

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

1st September, 2011

**EMERGENT IDENTIFIES SIGNIFICANT GOLD AND BASE METAL TARGETS AT
GLENGARRY PROJECT IN WA**

KEY POINTS

- **High priority 8km² copper-gold anomaly identified at Diamond Well.**
- **Numerous high priority copper, gold, silver and lead targets warranting drilling.**
- **Significant lead anomaly identified in the strike extension to Ivernia's Cortez Prospect at Mt Bartle.**

Emergent Resources Limited (ASX: EMG) (Emergent or The Company) is pleased to report that it has identified a number of significant copper-gold, silver, lead and uranium targets through its latest exploration activities on its 100% owned Glengarry Project area near Wiluna in the northern goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company used Mobile Metal Ion (MMI)¹ soil geochemistry to test priority gold, base metals and uranium exploration targets identified in a collaborative study with the CSIRO's Minerals and Environmental Sensing Group.

The sampling identified a number of high priority and priority targets for follow-up exploration work, most notably an 8km² copper-gold anomaly on the Company's 100% owned Diamond Well licence (E51/1204).

Emergent is currently planning the next exploration phase at Glengarry which will include ground work and drilling of the high priority targets.

Parts of the regions tested include the same geological setting (Killara Formation) as those containing several significant copper intersections recently reported by Ventnor Resources (ASX: VRX, 29th August, 2011) and Sipa Resources (ASX: SRI, 19th August, 2011), at Thaduna. Results reported include 5.57% Cu over 11 metres and 3.7% Cu over 8 metres respectively.

Commenting on the results of Emergent's recent exploration activities at Glengarry, CEO, Nathan Lude, said: "I am pleased that the systematic and carefully considered approach to our exploration at Glengarry has paid off. Furthermore, the many, high quality targets generated as a result of the studies we undertook with the CSIRO have validated our exploration approach."

¹ MMI is a proven, highly sensitive geochemical exploration method whereby Mobile Metal Ions, adsorbed onto the surface of screened soil particles, are dissolved using patented chemical leaches and analysed at Parts per Billion (ppb) levels. This method is more sensitive than conventional geochemical methods.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

The MMI survey involved the collection of 1217 soil samples (excluding standards and duplicates) on 6 separate 200 x 200 m grids. Each grid covered a specific target, which includes redox and pH-driven uranium mineralisation and several spot occurrences of alunite, which is possibly associated with base metal mineralisation identified through a collaborative study with the CSIRO.

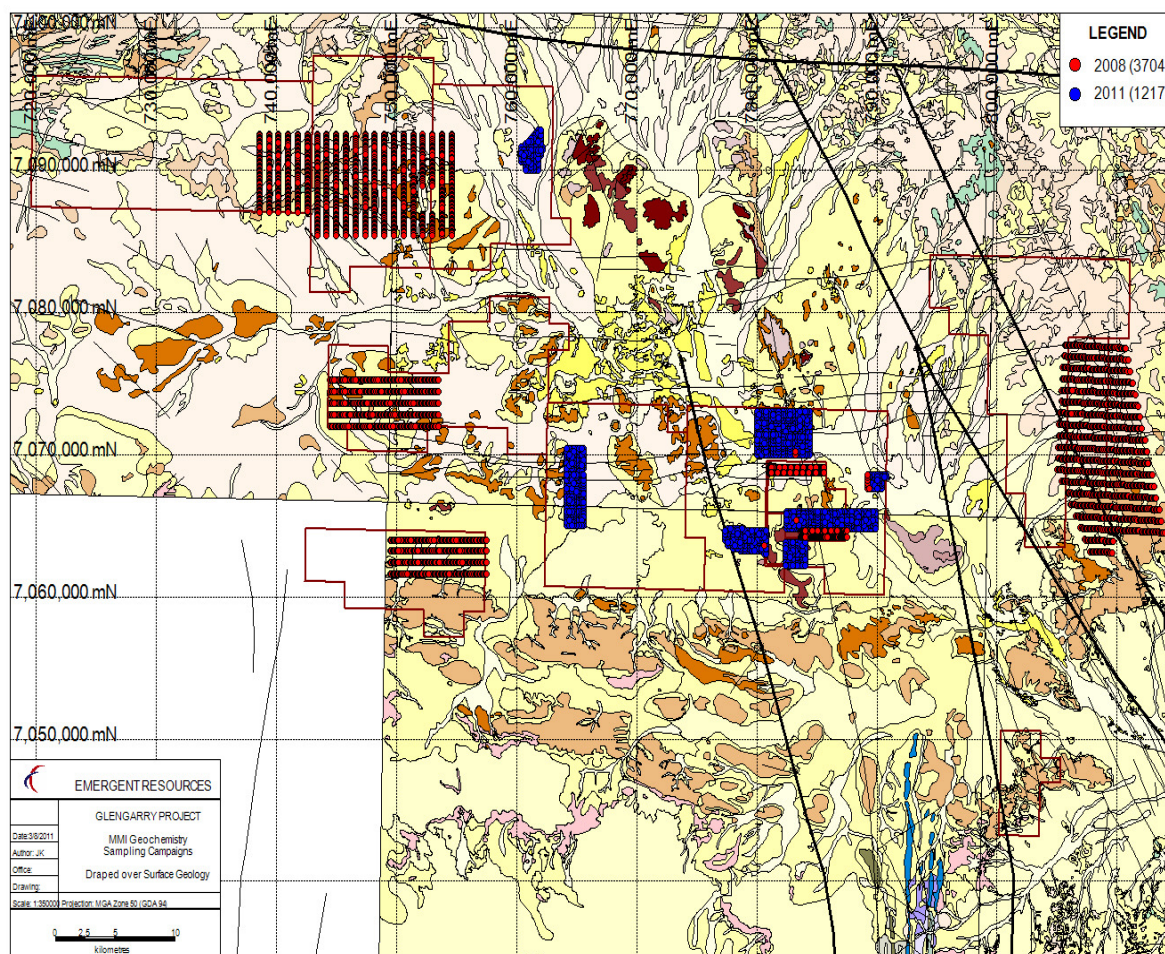


Figure 1: All MMI Geochemistry sampling at Glengarry.

That study's aim was to identify areas that were geochemically anomalous in the target commodities, which are gold, base metals and uranium. Areas showing a concentration of "anomalous" and "highly anomalous" samples are categorised as highly prospective and form priority areas for further exploration, including infill sampling, geophysics and drilling.

The returned MMI geochemistry received several statistical treatments: univariate and multivariate analysis, and was subsequently combined with earlier completed MMI sampling, and statistically levelled² to account for batch and regolith variation. Combining the two data sets has ensured a more reliable estimation of the regional background against which all data is levelled.

When applied correctly, MMI is a robust geochemical method that provides a significantly improved signal contrast to that of other, more traditional analytical methods, and as a result can reveal attractive new opportunities on previously explored ground. The anomalies identified by the Company at the Glengarry Project represent such opportunities.

RESULTS

Copper, Gold, Silver Targets

Five very strong multi-element anomalies (hot colours; Figure 2), including copper, gold, silver, nickel and cobalt, along with a further five priority and three lower priority multi-element targets, are present throughout the project group. The most striking being the 8km² (4 km x 2 km) coherent anomaly located in Diamond Well (E51/1204) immediately north of Noranda's Zinc anomaly delineated in the 1980s.

Other significant anomalies include the Diamond Well Fault Gossan further to the west and a strong gold-silver anomaly virtually coincident with a magnetic feature identified by Stockdale Prospecting in the 1980s. The latter area was rock chip sampled by Samantha Gold in the 1970s and later by prospector Denis O'Meara in the 1980s, producing values up to 2950ppm Zinc, and 2000 ppm Copper. In the southern parts of the Yerrida Basin no significant work has been undertaken since the discovery of the Magellan deposit in the late 1990s. Through the application of modern technologies the Company believes it will realise exploration success in the southern part of the basin.

² Geochemical levelling is a statistical manipulation of data that minimizes the differences between the different batches of samples and which can unmask the subtle expressions of mineralisation that are commonly obscured by such interbatch analytical variation and also variations in the natural backgrounds between different surface geology units (in the case of soils) or other materials. The levelling techniques are based on the concept that each unique batch contains both anomalous samples and a background population. The aim is to establish a consistency on the thresholds that separate anomalies and backgrounds for each batch.

The high response to background ratios, support the coincident, substantial enrichment in several target elements in areas outlined in Figure 2:

- Copper ratios peak at over **17 times** background³ (434 ppb), averaging around 7 times background.
- Gold ratios peak at **113 times** background (0.14 ppb), averaging around 15 times background.
- Silver ratios peak at over **78 times** background (at 0.73 ppb), averaging around 10 times background.

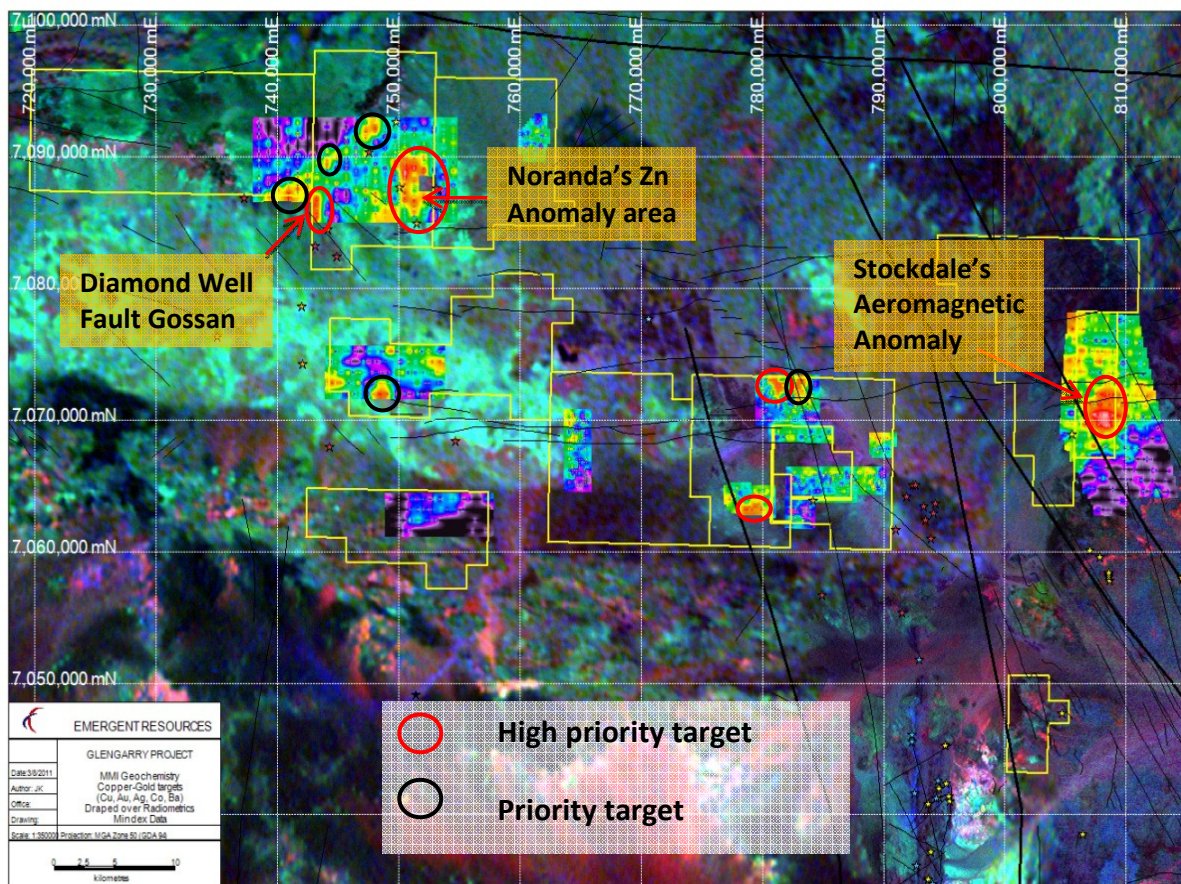


Figure 2: Copper, gold, silver and cobalt multi-element anomalies. High priority and priority targets only.

³ Geochemical background is defined as the normal abundance of an element in the explored hinterland. Geochemical anomalies exist when returned results in the target element appreciably exceed the normal reporting or 'background' level of the enclosing rocks: the higher the ratio the more significant the degree of enrichment.

The company is particularly encouraged by the proximity of most multi-element anomalies to interpreted geological structure (fault and shear zones mainly). Emergent believes that such structures are necessary to promote and arrest mineralised fluid migrations that can lead to the formation of economic deposits.

Table 1 lists summary statistics for the 2011 MMI sampling in the main target commodities.

Table 1 Summary Statistics – recent Glengarry MMI Sampling (n = 1217 samples)

Element	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Mean	Standard. Deviation.
Ag	0.500	54.000	4.111	4.426
Au	0.050	7.800	0.425	0.603
Cu	5.000	7940.000	1013.102	578.574
Ni	2.500	1080.000	139.276	107.325
Pb	5.000	2850.000	141.726	226.730
U	0.001	0.451	0.112	0.070
Zn	0.003	3.150	0.691	0.589

Lead Targets

Lead anomalies (hot colours; Figure 3) are mostly associated with outliers of the Earraheedy Group that unconformably lie over Yerrida Group sediments. The most significant anomaly lies immediately north and along strike from Ivernia's Cortez Prospect at Mt Bartle. Other returned anomalous results (at North Pool and Fenceline), generally occur near the fringes of the Yerrida Basin and may be associated with smaller, unmapped, scattered outliers of the Earraheedy Group, which originally extended much further to the south.

Sources for the lead anomalies in the Diamond Well area are less certain, but appear associated with faulting within the Killara Formation or overlying Maraloou Formation, warranting drill testing in the future. The broad, diffuse lead anomalies in the Rainbow Bore and Fenceline areas is typical of material that has been reworked into topographically lower parts of the landscape and thus displaced from its original source areas. Landscape studies will assist with determining the potential source areas for the anomalism.

Within the anomalous areas outlined on Figure 3, Lead ratios peak at over 303 times the geochemical background (9.39 ppb), and average around 80 times background.

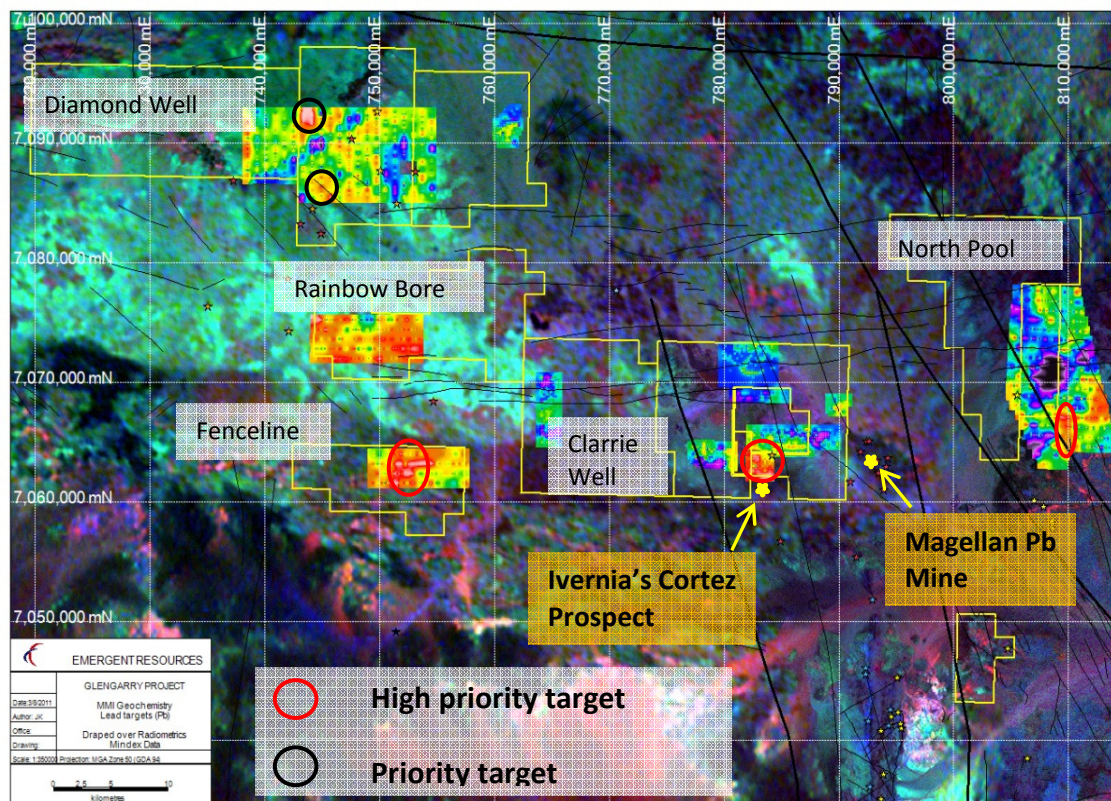


Figure 3: Lead anomalies within the Glengarry MMI dataset.

Uranium Targets

Several uranium anomalies (hot colours; Figure 4) were generated, confirming the targets delineated in the CSIRO study. The anomalism is mainly associated with channel margins to the tributaries of West Creek, where redox and pH-driven uranium mineralisation was being targeted. Toro Energy's Lake Way Uranium Deposit (24.4 Mlbs U_3O_8) is hosted by calcrete developed in the West Creek palaeochannel on the margins of Lake Way, south east of the Wiluna township.

Within the main anomalous target outlined on Figure 4, uranium ratios peak at over 11 times background (0.04 ppb), and average around 8 times background.

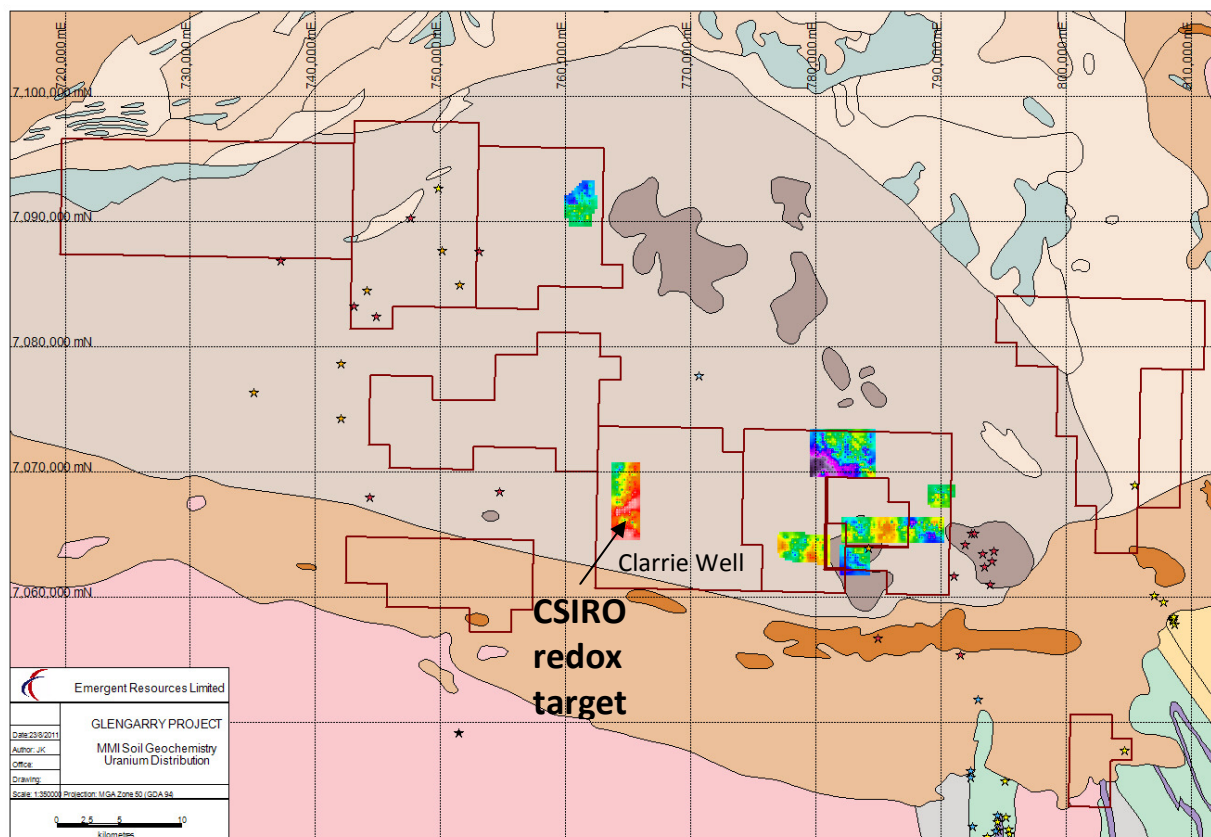


Figure 4: Uranium anomalies within the Glengarry MMI dataset. The MMI sampling confirmed the priority CSIRO-generated uranium target identified in Clarrie Well.

NEXT STEPS

The numerous, high priority anomalies, occurring in a range of commodity's, generated by MMI geochemistry, validates the disciplined approach Emergent has taken in exploring the complex geological environments at Glengarry. The Company intends to undertake further field work to confirm each anomaly, upon reconnaissance aircore drilling.

The company is particularly encouraged by, and hopes to emulate, Ventnor Resources and Sipa Resource's recent copper drilling successes near Thaduna, with its own drill programs, particularly at Diamond Well.

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statements

Technical and resource information in this report has been prepared under the supervision of Mr Jonathan King, Chief Geologist for the company and a member of the Australasian Institute on Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr King has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr King consents to the inclusion in this report of the Information, in the form and context in which it appears.

About Emergent Resources:

Emergent Resources Limited (**ASX: EMG**) is an ASX-listed, multi-commodity exploration and development company. Emergent has secured over 5000 square kilometres of highly prospective acreage in Western Australia, including the Company's prospective flagship Beyondie Iron Project, with an undeveloped JORC Inferred Magnetite Resource of 561 million tonnes at 27.5% Fe. The Company has significant potential to increase the resource base as it explores more than 60 kilometres of available strike in the magnetite-bearing unit.

The Company has identified significant gold exploration potential in the extensions of the rich Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt that lies in the eastern parts of the Company's Beyondie tenure in Western Australia. The Company controls a 21km length, or approximately 25%, of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, which has produced some 5 Moz's of gold since the 1990's and hosts Barrick Gold Corporations' Plutonic deposit, along with Dampier Gold's Marymia Gold Deposit.

The Yerrida Basin, which forms a part of the Capricorn Orogen, hosts the Company's Glengarry Project. Emergent is quickly establishing new Base Metal and Uranium targets in this under-explored region of Western Australia near Wiluna. Sandfire's Doolgunna Copper-Gold Project lies within this important orogenic domain. The Company's Mt Bartle Project lies adjacent to the world largest pure lead mine, Ivernia Inc's Magellan Lead Mine.