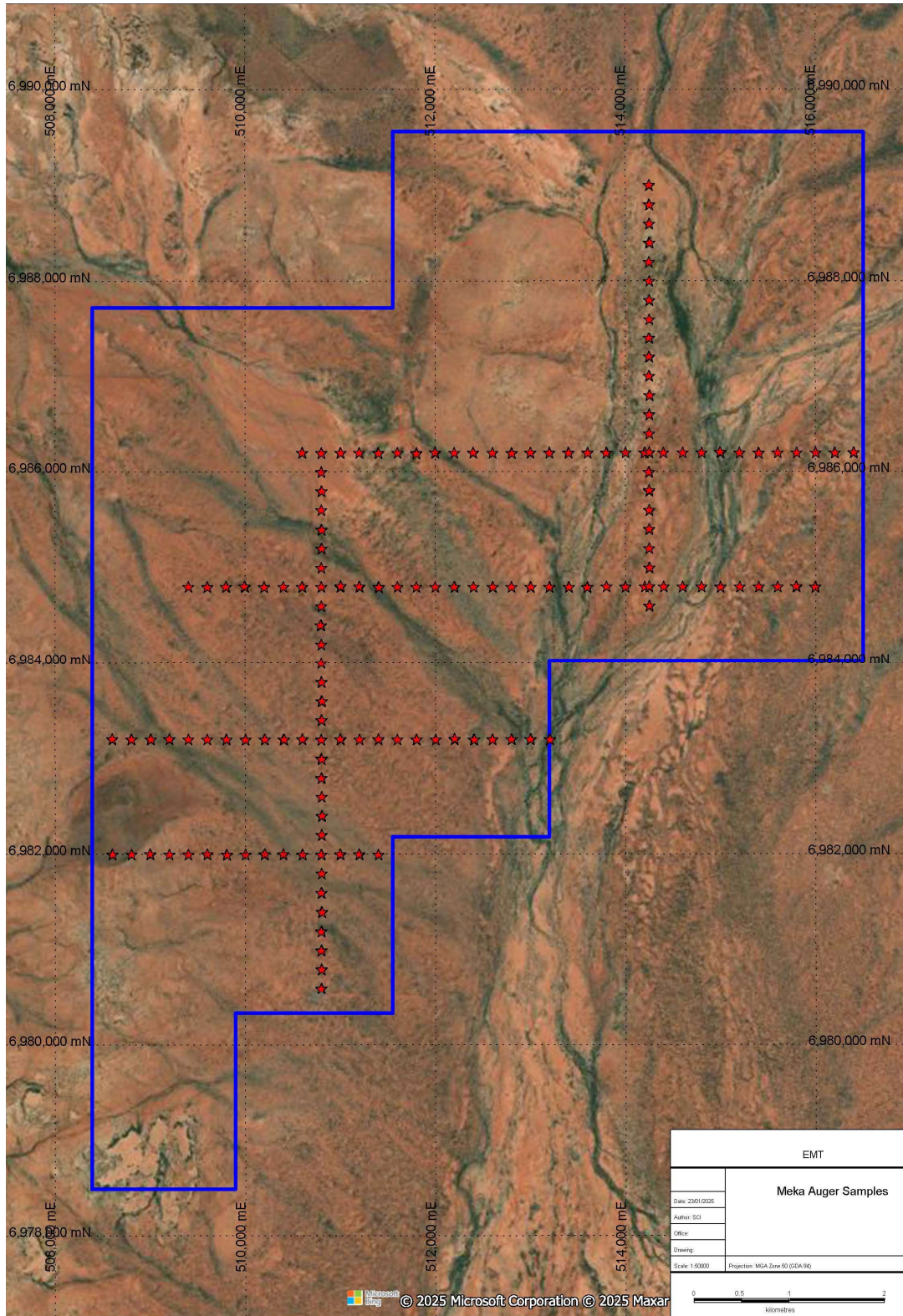


Figure 1: Meka auger sample locations

Samples were submitted to Intertek for multielement ICP analysis with no significant results returned. A review of sample locations relative to any geophysical anomalies will now be completed to ensure the defined targets have been adequately tested.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of eMetals Limited.

For, and on behalf of, the Board of the Company

Mathew Walker

Director

EMETALS Limited

-ENDS-

Shareholders and other interested parties can speak to Mr Mathew Walker if they have any queries in relation to this announcement: +61 8 9463 2463.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Simon Coxhell. Mr Coxhell is a consultant geologist for eMetals and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Coxhell has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are 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' ("JORC Code"). Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About E-Metals Limited

E-Metals Limited (ASX: EMT) is a mining exploration company focused on rare earth, precious, and base metals. Its recent strategic acquisition of the Mubende Gold Project in central Uganda spans 202 square kilometres, including the highly prospective Bukuya prospect, with ongoing artisanal mining over 600 meters of strike. The project offers significant growth potential, with mineralisation open along strike and at depth.

In Western Australia, E-Metals holds:

- **Meka Project:** An unexplored magnetic anomaly in the Murchison Region, approximately 110 kilometres west of Cue.
- **Salmon Gums Project:** Seven exploration licenses in the Albany Fraser Range, prospective for gold and rare earth elements.

E-Metals is focused on unlocking value from its high-potential African and Australian projects.

<u>Category</u>	<u>ASX Code</u>	<u>Number</u>
Issued Ordinary Shares	EMT	850,000,000
Options (\$0.03 – 30 September 2025)	EMTO	420,000,000

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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"> Auger sampling was undertaken along station tracks, and fence lines and accessible areas on a nominal 200m X 1500 m staggered grid pattern. Hole depths ranged from 0.5 m to a maximum depth of 2 metres. Approximately 500 grams of sample was collected from each sample collected. Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with estimated accuracy of +/-5 metres. Analysis was conducted by submitting the 500 grams sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Intertek Laboratories for gold analysis via Aqua Regia digest followed by ICP MS. . Samples were analysed for low level gold, and multielement analysis at a 1 ppb detection limit.
Drilling techniques	<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"> Open Hole Auger sampling was used for collection of the samples with a maximum depth of 2 metres drilled.
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"> One sample per hole/sample site collected. There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias.
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"> Samples were logged for colour and sample type/depth. All samples were logged, in a qualitative manner.
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"> No core Sample preparation for all recent samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Interte Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying, followed by rotary splitting and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. QC for sub sampling follows Intertek procedures. No field duplicates were taken. No Blanks were inserted. No Standards were inserted. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (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 methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Extractions are considered near total. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> The Company's Geologists and field assistant has visually reviewed the samples collected. No twin holes drilled Data and related information is stored in a validated Mapinfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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"> All sample locations have been located by GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-5m. Location grid of plans and coordinates in this release samples use MGA94, Z50 datum. No Topographic data was used .
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"> The samples are nominally spaced on a 200 metre (E-W spacing) with variable line spacings of 1000-2000 metres (N-S). Data and sample spacing is wide and insufficient at this stage to determine any likely trends . No Sample compositing has occurred.
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"> The orientation of sampling is considered wide spaced and considered first pass and there is not enough data to determine bias if any.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to Genalysis for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.
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"> No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code 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 areas covered by geochemical sampling are located on granted exploration tenements east of Cue, in the Murchison District of WA. The tenement is in good standing No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.
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"> The areas subject to geochemical sampling has not previously been evaluated in a broad manner by other parties. Data evaluation and capture is ongoing.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area consists of variable shallow overburden, sub outcropping principally granitic rocks. No known mineralization is known in the area, and the project is considered grass roots.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole 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 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 metres) 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"> • Auger geochemical sampling was completed, given the large number of auger geochemical holes and the nature of the drilling and sampling completed, it is considered not relevant/appropriate to include the coordinates of all holes. • Hole depths ranged from 0.5-2 metres vertical depth and all were vertical. Coordinates were all captured with a hand held GPS and are considered accurate to +/- 5 metres. • Sample Locations are shown in the figures in the announcement.
<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 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 averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. • No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. • No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation 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 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, shallow auger drilling •
<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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps are included in main body of 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"> • No significant results were returned.
<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"> • All available relevant data has been reported.
<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"> • Future sampling is being considered to further evaluate the geophysical anomalies.