29 March 2021 **ASX Release**

ENCOURAGING GOLD INTERCEPTS AT PENNY'S

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fresh rock gold mineralisation intercepted below PF09 supergene enrichment.
- Drill intercepts of anomalous and bedrock mineralisation include:
  - **1m @ 7.27g/t Au** from 153m in PRC20-03;
  - **4m @ 1.22g/t Au** from 60m in PRC20-05; and,
  - **4m @ 3.12g/t Au** from 36m in PRC20-07.
- Multiple kilometre-scale gold and pathfinder anomalies delineated and verified.
- Anomalies occur along geological contacts and interpreted structures.
- Further RC drilling planned to test the continuity of gold mineralisation at depth and along strike.

Empire Managing Director, Sean Richardson commented:

"High grade gold encountered below the recently discovered gold supergene mineralisation at PF09 reinforces our hypothesis that the Penny's Gold Project has the potential to host repeated high grade gold mineralisation of similar tenor to the nearby high grade Penny's Find Gold Mine previously mined by the Company.

"We are encouraged that the results from the recent drilling at Penny's aligns with known structural corridors and existing soil anomalism. The positive correlation between pathfinder elements and gold is a strong indicator for a potentially mineralised hydrothermal gold system at the Penny's Gold Project.

"Empire's significant investment portfolio ensures the Company remains well funded to continue exploration across its entire portfolio. Additional drilling is planned for Penny's and the Company looks forward to providing further updates as exploration progresses."

SUMMARY

Empire Resources is pleased to provide an update of the Company's exploration activities at the Penny's Gold Project, located 45km from Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1). First pass reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed in late 2020 tested key litho-structural settings associated with strongly anomalous supergene gold and surface multielement geochemical targets. Aircore (AC) drilling in mid-2020 returned consistently strong gold anomalism from consecutive holes with peak gold results of 12 metres grading 0.80g/t Au from 40m, including 4m @ 1.78g/t Au from 48m in hole PAC20-02 [1].

A total of 8 RC holes for 1,120m were completed at the project in December 2020 across prospects PF10, PF09, PF08 and PF04. Bedrock mineralisation was encountered at PF09 with **1m @ 7.27g/t Au** from 153m in hole PRC20-03. The mineralisation encountered at PF09 is associated with quartz veining and contains disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite, all strong indicators of gold-bearing systems.

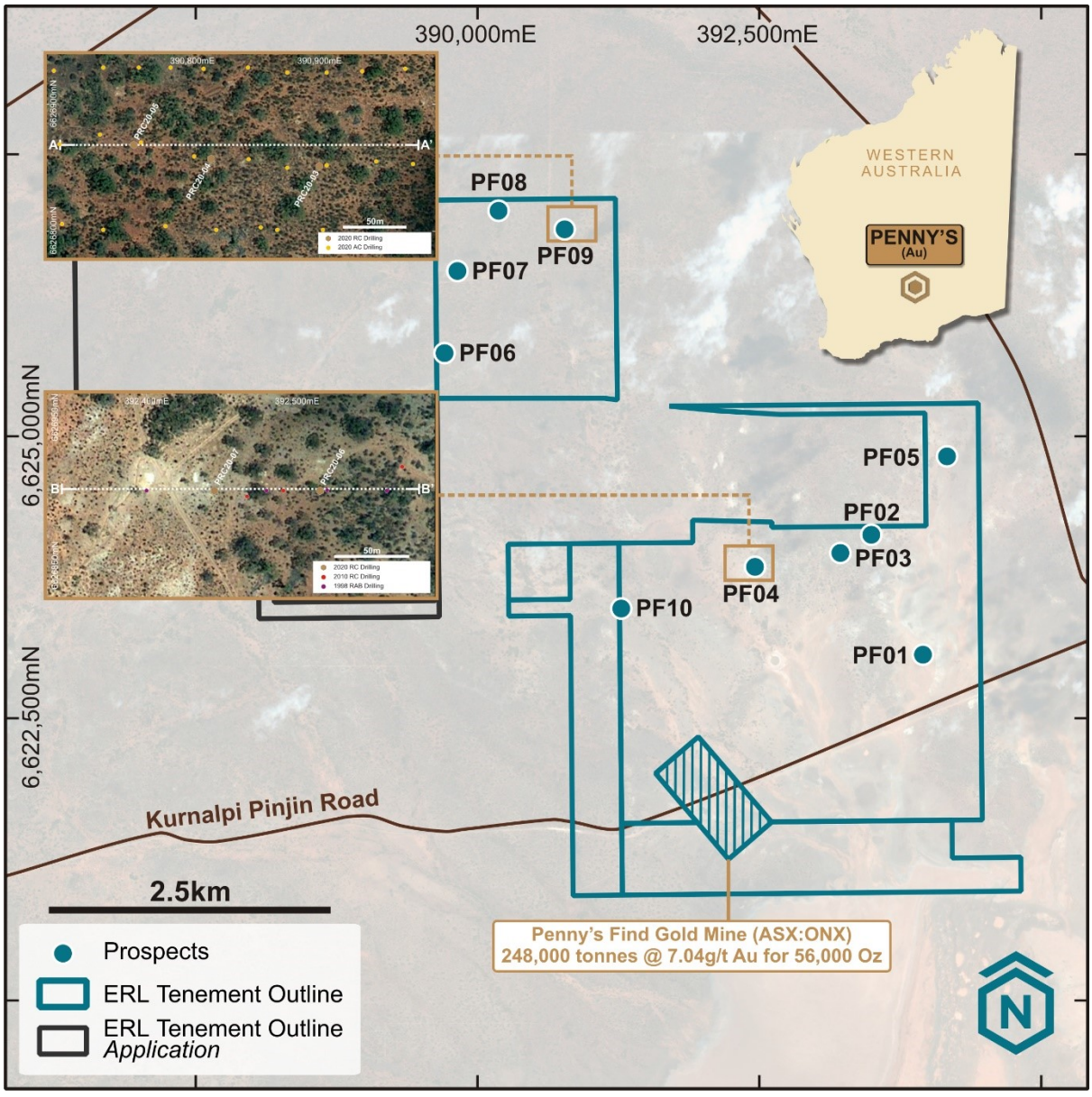

Figure 1 – Penny's Gold Project Location Map

PF09

Bedrock gold mineralisation has been intersected at PF09 in hole PRC20-03, returning **1m @ 7.27g/t Au and 7,396ppm As** from 153m within a mineralised alteration halo grading **3m @ 2.54g/t Au and 3,976ppm As** from 151m (Table 1). Mineralisation at PF09 is associated with quartz veining, disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite, and ductile shearing in an ultramafic rock unit.

Drilling at PF09 has also confirmed the presence of a flat lying >0.2g/t gold supergene anomaly that is approximately 8m thick (true thickness), 250m wide and open to the north and south. The supergene blanket drapes across a dominant mafic-ultramafic contact. The target is interpreted to coincide with the western limb of the interpreted Penny's Anticline and the convergence of several cross-cutting structures.

Gold mineralisation at PF09 is strongly associated with arsenic (As), a gold pathfinder element common to Goldfield's-style mineral systems. The strong correlation of Au and As at PF09 is an encouraging result for the Company.

While the controls and extent of the bedrock gold mineralisation have not yet been fully established, the presence of a strong supergene anomaly, arsenic and bedrock gold mineralisation that is associated with significant geological complexity are encouraging signs and warrant follow up drilling.

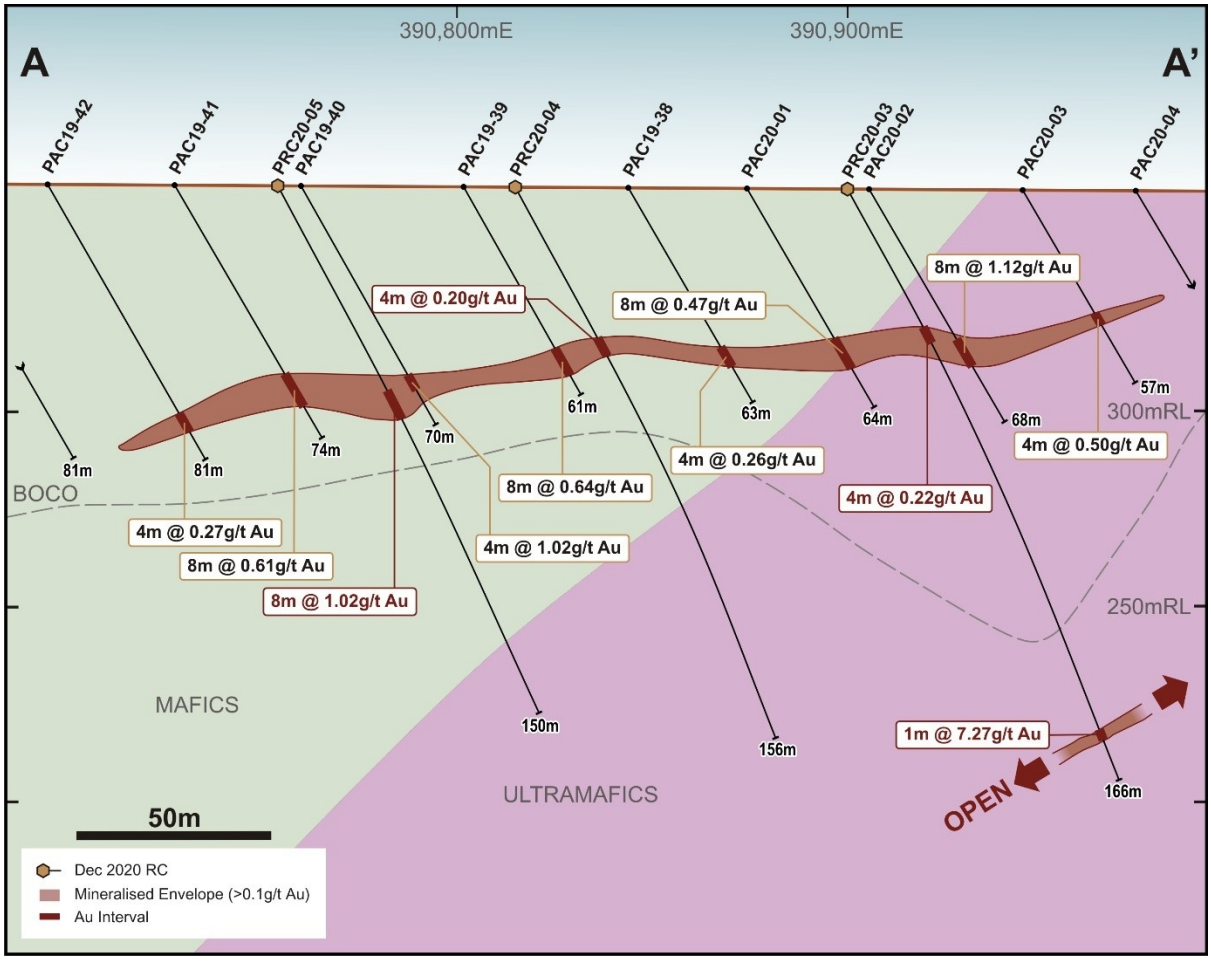

Figure 2 – PF09 Prospect 6,628,850mN Cross Section A-A'.

PF04

PF04 is located in a structural and geological setting directly analogous to the historical Penny's Find Gold Mine, where mineralisation is related to a north to north-northwest trending fault zone on the contact between mafic rocks and sediments.

A 2007 RAB hole at PF04 returned 18m @ 1.7ppm Au from 44m, including 2m @ 2.11ppm Au at the bottom of hole (PFRAB07-55) [2].

Two RC holes for 246m were drilled at PF04 in December 2020. Anomalous intercepts include **4m @ 3.12g/t Au** from 36m in PRC20-07, located at the saprolite/saprock boundary.

The RC drilling has confirmed PF04 lies along the western margin of a significant geological boundary, which is associated with an anomalous geochemical gold signature (>50ppb Au). PF04 is dominated by a significant arsenic plume (>1,000ppm As) and anomalous gold in RAB/AC drilling (>0.1g/t Au) across multiple lines spaced over 2km.

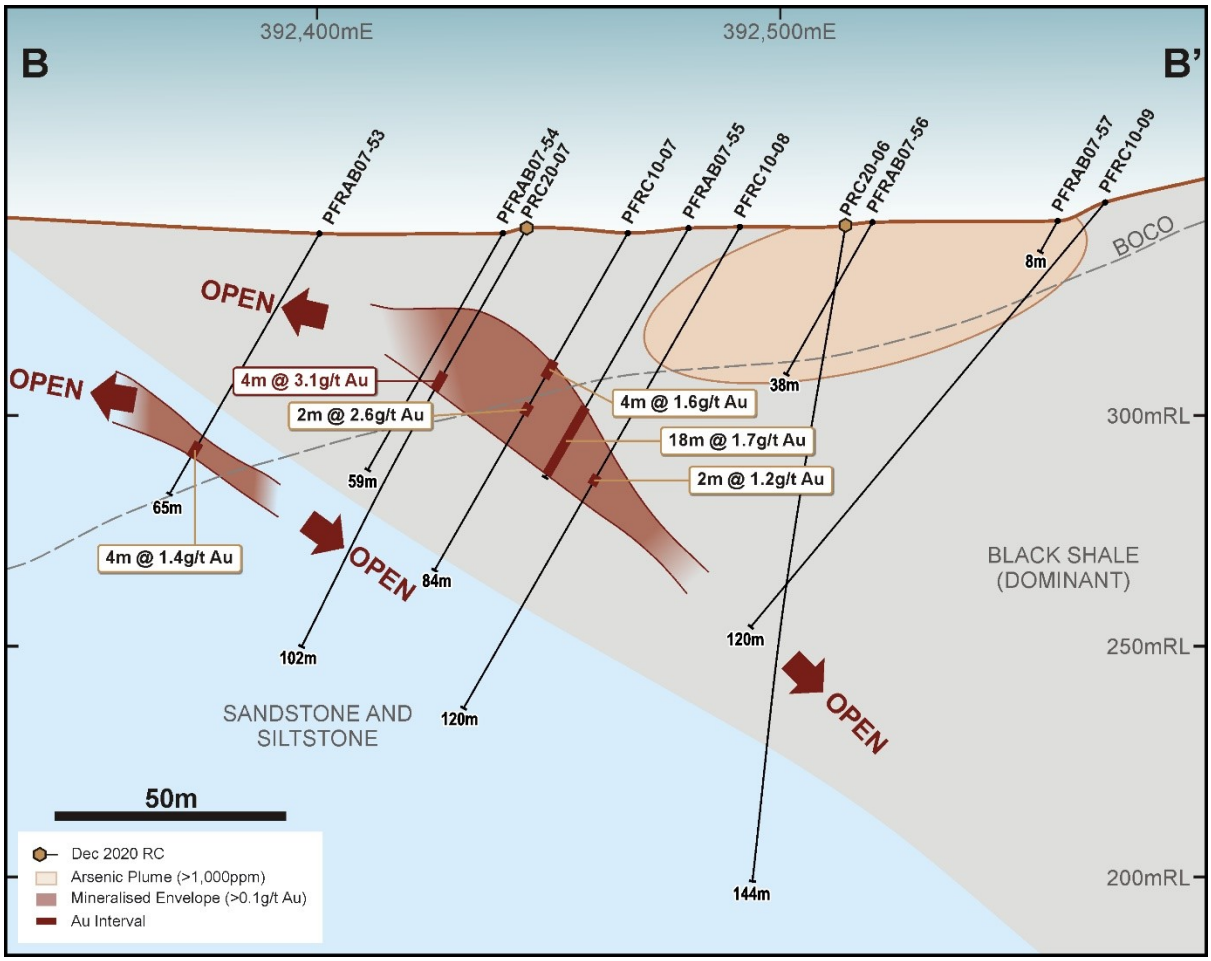

Figure 3 – PF04 Prospect 6,623,900mN Cross Section B-B'.

DISCUSSION

The Penny's Gold Project is situated within the north-northwest trending Gindalbie greenstone belt of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The regional geology of the project area consists of a sequence of north-northwest striking mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks with intercalated horizons of felsic volcanic rocks and sediments.

The geological sequence has been subjected to multiple deformation events. Several major structures transect, or are proximal to the project, such as the Emu Fault, and the Gindalbi – Mayday – Queen LePage (GMQ) Shear (Figure 4). Subsidiary shear zones that splay off the Emu Fault and the GMQ Shear are common and appear to influence the spatial distribution of gold mineralisation. These subsidiary faults may form the loci of gold mineralisation where they join, bifurcate, or create dilation zones. This is evidenced at the nearby Penny's Find Gold Mine (ASX:ONX), and is characteristic of other gold deposits within the Archaean Goldfields.

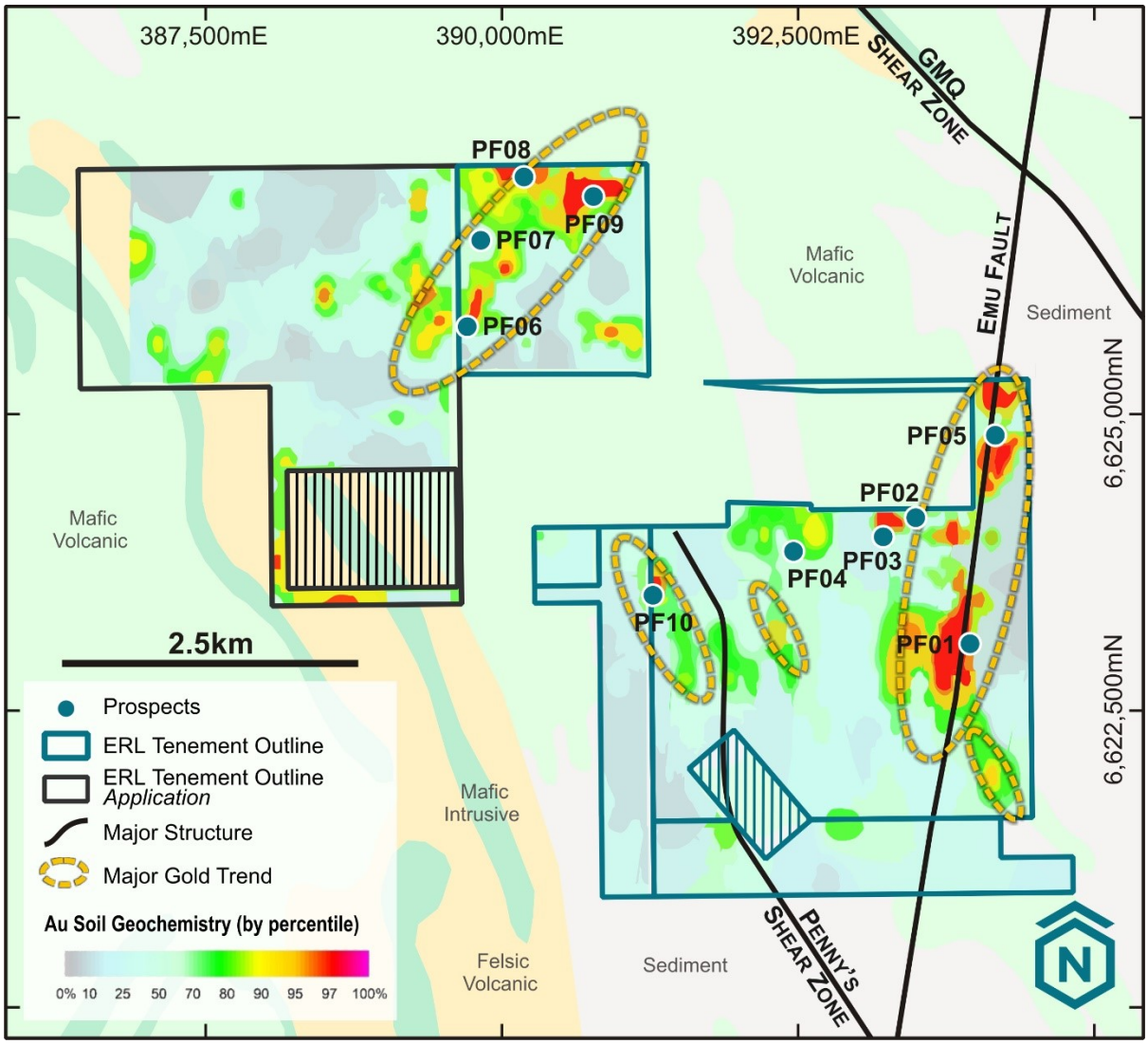

Figure 4 – Penny's Gold Project Regional Prospectivity

Mineralisation at the Penny's Find Gold Mine occurs within a north-northwest trending shear zone, informally named the Penny's Find Shear. The Penny's Find Shear is a moderately east dipping, >2.5km long structure, proximal to, or at the contact between mafic volcanic rocks and shale. The mineralised zone averages about 9m thick and contains several mineralised quartz veins individually up to 2m thick.

The Penny's Gold Project has seen limited systematic exploration since 2010. Empire has recently completed a comprehensive data evaluation and interpretation program followed by drilling, including reconnaissance AC and first pass RC drilling during 2020.

A compilation and analysis of multielement geochemical data in 2019 [3] highlighted the potential for gold mineralisation in under-explored areas. Multielement geochemistry allows for the identification of rock type, alteration style and mineralisation, which maximises the return from every exploration sample. Empire's geochemical database consists of multi-generational data, which is proving to be valuable today in identifying priority target areas.

Empire's geological and structural interpretation, supported by aeromagnetic data, has evolved rapidly. Early greenfields success at PF09 has demonstrated the viability of Empire's exploration approach and motivated the Company to move forward with further exploration programs across prospective areas at the Penny's Gold Project.

FORWARD PLAN

The supergene gold blanket at PF09 is open along strike and is coincident with a significant geological contact as demonstrated from the December 2020 RC drill results. Empire plans to test the extents of the gold mineralisation and interpreted prospective structures on second and third order structural orientations with further RC drilling. The potential for additional plunging gold shoot positions where favourable structural intersections have been modelled will also be drill tested in future campaigns.

Further scout drilling and targeted RC will be used to test additional prospective geochemical and litho-structural targets that are prospective for shear zone hosted gold bearing hydrothermal systems.

Prospect	Hole ID	Fr. (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)
PF08	PRC20-02	12	16	4	0.17	262
	PRC20-02	64	72	8	0.31	2
PF09	PRC20-03	36	44	8	0.18	228
	PRC20-03	76	84	8	0.10	467
	PRC20-03	151	154	3	2.54	3,976
	inc.	**153**	**154**	**1**	**7.3**	**7,396**
	PRC20-03	163	164	1	0.12	85
	PRC20-04	0	32	32	0.01	1,333
	PRC20-04	44	52	8	0.15	727
	PRC20-04	128	132	4	0.15	1,901
	PRC20-04	144	148	4	0.14	950
	PRC20-05	0	16	16	0.01	1,271
	PRC20-05	56	68	12	0.79	218
	inc.	**60**	**64**	**4**	**1.22**	**245**
PF04	PRC20-06	0	12	12	-	1,439
	PRC20-06	28	48	20	0.08	1,229
	inc.	**28**	**32**	**4**	**0.34**	**1,327**
	PRC20-07	36	44	8	1.72	558
	inc.	**36**	**40**	**4**	**3.12**	**958**

Table 1 – Anomalous RC Drilling Results

Note. Downhole intervals using a nominal cut off >100ppm Au and/or 1,000ppm As.

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Az	Dip
PF08	PRC20-01	390,140	6,627,008	360	138	90	-60
	PRC20-02	390,071	6,627,009	361	150	90	-60
PF09	PRC20-03	390,900	6,626,849	356	166	90	-60
	PRC20-04	390,815	6,626,853	357	156	90	-60
	PRC20-05	390,754	6,626,867	357	150	85	-60
PF04	PRC20-06	392,517	6,623,902	340	144	280	-80
	PRC20-07	392,444	6,623,899	337	102	270	-60
PF10	PRC20-08	391,200	6,623,492	339	114	90	-60

Table 2 – RC Drillhole Summary

This announcement is authorised for release by:

Sean Richardson
Managing Director

For further information on the Company
Phone: +61 (0)8 6389 1032
www.resourcesempire.com.au

About Empire

Empire Resources Limited (ASX:ERL) is a gold and copper focussed exploration and development company. Empire owns 100% of three highly prospective projects (Figure 5). The Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project 470km North East of Perth in the base metal rich Youanmi Greenstone Belt, the Barloweerie multielement precious and base metal project in the Murchison Region and the Penny's Gold Project 45km North East of Kalgoorlie in the prolific Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. Empire's projects have numerous exploration targets with excellent potential.

Empire has an experienced team of exploration, development and financial professionals who are committed to developing a sustainable and profitable mineral business. Empire seeks to extract value from direct exploration in its existing projects as well as identifying value accretive investment opportunities that complement the Company's development objectives.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Melanie Sutterby, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Miss Sutterby is an employee of Empire Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity she 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". Miss Sutterby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

Additional JORC Information

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

1. ASX:ERL "*Widespread Gold Mineralisation in Aircore Drilling at Pennys*" 12 October 2020
2. ASX:ERL "*Results of RAB Drilling at Penny's Find*" 3 October 2007
3. ASX:ERL "*Exploration Projects Update*" 16 September 2019
4. ASX:ONX "*Acquisition Completed - Penny's Find Gold Mine*" 7 May 2019

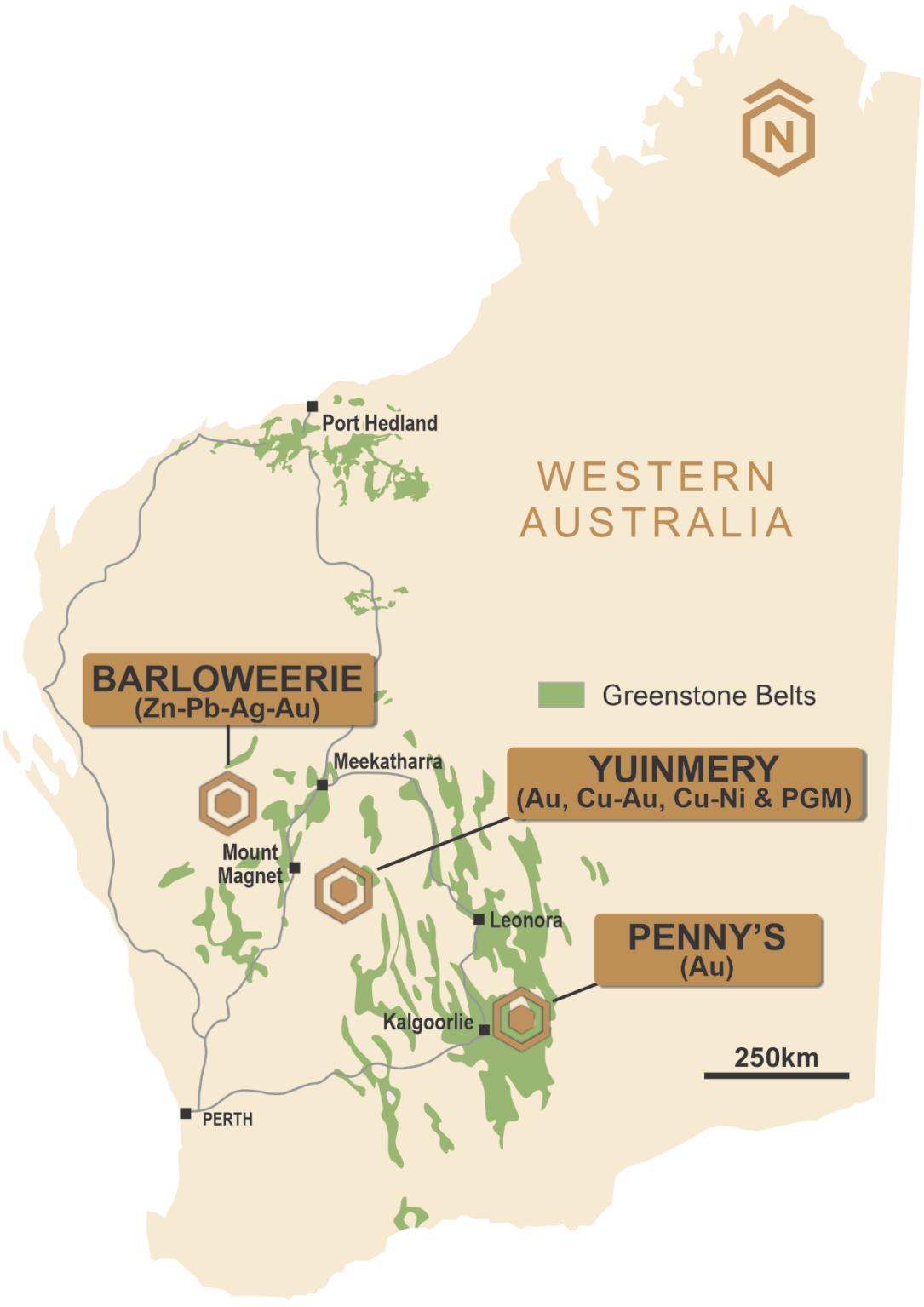

Figure 5 – Empire Resources Project Locations

JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE PENNY'S GOLD PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling using a high-pressure air and cone splitter was used to collect one metre samples. • Selected one metre samples were sent to the laboratory. • The reject from the cone was collected in green bags and laid out in order of drilled metres. • As a first pass sampling program four (4) metre composite samples were collected from the one (1) metre green bags placed on the ground by the drill crew. The composites were collected using a PVC spear. • Samples generally were collected as 2kg made up from 0.5kg sub samples from each pile. • All samples were sent to Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation and assay at Intertek in Perth. • Duplicate samples were taken, standard reference material were included and sent for analysis with the samples. • All samples were pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm with a 10g aliquot taken for assay. • First pass multielement analysis was completed using an aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish • Follow up multielement analysis of selected samples was completed using a Four Acid digest and OE finish.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drill rig was used where a face sampling hammer and collected through a cone splitter. The reject sample was collected at the cone using green bags • Sample recovery as estimated based on the size and consistency of each individual sample bag based on an expected size. • Drilling was carried out by Red Rock drilling using a HYDCO 40 drill rig mounted on a MAN 8x8 truck. Eight (8) holes for 1,120m were drilled.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling was used as the most effective drill method in reducing contamination. • 1m composite drill soil/chip samples, weighing approximately 2kg were collected throughout the drill programme in sequentially numbered bags • 4m composite drill soil/chip samples, weighing approximately 2kg were collected throughout the drill programme in sequentially numbered bags • Samples were collected in calico bags placed on a cone splitter that was attached to a cyclone attached to the rig. The reject contents of the cyclone were placed in green plastic bags on the ground in sequential order. • The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC drilling was logged for geology in the field by qualified geologists. Lithological and mineralogical data was recorded for all drill holes using a coding system developed specifically for the Project. Primary and secondary lithologies are recorded in addition to colour, grain size, alteration type and intensity, estimates of mineral quantities. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature.
Sub-sample techniques and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 4m composite samples were collected using a PVC spear. • 1m samples were collected from the cone splitter. • Where samples were wet, the 1m calico bag was collected for assay, no 4m composites were taken. • All samples were marked with a unique sequential sample numbered calico bag. • Sample bags were collected and placed in large bulka bags for delivery to the laboratory in Perth. • Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20 while field duplicates were inserted 1 in every 25. • Samples collected generally weighed between 2 to 2.5kg. • All samples were pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm • Sample procedures and sample preparation are deemed to represent a good industry standard.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers,*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. • Sampling was guided by Empire's QAQC procedures. • Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in

	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.*	every 20 while field duplicates were inserted 1 in every 25. • The laboratory also carried out its own internal QAQC checks including duplicates taken from the submitted sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The drill program was completed by the listed CP who is an employee of Empire. • No twin holes were drilled as this is a reconnaissance drill program. • Geological logs and sampling data were recorded directly into excel spreadsheet templates on a laptop. These files were compiled and loaded into an Access database. • Where 1m samples results are available these have priority over the four-metre composite assay result and are noted as such. • The one metre samples were selected based on their geological logs or moisture level.
Location of Data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars were surveyed using a DGPS. • GDA94_50. • Downhole surveys were competed at the time of drilling using a true north seeking gyro.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Drill holes were generally spaced at 30m to 50m along drill lines. • The hole spaced provided good coverage along the drill line. • This drilling is reconnaissance in nature and will not be used for any Mineral Resource estimations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,*	• Holes were drilled perpendicular to observed or interpreted geology strike direction. • The direction of sampling is not considered to bias results.

	this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected daily from the site and taken directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The program was completed, and data processed by the CP who is an employee of Empire.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project consists of six granted tenements (six exploration and two prospect), for a total area of 23.9 km^2 • Exploration tenements are; E27/553, E27/591, E27/592 and E27/593 • Prospect tenements are; P27/2245 and P27/2262 • All tenements are 100% owned by Empire Resources Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration activities within the prospect area commenced in the late 1890s with prospectors moving away from the finds of Kalgoorlie and Kanowna. These activities were successful in locating payable gold mineralization at Mayday, Eldorado and Penny's Find. • Hanna from 1968 to 1973 targeted VMS style base metal mineralization within the metasedimentary units of the Penny's Find area and was successful in returning anomalous gold results. • Modern dedicated gold exploration work commenced in 1983 with a joint venture between City Resources and Esso carrying out a program that included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, rotary drilling, and RC drilling. Soil sample results highlighted the known mineralization at the Penny's Find workings, and also outlined numerous other areas of gold anomalism within the current prospect area. • Between 1988 and 1993, Geopeko carried out exploration, mainly shallow RAB drilling, in areas largely peripheral to the current prospect area. This shallow reconnaissance RAB drilling outlined geochemical halos in the weathered profile associated with the GMQ shear system. • Between 1987 and 1990 Black Swan and

		Defiance completed a more detailed surface geochemical sampling program (BLEG soil and lag) over the immediate vicinity of the old Penny's Find workings in an effort to locate extensions of the known mineralisation. • From 1991 to 1994, Croesus carried out further gold exploration work at the site of the old Penny's Find workings. Their activities included further soil sampling and some additional RC drilling. • From 1996 to 2000, Cocks Mining and Hunter carried out some gold exploration in the environs of Penny's Find. This work included geological mapping, soil sampling, RAB and RC drilling. Soil sampling and RAB drilling outlined strike extensions to mineralisation. • Since 2000, Rubystar Nominees Pty Ltd engaged the Black Stump Consulting Group to carry out a resource estimation study for the mineralisation located in the vicinity of the old Penny's Find workings. • Since 2004 Empire Resources (formerly White Gold Mining Ltd.) has undertaken RAB and RC drilling programs and surface geochemical surveys. • In 2012 Empire Joint ventures the project with Brimstone. Additional RAB and RC drilling was completed along with a MMI geochemical sampling program.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Penny's Gold Project is located within the north-northwest trending Gindalbie greenstone belt, part of the Achaean Yilgarn Craton. The regional geology of the project area includes a sequence of north-northwest striking mafic and lesser possible carbonated ultramafic volcanic rocks with intercalated horizons of felsic volcanic rocks and metasediments. The sequence has been subjected to multiple deformation events resulting in significant folding, pronounced foliation, and a northerly plunging mineral lineation. • Gold mineralisation at Penny's Find is associated with lower order shears. These shears can be recognised by the inclusion of abundant quartz stringers within the sheared host rock.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (elevation above*
		• Hole locations are tabulated along with accompanying collar location diagrams within this report

	sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Data was compiled using excel spreadsheets and loaded into an Access database. • The data was audited using Access, QGIS and Surpac data auditing features. • A nominal cut-off grade of 100ppm Au and 1,000ppm As have been applied to the assay results, unless noted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	• Drill hole intercepts are reported as downhole intercepts due to the early nature of the program and the uncertainty in interpreted mineralisation widths and geometry.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Diagrams are included within the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All data from the program is provided in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• NA.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Reconnaissance drilling programs are planned to test high priority target areas. • RC drilling of follow up targets.