ASX Announcement & Media Release

21 April 2026

Fast Facts
ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 660,645,844
Market Cap: ~A$4.3B
Cash, Bullion & Listed Investments (Mar26)
Cash: A$337.8M (US$231.2M)
Bullion: A$39.2M (US$26.8M)
Listed Investments: A$22.3M (US$15.3M)

Board & Management
Jay Hughes, Non-Executive Chairman
Morgan Hart, Managing Director
Mick Evans, Executive Director
Ross Stanley, Non-Executive Director
Billie Slott, Non-Executive Director
Michael Bowen, Non-Executive Director
Josh Redmond, Chief Operating Officer
Mark Clements, Company Secretary
Bernie Cleary, Operations Manager Cambodia
Brett Dunnachie, Chief Corporate Officer
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;
- ~495Koz gold produced project to date

Growth
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia:
  - Okvau Gold Mine reserve expansion;
  - Memot Project (100%) open pit indicated and inferred resource of 45.0Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 1.7Moz
  - 1,185km^2 of prospective tenure
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia:
  - Dingo Range Gold Project located on the underexplored Dingo Range greenstone belt
  - Dingo Range open pit measured, indicated and inferred resource of 40.9Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.41Moz
  - 1,110km^2 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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Exploration and Resource Drilling Update

Emerald Resources NL (ASX: EMR) ("**Emerald**" or "**Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's infill and exploration drill programs at Emerald's 100% owned Dingo Range Gold Project (Australia), Memot Gold Project, Okvau Gold Mine and its exploration tenure (Cambodia) during the quarter ended 31 March 2026 ("**Quarter**").

Highlights of recent significant results include:

Dingo Range Gold Project, Western Australia (EMR: 100%)

- **Drilling programs focusing on resource infill, open pit extension and underground development potential at the Boundary/Neptune Deposits continued to confirm high-grade mineralisation both within and below the current open pit resource. Significant results during the Quarter include:**
  - **45.0m @ 4.10g/t Au from 619.0m (RCDD25BDY266) including 18.53m @ 5.17g/t Au from 641m, 7.29m @ 5.32g/t Au from 628m and 3.45m @ 10.30g/t Au from 619m;**
  - **15.0m @ 7.09g/t Au from 310.0m (RCDD23BDY119);**
  - **27.1m @ 3.41g/t Au from 381.7m (RCDD23BDY119);**
  - **4.18m @ 16.69g/t Au from 301.82m (RCDD23BDY100);**
  - **0.35m @ 132.00g/t Au from 385.25m (RCDD22BDY019);**
  - **5.0m @ 8.63g/t Au from 399.0m (RCDD23BDY117); and**
  - **1.0m @ 12.60g/t Au from 612.0m (RCDD25BDY266).**
- **Infill and extensional drilling at the Freeman's Find Deposit has also returned high-grade mineralisation with significant results including:**
  - **13.0m @ 4.46g/t Au from 10.0m (RC26FMF240);**
  - **2.0m @ 29.12g/t Au from 33.0m (RC26FMF257); and**
  - **4.0m @ 4.57g/t Au from 192.0m (RC26FMF236).**
- **Exploration completed since the January 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate has targeted both open pit extensions and underground potential.**

Memot Gold Project, Cambodia (EMR:100%)

- **The near surface close spaced (12.5m by 25.0m), RC resource infill program has commenced, designed to give confidence in the reserve modifiers including ore loss and dilution;**
- **Significant results from the program include:**
  - **2m @ 50.29g/t Au from 40m (RC26MMT757);**
  - **14m @ 3.37g/t Au from 1m (RC26MMT750);**
  - **2m @ 19.76g/t Au from 9m (RC26MMT733);**
  - **19m @ 1.94g/t Au from 41m (RC26MMT782);**
  - **10m @ 3.41g/t Au from 33m (RC26MMT774);**
  - **21m @ 1.50g/t Au from 21m (RC26MMT721);**
  - **3m @ 10.01g/t Au from 24m (RC26MMT762);**
  - **13m @ 2.18g/t Au from 2m (RC26MMT734);**
  - **2m @ 11.81g/t Au from 28m (RC26MMT761);**
  - **23m @ 0.97g/t Au from 32m (RC26MMT775);**
  - **12m @ 1.75g/t Au from 27m (RC26MMT773); and**
  - **3m @ 6.54g/t Au from 47m (RC26MMT790).**

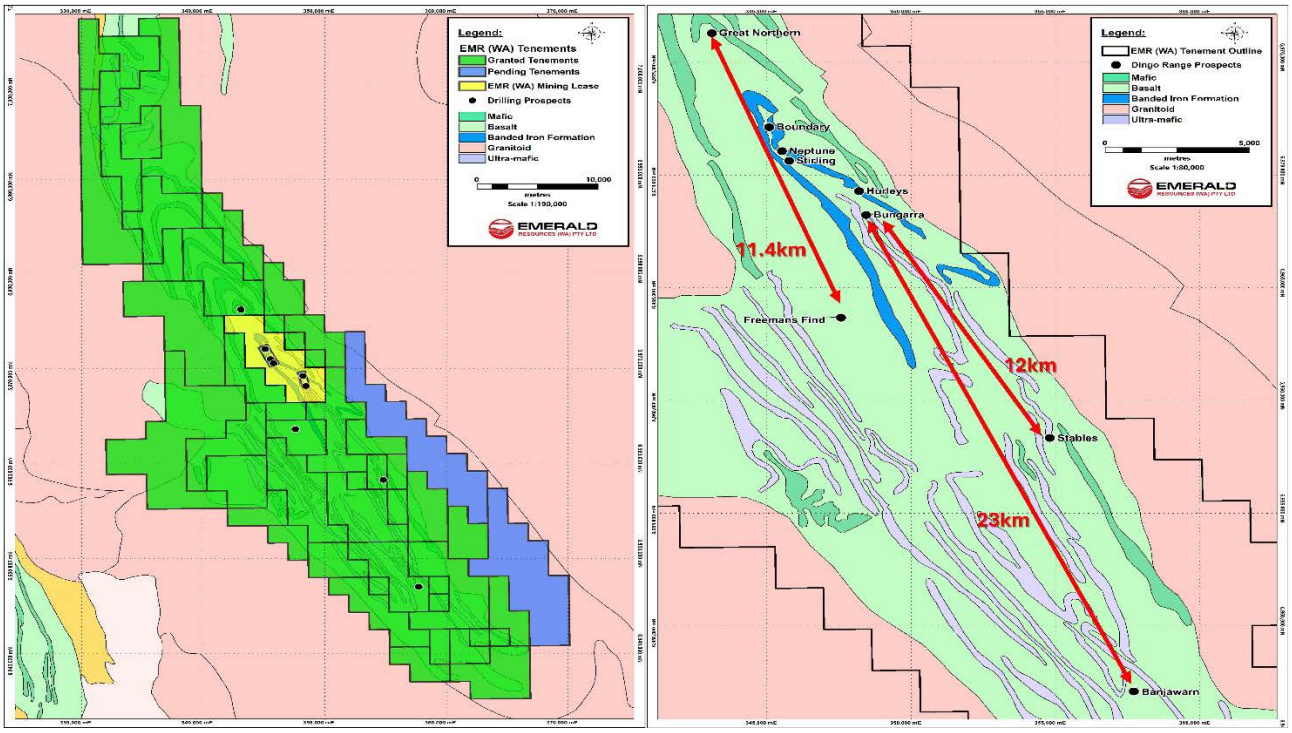
Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia (EMR:100%)

- **Underground and open pit extensional drilling at the Okvau Gold Mine continues to deliver significant gold mineralisation:**
  - **3m @ 59.04g/t Au from 347m (RCDD25OKV811); and**
  - **22m @ 1.86g/t Au from 448m (RCDD25OKV800).**

Dingo Range Gold Project, Western Australia (EMR: 100%)

The Dingo Range Gold Project consists of 42 exploration licences (including two (2) applications) and four (4) mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with 1,110km^2 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. The current Dingo Range Gold Project Resource extends over a 11.4km strike length and includes the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurley's Reward, Bungarra, Great Northern and Freeman's Find gold deposits.

Figure 1 | Dingo Range Tenement Map with the prospect locations



The Dingo Range Gold Deposits, located within the Dingo Range greenstone belt of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia, lie in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, one of the world's premier gold provinces. These deposits, hosted within the Dingo Range and Wonganoo Shear Zones, are structurally controlled, orogenic-style gold deposits. Mineralisation occurs in banded iron formations, mafic volcanic rocks, and intrusive bodies, with significant deformation and metamorphism shaping the volcanic and sedimentary sequences of the region.

Dingo Range

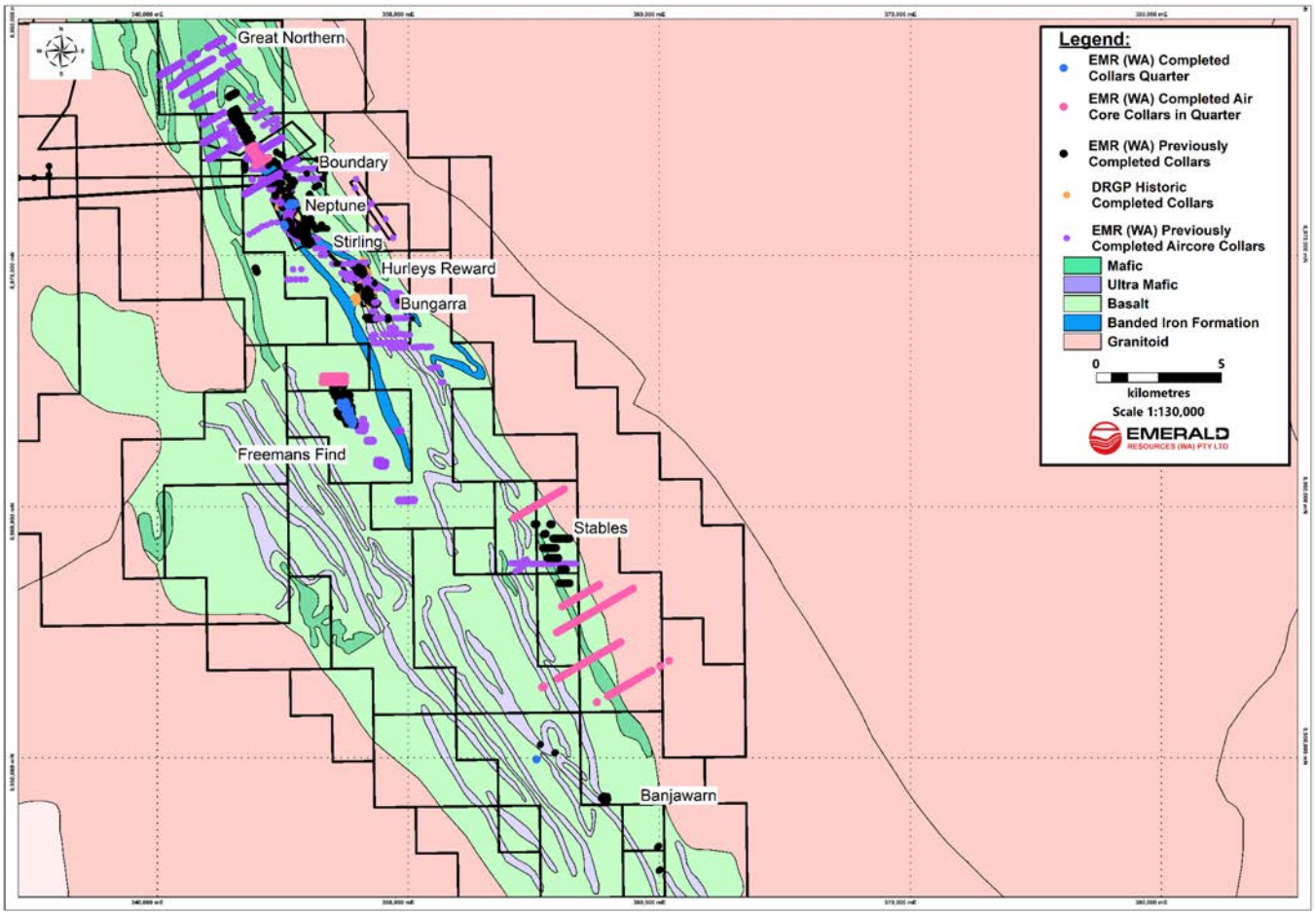
Historic drilling on the Dingo Range belt includes 1,079 drill holes, for a total of 119,008m including 46 diamond holes (7,863m), 1,026 RC drill holes (110,713m) and 7 shallow air core ('AC') collars (432m). Since commencing resource definition and exploration drilling in July 2022, Emerald has completed 1,941 drill holes for a total of 194,863m. This comprises 1,163 RC drill holes (149,674m), 38 diamond drill holes (5,183m), 117 RC holes with diamond tails (13,415m RC and 18,577m diamond), and 623 shallow AC collars (28,908m). Refer to Table 1 for previously announced significant intercepts.

One air core, two RC percussion drill rigs and one diamond drill rig are currently engaged on site, continuing resource and exploration drilling activities and investigating along strike and down dip extensions, as well as drilling other regional targets.

In January 2026 the Company announced an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 40.9Mt at 1.1g/t Au with 1.41Moz (at a 0.45g/t Au cut-off grade), including higher grade resources of 24.2Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 1.12Moz (at a 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade), at the Dingo Range Gold Project, (refer ASX announcement dated 28 January 2026).

During the Quarter exploration focused on infill and extensional drilling at Boundary and Freeman's Find and regional air core drilling along strike of the newly identified Stables Prospect. A total of 287 drill holes were completed for 22,872m, including 227 AC holes (11,631m), 50 RC holes (9,263m) and 10 diamond tails (1,798m). Recent results continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at the Boundary and Freeman's Find deposits (refer Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8), as well as the potential of the new discovery at the Stables Prospect located 18.5km SE of Boundary deposit (refer Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 2 | Current drilling completed on Dingo Range greenstone belt plan view



Boundary and Neptune Deposits Resource Extension Program

During the Quarter, the Company continued drill testing strike and depth extensions, including underground development potential, to mineralisation at the Boundary and Neptune Deposits. A total of 5,288m of RC drilling and 1,798m of diamond drilling was completed during the Quarter, with significant intercepts including:

- **45.0m @ 4.10g/t Au from 619.0m (RCDD25BDY266) including 18.53m @ 5.17g/t Au from 641m, 7.29m @ 5.32g/t Au from 628m and 3.45m @ 10.30g/t Au from 619m;**
- **15.0m @ 7.09g/t Au from 310.0m (RCDD23BDY119);**
- **27.1m @ 3.41g/t Au from 381.7m (RCDD23BDY119);**
- **4.18m @ 16.69g/t Au from 301.82m (RCDD23BDY100);**
- **0.35m @ 132.00g/t Au from 385.25m (RCDD22BDY019);**
- **5.0m @ 8.63g/t Au from 399.0m (RCDD23BDY117);**
- **3.45m @ 10.23g/t Au from 351.15m (RCDD22BDY019);**
- **4.0m @ 6.08g/t Au from 112.0m (RC26BDY457);**
- **8.0m @ 2.92g/t Au from 204.0m (RC26BDY460);**
- **20.0m @ 1.04g/t Au from 267.0m (RCDD23BDY119);**
- **16.0m @ 1.20g/t Au from 418.0m (DDRE-BDRC079);**
- **13.0m @ 1.36g/t Au from 73.0m (RC25BDY387);**
- **12.0m @ 1.33g/t Au from 292.0m (RC26BDY461);**
- **11.85m @ 1.23g/t Au from 420.0m (RCDD22BDY019);**
- **0.48m @ 31.60g/t Au from 218.17m (RCDD23BDY119);**
- **1.0m @ 12.60g/t Au from 612.0m (RCDD25BDY266);**
- **1.0m @ 12.30g/t Au from 355.0m (RCDD23BDY117);**
- **4.0m @ 2.66g/t Au from 264.0m (RC26BDY467);**
- **2.0m @ 4.87g/t Au from 25.0m (RC25BDY380);**
- **12.0m @ 0.82g/t Au from 108.0m (RC26BDY459); and**
- **16.0m @ 0.62g/t Au from 176.0m (RC26BDY460).**

RCDD25BDY266 intersected high-grade mineralisation associated with intense quartz veining containing pyrite, pyrrhotite and visible gold, hosted within the upper portion of a steeply north-plunging intrusive, with this zone delivering several of the higher-grade intercepts at the Boundary Deposit. The hole was designed to test mineralisation approximately 200m vertically below the current Open Pit Mineral Resource, targeting potential underground resource extensions (refer Figures 4 and 5), and was completed as a wedge hole from a vertical RC pre-collar to a final downhole depth of 687m. The drilling was co-funded by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration under the Exploration Incentive Scheme.

Figure 3 | Boundary and Neptune Deposit plan view with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historical results in black

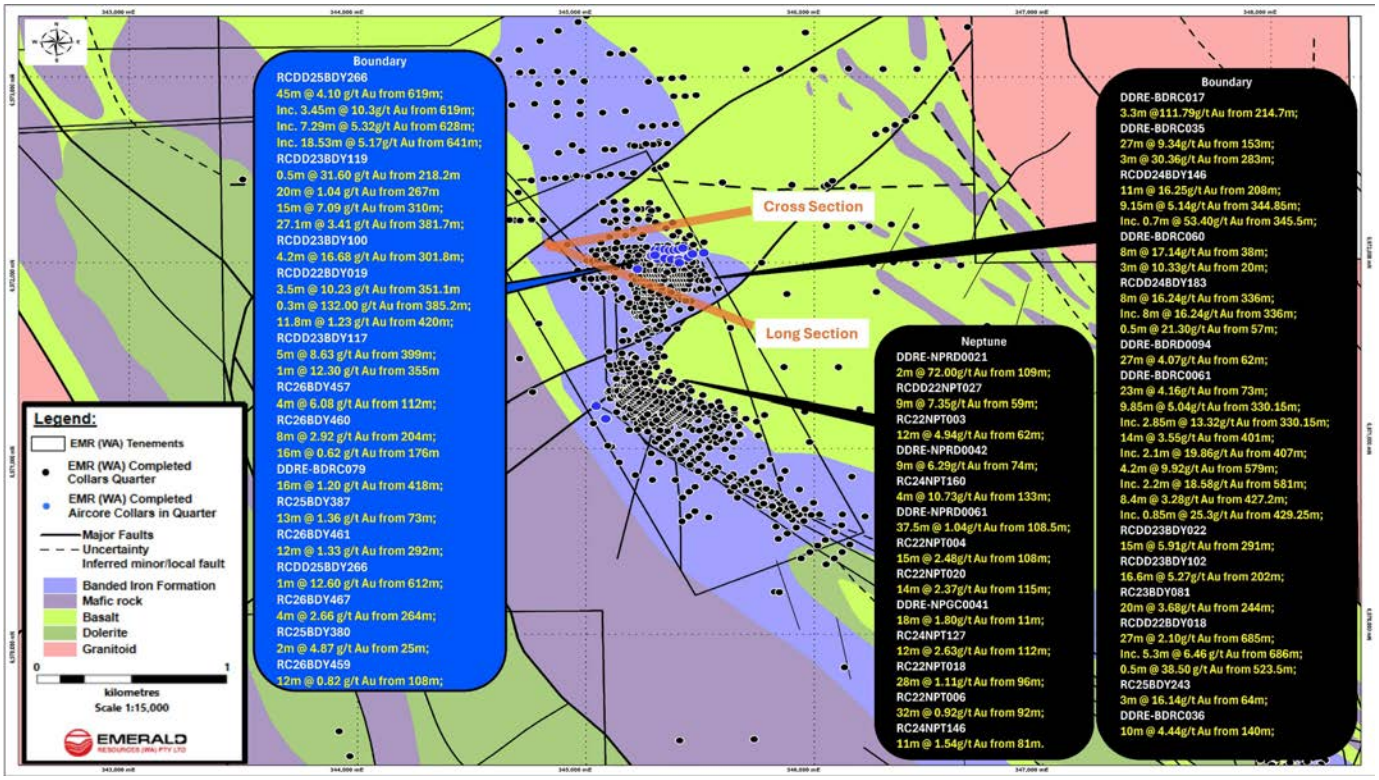


Figure 4 | Boundary Deposit long section with block model from January 2026 Resource Estimate, displayed above 0.5g/t, along with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historic results in black

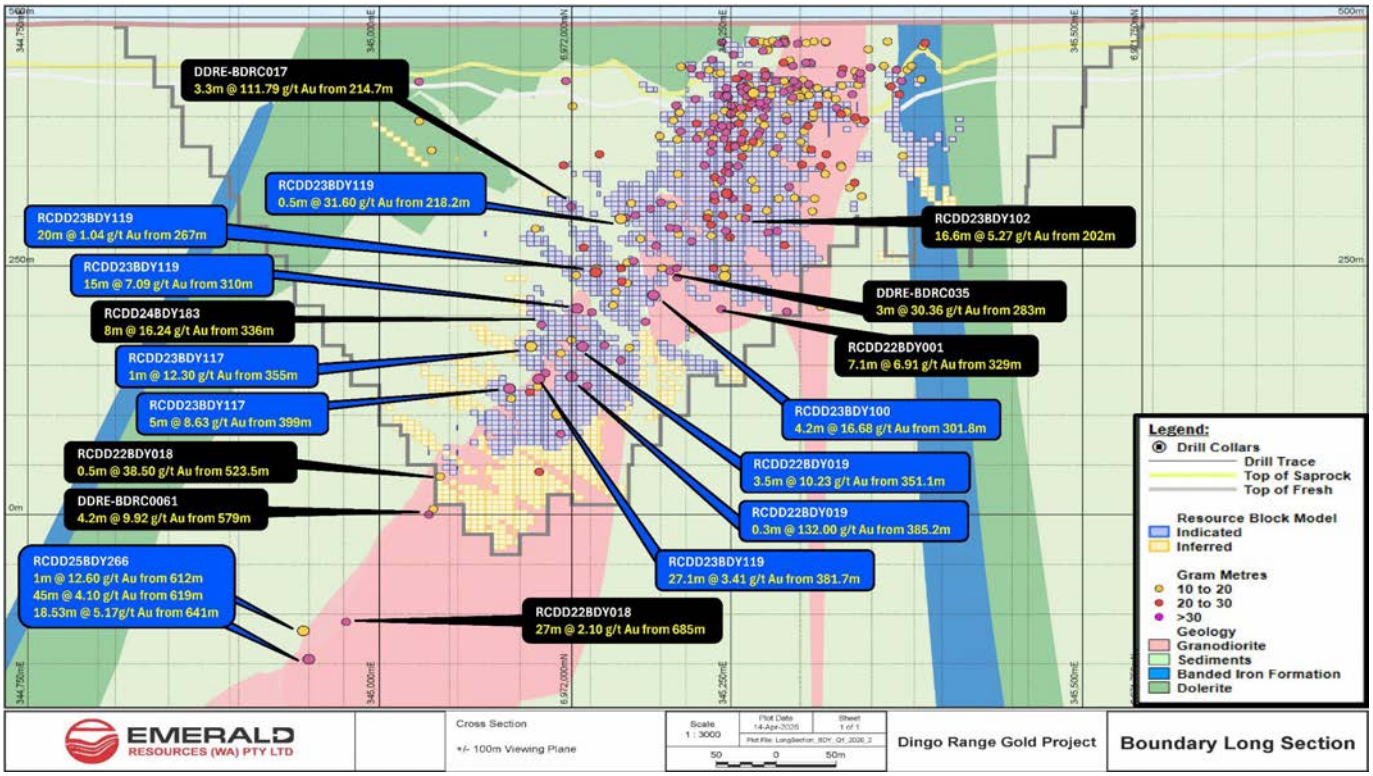
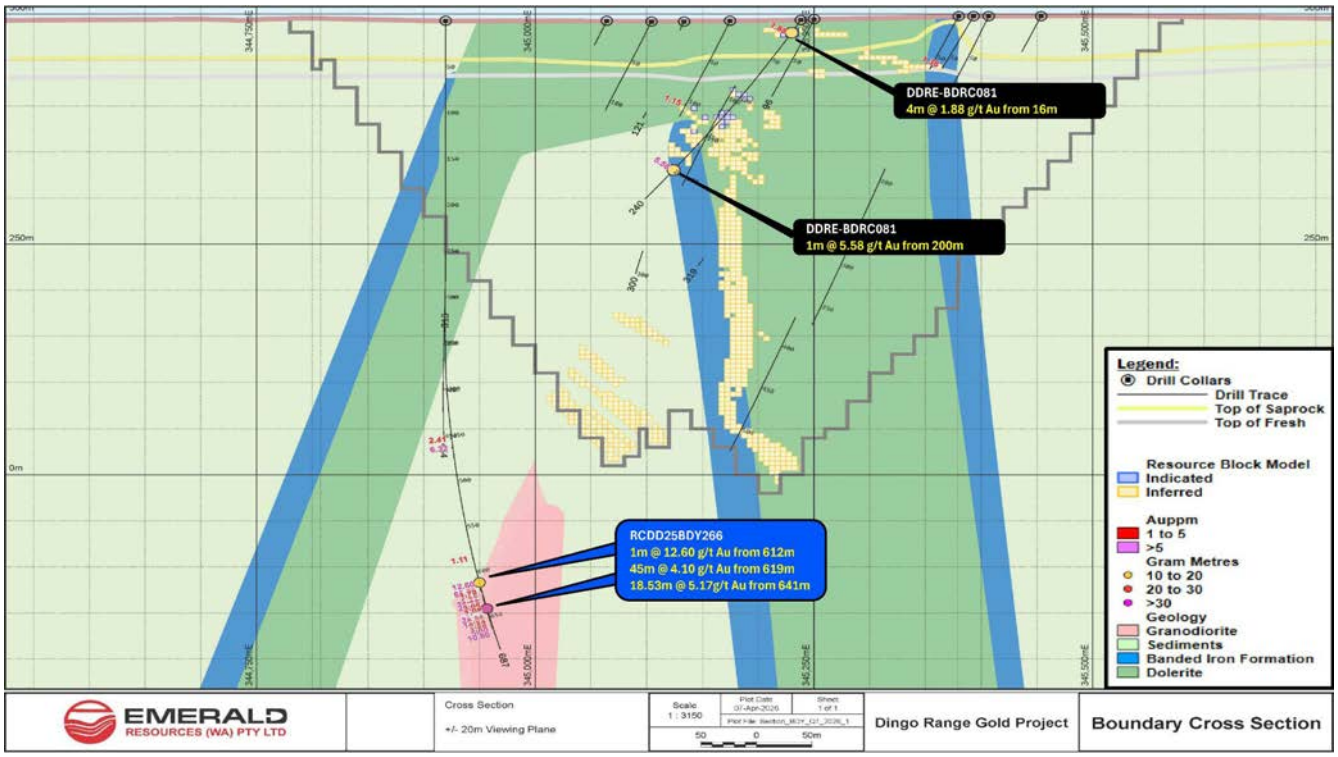
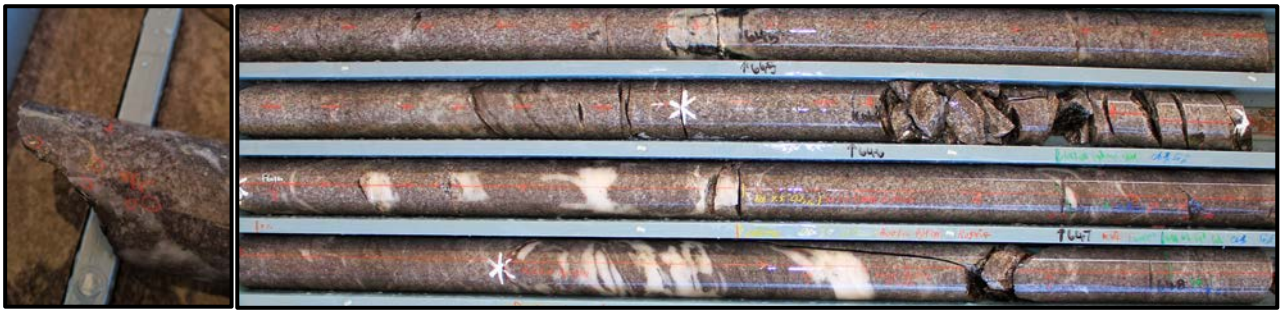


Figure 5 | Boundary Deposit cross section with block model from January 2026 Resource Estimate, displayed above 0.5g/t, along with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historic results in black



Further drilling is planned to continue investigating the underground potential of the Boundary and Neptune Deposits.

Figure 6 | Mineralised veins in Boundary diamond core. Quartz veining with pyrite, pyrrhotite and visible gold hosted within granodiorite. The left-hand photo highlights visible gold in RCDD25BDY266 at 647m, while the right-hand photo shows the core tray for RCDD25BDY266, including 18.53m @ 5.17g/t Au from 641m.



Freeman's Find Deposit Infill RC Drill Program

During the Quarter RC drilling at the Freeman's Find Deposit focused on closer-spaced drilling on a 50 × 25m pattern (refer Figures 7 and 8). The program was designed to infill and test extensions to mineralisation associated with multiple stacked, sheared quartz vein sets developed proximal to a granodiorite intrusion within mafic volcanic and sedimentary lithologies.

During the Quarter, 27 RC collars for 3,861m were completed with all assay results received.

Significant results returned from Freeman's Find Deposit during the reporting period include:

- **13.0m @ 4.46g/t Au from 10.0m (RC26FMF240);**
- **2.0m @ 29.12g/t Au from 33.0m (RC26FMF257);**
- **4.0m @ 4.57g/t Au from 192.0m (RC26FMF236);**
- **2.0m @ 5.99g/t Au from 198.0m (RC25FMF191);**
- **7.0m @ 1.67g/t Au from 63.0m (RC25FMF224);**
- **5.0m @ 2.37g/t Au from 15.0m (RC26FMF252); and**
- **3.0m @ 3.19g/t Au from 141.0m (RC25FMF234).**

Figure 7 | Freeman's Find Deposit plan view with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historical results in black

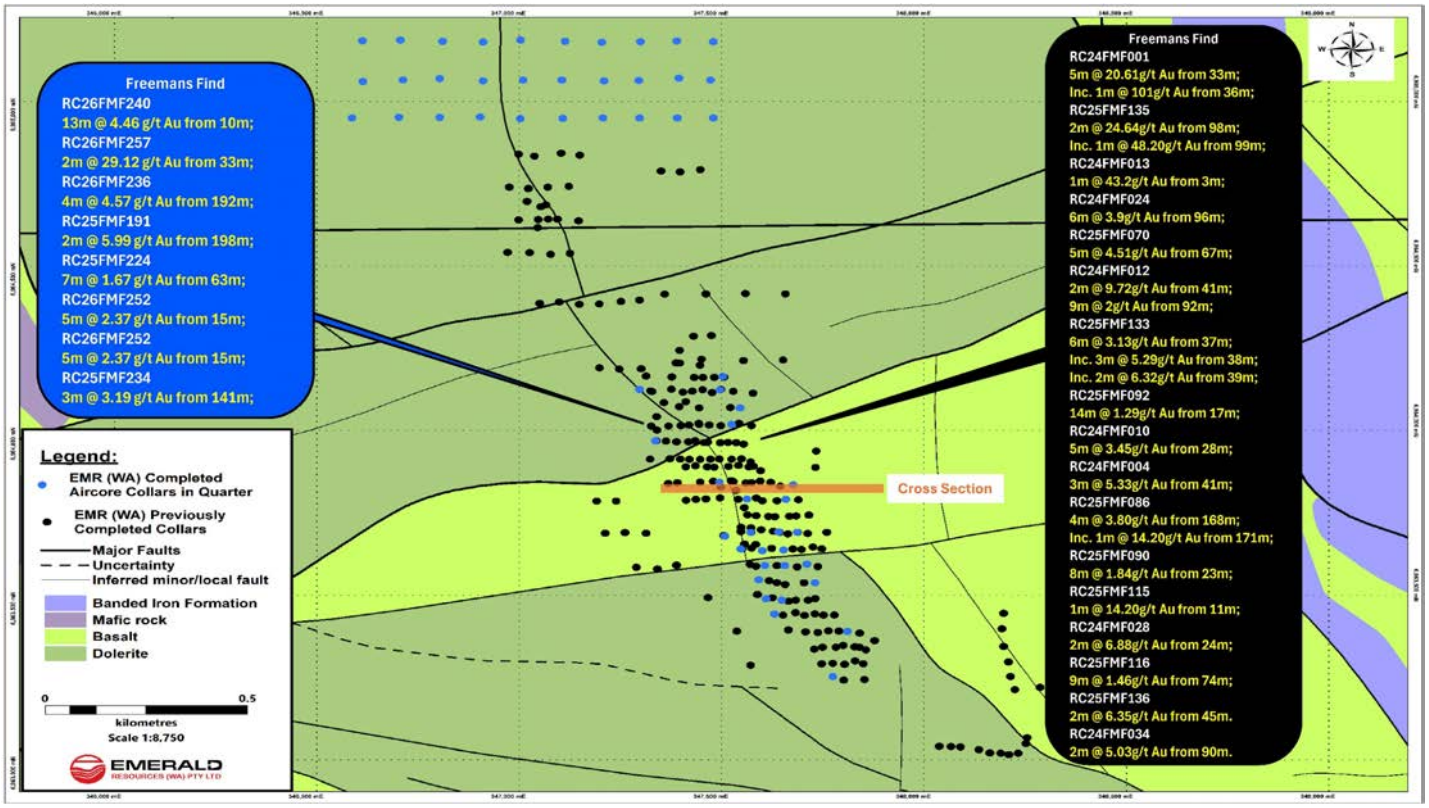
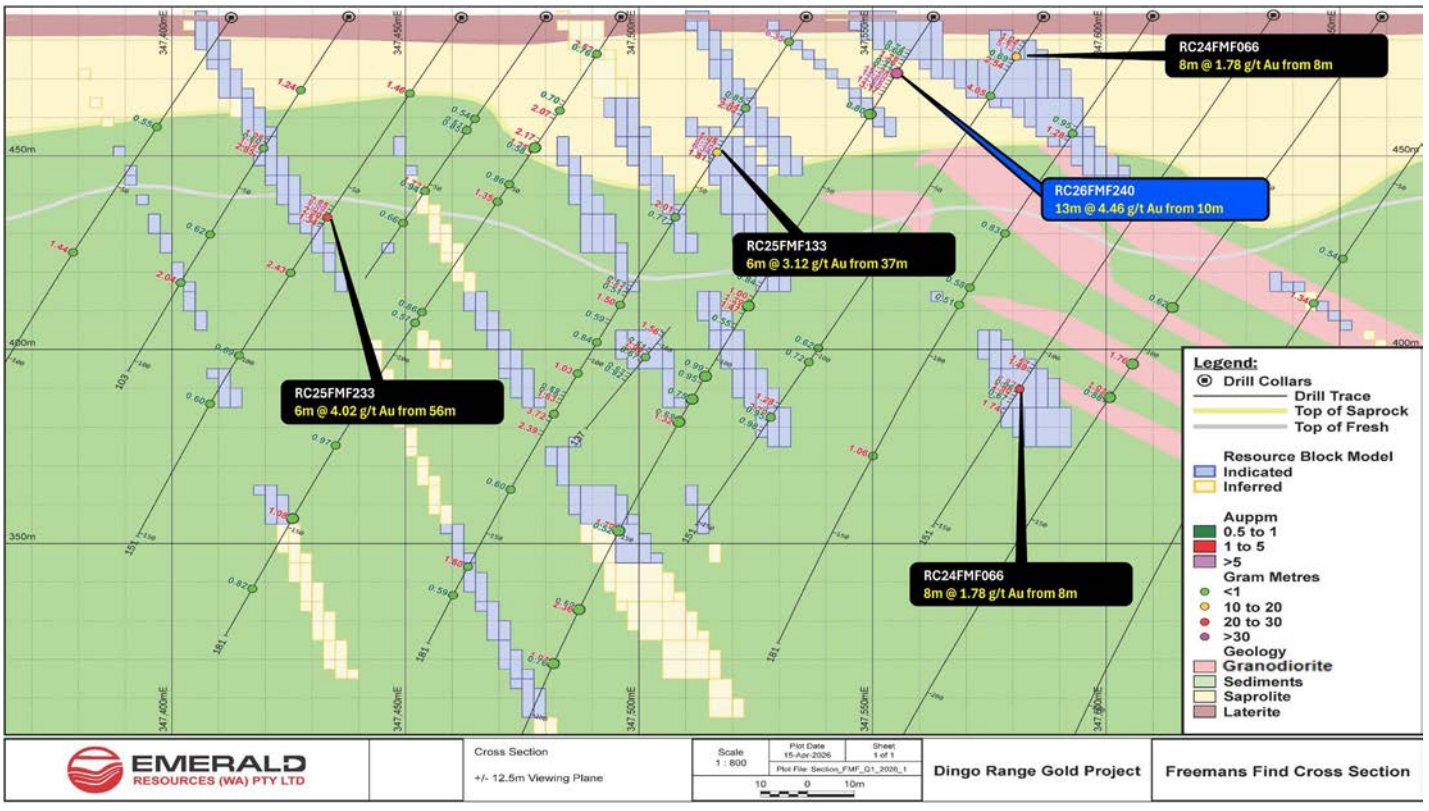


Figure 8 | Freeman's Find Deposit cross section with block model from January 2026 Resource Estimate, displayed above 0.45g/t, along with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historic results in black



Infill and extensional drilling at Freeman's Find will continue during the current quarter, with results to be incorporated into the ongoing Dingo Range Mineral Resource update and the forthcoming maiden mineral reserve estimate.

Table 1 | Previously announced significant intercepts from the Dingo Range Gold Prospects

Boundary

- 3.3m @ 111.79g/t Au from 214.7m (DDRE-BDRC017)[5];
- 45m @ 6.07g/t Au from 73m (BDRC058)[1];
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDRC035)[1];
- 11.0m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208.0m (RC24BDY146)[7];
- 48m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17)[1];
- 47m @ 3.42g/t Au from 93m (BDRD0025)[1];
- 5m @ 60.25g/t Au from 171m (WDDH8)[1]
- 30m @ 5.16g/t Au from 151m (WDDH10)[1];
- 19m @ 7.89g/t Au from 58m (BRC1002)[1];
- 109.8m @ 1.30g/t Au from 432.2m (RCDD23BDY064)[17];
- 40m @ 3.17g/t Au from 55m (BDRD0022)[1];
- 27m @ 4.53g/t Au from 62m (BDRC014)[1];
- 21m @ 5.77g/t Au from 20m (RC25BDY417)[17];
- 17m @ 6.77g/t Au from 83m (RC25BDY389)[17];
- 30m @ 3.82g/t Au from 179m (BDRD0043)[1];
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0094)[1];
- 23m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73m (BDRC061)[1];
- 24m @ 3.88g/t Au from 20m (DRP176)[1];
- 15.0m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291.0m (RCDD23BDY022)[3];
- 16.6m @ 5.27g/t Au from 202.0m (RCDD23BDY102)[5];
- 20.0m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244.0m (RC23BDY081)[4];
- 24.0m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64.0m (RC23BDY069)[4];
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (BDRC060)[1];
- 8m @ 16.24g/t Au from 336m (RCDD24BDY183)[12];
- 8m @ 15.69g/t Au from 51m (RC25BDY305);
- 9m @ 13.55g/t Au from 42m (WDDH1)[1];
- 9m @ 12.55g/t Au from 42m (WRC23)[1];
- 34.0m @ 2.21g/t Au from 127.0m (DDRE-BDRC002)[1];
- 10.0m @ 4.44g/t Au from 140.0m (DDRE-BDRC036)[1];
- 9.15m @ 5.14g/t Au from 344.85m (RCDD24BDY146)[12];
- 7.1m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329.0m (RCDD22BDY001)[3];
- 8.9m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.1m (RCDD23BDY059)[3];
- 7.0m @ 4.94g/t Au from 57.0m (RC23BDY103)[5];
- 7.0m @ 4.64g/t Au from 390.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[7];
- 6.0m @ 8.01g/t Au from 356.0m (RCDD24BDY193)[8];
- 6.0m @ 7.96g/t Au from 259.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 5.0m @ 7.32g/t Au from 203.0m (DD24BDY170)[8];
- 5.0m @ 6.33g/t Au from 100.0m (RC22BDY016)[2];
- 4.0m @ 11.72g/t Au from 162.0m (RC23BDY100)[5];
- 4.0m @ 11.42g/t Au from 92.0m (RC24BDY146)[7];
- 4.0m @ 9.21g/t Au from 84.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 3.0m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[7];
- 3.0m @ 19.09g/t Au from 121.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 3m @ 16.14g/t Au from 64m (RC25BDY243)[12];
- 2.0m @ 19.55g/t Au from 22.0m (RCDD24BDY201)[8];
- 10.0m @ 3.37g/t Au from 202.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 13.0m @ 2.53g/t Au from 76.0m (RCDD22BDY001)[1];
- 18.0m @ 2.43g/t Au from 271.0m (RC23BDY108)[5];
- 8.0m @ 3.94g/t Au from 78.0m (RC23BDY077)[4];
- 6m @ 3.00g/t Au from 126m (RC25BDY247)[12];
- 4.0m @ 7.54g/t Au from 231.0m (RC23BDY100)[5];

Neptune

- 26m @ 6.95g/t Au from 40m (NPRD0039)[14];
- 16m @ 10.10g/t Au from 63m (NPRD0026)[14];
- 16m @ 7.33g/t Au from 42m (RC25NPT243)[17];
- 25m @ 5.24g/t Au from 0m (NPGC0053)[2];
- 17m @ 7.44g/t Au from 29m (NPRD0007)[14];
- 33m @ 3.82g/t Au from 37m (NPMD1019)[2];
- 22m @ 4.87g/t Au from 17m (NPRD0056)[2];
- 40m @ 2.98g/t Au from 14m (NPGC0025)[2];
- 15m @ 6.60g/t Au from 67m (NPMD1007)[2];
- 2.0m @ 72.00g/t Au from 109.0m (DDRE-NPRD0021)[2];
- 9m @ 9.44g/t Au from 82m (NPRD0078)[2];
- 9m @ 9.36g/t Au from 7m (NPGC0045)[2];
- 6m @ 14.24g/t Au from 37m (NPGC0018)[2];
- 3m @ 29.85g/t Au from 45m (NPMD1026)[1];
- 9.0m @ 7.35g/t Au from 59.0m (RCDD22NPT027)[2];
- 12.0m @ 4.94g/t Au from 62.0m (RC22NPT003)[1];
- 19.0m @ 2.59g/t Au from 75.0m (RC24NPT132)[10];
- 12m @ 2.63g/t Au from 112m (RC24NPT127)[12];
- 5.7m @ 4.50g/t Au from 99.0m (RCDD22NPT030)[2];
- 37.5m @ 1.04g/t Au from 108.5m (DDRE-NPRD0061)[2];
- 18.0m @ 1.80g/t Au from 11.0m (DDRE-NPGC0041)[2];
- 15.0m @ 2.48g/t Au from 108.0m (RC22NPT004)[1];
- 14.0m @ 2.37g/t Au from 115.0m (RC22NPT020)[2];
- 28.0m @ 1.11g/t Au from 96.0m (RC22NPT018)[2];
- 32.0m @ 0.92g/t Au from 92.0m (RC22NPT006)[1];
- 4m @ 10.73g/t Au from 133m (RC25NPT160)[12];
- 9.0m @ 6.29g/t Au from 74.0m (DDRE-NPRD0042)[2];
- 9.0m @ 1.54g/t Au from 74.0m (RC24NPT126)[10];
- 22.0m @ 1.03g/t Au from 105.0m (RC24NPT126)[10];
- 11m @ 1.54g/t Au from 81m (RC24NPT146)[12];

Hurley's Reward

- 12m @ 3.30g/t Au from 13m (HRRD0020)[1];
- 12m @ 2.77g/t Au from 47m (HRRD0050)[1];
- 3m @ 9.00g/t Au from 62m (HRRD0062)[1];
- 9m @ 2.27g/t Au from 64m (HRRD0032)[1];
- 20.0m @ 3.20g/t Au from 137.0m (RCDD24HUR020)[2];
- 11.0m @ 3.39g/t Au from 160.0m (RC23HUR014)[8];
- 17.0m @ 2.13g/t Au from 35.0m (RCDD23HUR001)[4].

Bungarra

- 14m @ 31.46g/t Au from 33m (LAVRD0126)[1];
- 19m @ 13.41g/t Au from 32m (DRP495)[1];
- 17m @ 13.28g/t Au from 49m (LAVRD0132)[1];
- 5m @ 39.41g/t Au from 31m (LAVRD0133)[1];
- 9m @ 17.02g/t Au from 33m (BFRC13)[1];
- 6m @ 23.26g/t Au from 89m (LAVRD0054)[1];
- 14m @ 9.74g/t Au from 30m (LAVGW0003)[1];
- 9m @ 15.45g/t Au from 39m (LAVRD0142)[1];
- 9m @ 14.58g/t Au from 75m (LAVRD0054)[1];
- 6m @ 19.28g/t Au from 53m (LAVRD0135)[1];
- 6m @ 16.16g/t Au from 59m (LAVRD0156)[1];
- 8m @ 12.38g/t Au from 48m (LAVRD0054)[1];

- 49m @ 1.89g/t Au from 74m (BDRD0061)[1];
- 45m @ 2.01g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0010)[1];
- 38.0m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56.0m (RC22BDY009)[2];
- 43.0m @ 1.17g/t Au from 253.0m (RC23BDY065)[3];
- 14m @ 1.58g/t Au from 262m (RCDD22BDY015)[12];
- 24.0m @ 1.30g/t Au from 124.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[1];
- 30.0m @ 1.01g/t Au from 238.0m (RC23BDY064)[3];
- 13m @ 1.07g/t Au from 301m (RCDD24BDY146)[12].

Great Northern

- 11m @ 3.80g/t Au from 219m (RC24GRN045)[9];
- 5.36m @ 3.71g/t Au from 217.64m (RCDD24GRN050)[10];
- 10m @ 2.64g/t Au from 26m (RC24GRN055)[9];
- 2m @ 9.71g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN114)[13];
- 3m @ 5.10g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN106)[13];
- 2m @ 6.32g/t Au from 35m (RC25GRN094)[12];
- 7m @ 1.77g/t Au from 82m (RC25GRN112)[13];
- 1m @ 28.30g/t Au from 57m (RC24GRN080)[11];
- 1m @ 13.80g/t Au from 101m (RCDD24GRN070)[11];
- 1m @ 9.34g/t Au from 137m (RC25GRN114)[13];
- 0.82m @ 36.30g/t Au from 267m (RCDD24GRN003)[12];
- 0.5m @ 33.80g/t Au from 208m (RCDD24GRN018)[11].

Stables

- 15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 52m (RC25STB016)[15];
- 19m @ 1.62g/t Au from 109m (RC25STB070)[16];
- 14m @ 2.08g/t Au from 92m (RC25STB008)[15];
- 2m @ 7.77g/t Au from 75m (RC25STB055)[16];
- 4m @ 1.97g/t Au from 83m (RC25STB056)[16];
- 2m @ 2.59g/t Au from 130m (RC25STB008) (EOH)[15];
- 1m @ 3.37g/t Au from 93m (RC25STB017)[15];
- 1m @ 2.99g/t Au from 22m (RC25STB016)[15];
- 1m @ 2.96g/t Au from 10m (RC25STB037)[15];
- 1m @ 2.65g/t Au from 0m (RC25STB046)[15];
- 1m @ 2.10g/t Au from 0m (RC25STB003)[15].
- 3m @ 67.37g/t Au from 30m (BFRC15)[1];
- 4m @ 23.78g/t Au from 49m (LAVGW0002)[1];
- 4.0m @ 22.77g/t Au from 67.0m (RC24BGA034)[8].

Freeman's Find

- 5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m (RC24FMF001)[6];
- 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001)[6];
- 5m @ 18.26g/t Au from 72m (RC25FMF212)[16];
- 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m (RC24FMF009)[6];
- 1m @ 49.9g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)[6];
- 2m @ 24.64g/t Au from 98m (RC25FMF135)[12];
- 1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)[6];
- 2.0m @ 15.09g/t Au from 15.0m (RC24FMF030)[8];
- 4m @ 6.40g/t Au from 43m (RC25FMF202)[16];
- 6m @ 4.11g/t Au from 96m (RC25FMF191)[16];
- 6m @ 4.01g/t Au from 56m (RC25FMF233)[16];
- 6.0m @ 3.90g/t Au from 96.0m (RC24FMF024)[8];
- 20m @ 1.15g/t Au from 61m (RC25FMF189)[16];
- 2m @ 10.66g/t Au from 107m (RC25FMF227)[16];
- 3m @ 6.75g/t Au from 128m (RC25FMF227)[16];
- 6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 37m (RC25FMF133)[12];
- 14m @ 1.29g/t Au from 17m (RC25FMF092)[12];
- 4m @ 3.80g/t Au from 168m (RC25FMF086)[12];
- 8m @ 1.84g/t Au from 23m (RC25FMF090)[12];
- 1m @ 14.20g/t Au from 11m (RC25FMF115)[12];
- 9m @ 1.46g/t Au from 74m (RC25FMF116)[12];
- 2.0m @ 5.03g/t Au from 90.0m (RC24FMF034)[9].

Stirling

- 26m @ 5.83g/t Au from 33m (STRD0016)[1];
- 38m @ 2.62g/t Au from 16m (SRC7)[1];
- 31m @ 2.75g/t Au from 35m (STRD0008)[1];
- 27m @ 2.30g/t Au from 59m (STRD0007)[1];
- 27m @ 2.25g/t Au from 31m (STRD0019)[1];
- 25.0m @ 1.87g/t Au from 40.0 m (RC23STI022)[5];
- 19.0m @ 2.45g/t Au from 72.0 m (RC23STI012)[4].

Refer ASX announcements dated: 7 October 2022[1]; 31 January 2023[2]; 4 July 2023[3]; 30 October 2023[4]; 24 January 2024[5]; 18 March 2024[6]; 18 April 2024[7]; 29 July 2024[8]; 30 October 2024[9]; 23 December 2024[10]; 28 January 2025[11]; 24 April 2025[12]; 30 June 2025[13]; 5 July 2022[14]; 7 October 2025[15]; 27 January 2026[16] and 11 December 2025[17] .

Regional Drilling

In addition to RC exploration drilling, the Company continued an extensive air core (AC) drilling program targeting geochemical Au anomalies and geophysical targets along the Great Northern to Banjawarn structural corridor.

During the Quarter, 227 AC drill holes for 11,631m were completed on 1,600m spaced lines along strike of the recently discovered Stables Prospect (refer ASX announcements dated 7 October 2025 and 27 January 2026). Previous drilling has returned several significant RC intercepts including 15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 52m (RC25STB016), 19m @ 1.62g/t Au from 109m (RC25STB070) and 14m @ 2.08g/t Au from 92m (RC25STB008). Recent significant results from the Stables AC program include:

- **11m @ 0.37g/t Au from 24m (AC26RAC860);**
- **8m @ 0.32g/t Au from 24m (AC26RAC849) (EOH);**
- **8m @ 0.20g/t Au from 107m (AC26RAC820); and**
- **2m @ 0.79g/t Au from 24m (AC26RAC870).**

The gold-in-soil anomaly defining the Stables Prospect is interpreted to extend along strike to the southeast beneath transported alluvium and paleochannels. This style of transported regolith typically attenuates or obscures surface geochemical signatures, and as such, drill testing of geophysical targets represents the primary exploration methodology.

Results returned from the upper saprolite beneath the transported cover are consistent in both thickness and grade with mineralisation observed above the primary zone at the Stables Prospect. The shallow mineralisation intersected in AC26RAC849 is interpreted to occur along the same, or a sub-parallel, structure located approximately 1.6km along strike from previously reported significant RC intercepts (refer Figure 10).

Other significant intercepts are interpreted to represent previously unrecognised zones of potential mineralisation.

Other significant AC results received to date from previously untested geochemical anomalies near and along strike of Freeman's Find, Great Northern (Gage Roads prospect) and Banjawarn include (refer Figure 9):

- **7m @ 1.95g/t Au from 40m (AC25RAC538) - Freeman's Find[1];**
- **2m @ 2.58g/t Au from 10m (AC25RAC598) - Gage Roads[2];**
- **2m @ 2.33g/t Au from 22m (AC25RAC463) (EOH) - Banjawarn[1];**
- **3m @ 1.66g/t Au from 4m (AC25RAC470) - Banjawarn[1];**
- **4m @ 1.28g/t Au from 20m (AC25RAC645) - Gage Roads[1];**
- **4m @ 0.59g/t Au from 8m (AC25RAC538) - Freeman's Find[1]; and**
- **4m @ 0.54g/t Au from 64m (AC25RAC599) - Gage Roads[1].**

Refer ASX announcements dated 27 January 2026[1] and Appendix One[2].

These results warrant follow-up drilling to test for potential strike and depth extensions. Importantly, mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike across all Dingo Range deposits and prospects, highlighting the continued growth potential of the project.

Figure 9 | Plan view of current drilling completed on Dingo Range greenstone belt, showing regional AC drilling at Stables and Gage Roads results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historic results in black.

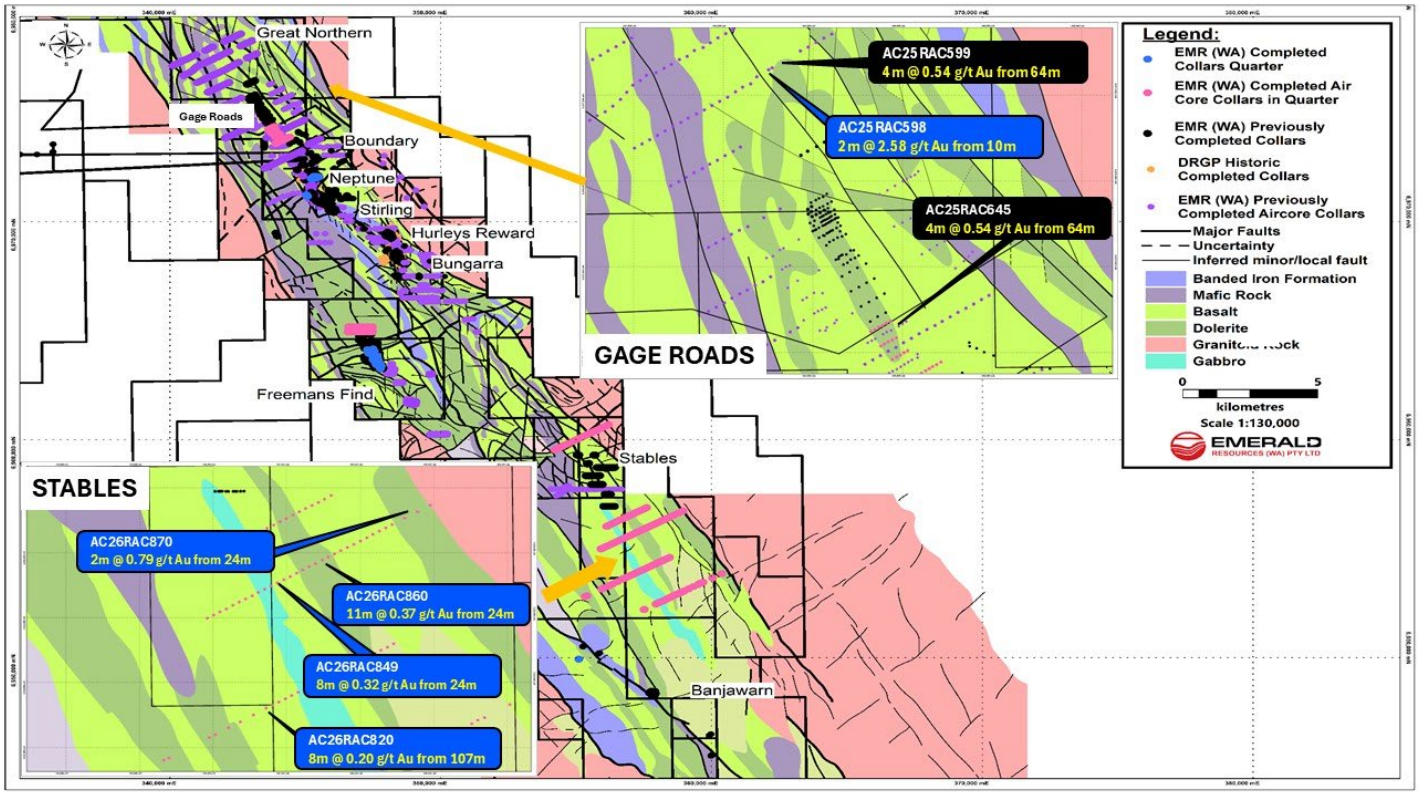
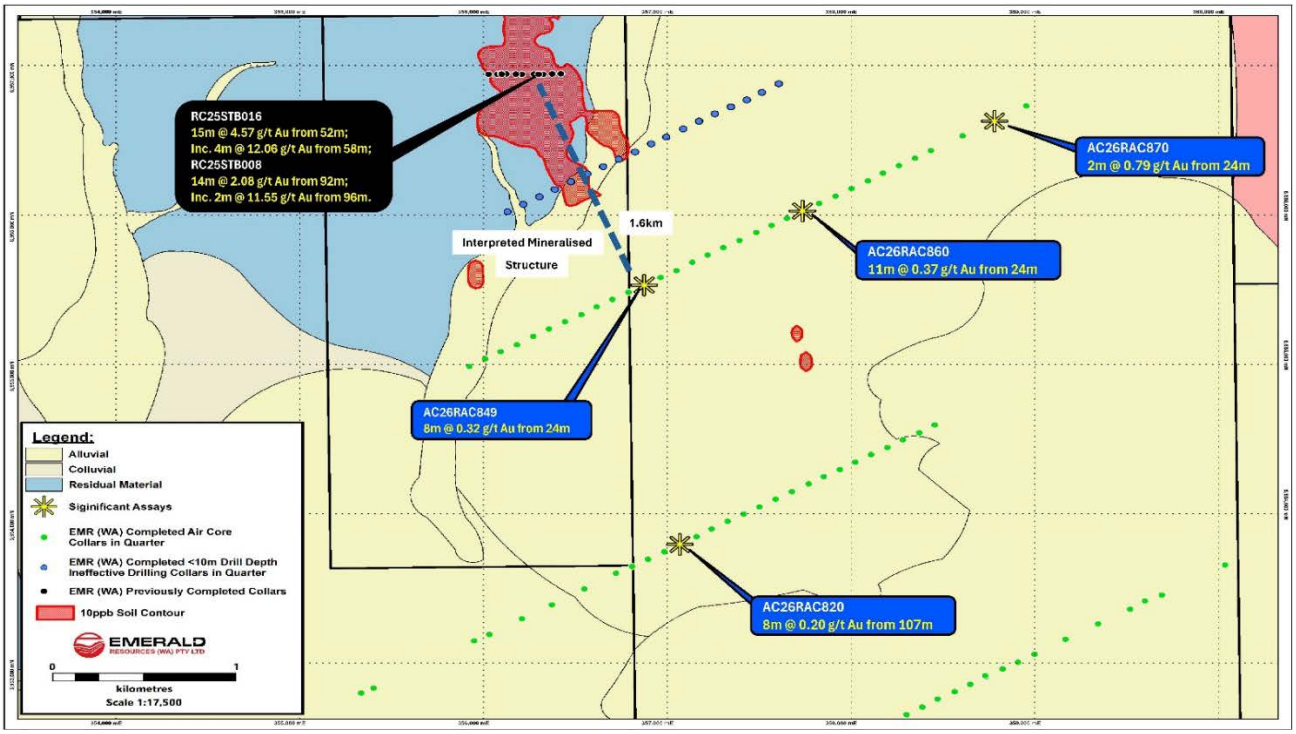


Figure 10 | Stables Prospect plan view with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historical results in black

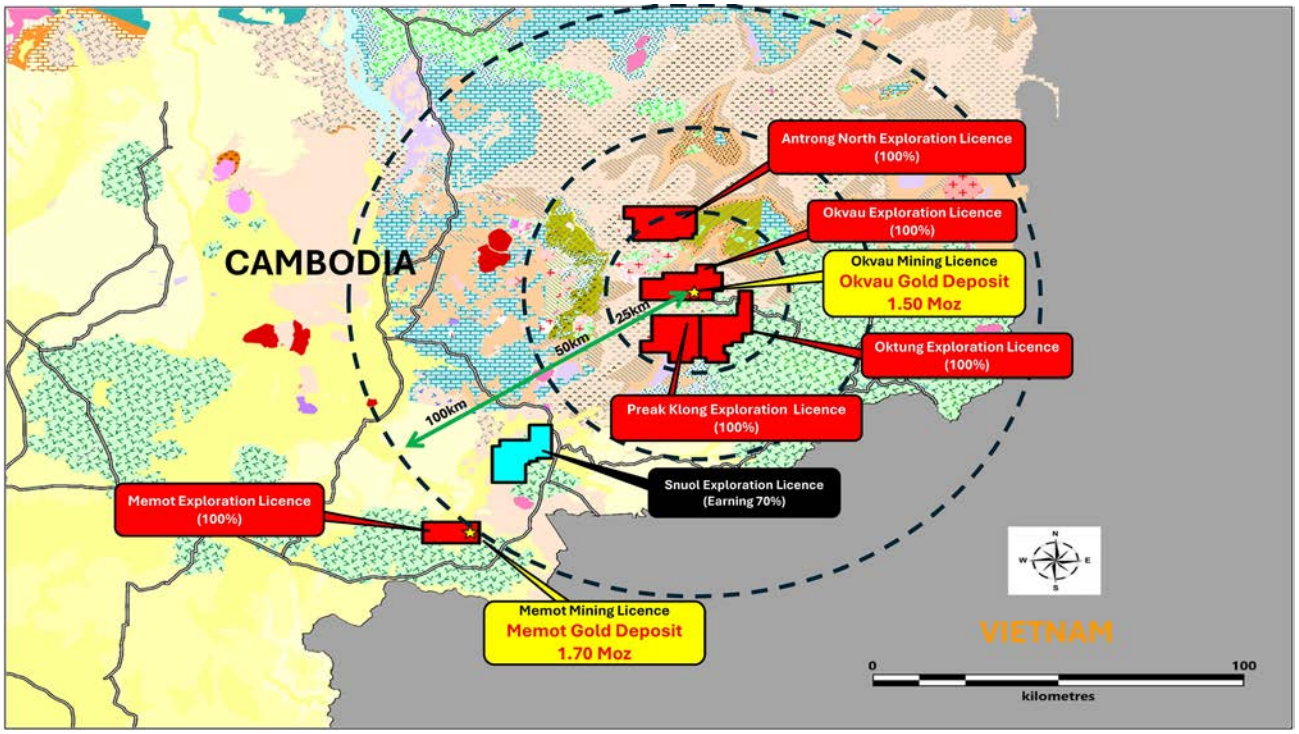


Exploration Activities – Cambodian Gold Projects

Emerald's Cambodian tenure, which comprise of a combination of two (2) 100% owned mining licences, five (5) 100% owned exploration licences, and a further one (1) exploration licence subject to a joint venture agreement (with EMR earning majority ownership), cover a combined area of 1,085km^2.

During the Quarter, the Company advanced drilling activities targeting near-mine open pit supplementary feed and underground resource infill and extension at the Okvau Gold Mine, as well as close-spaced infill drilling at the Memot Gold Project.

Figure 11 | Cambodian Gold Project locations



Memot Gold Project, Cambodia – (EMR: 100%)

In January 2026 the Company announced a Mineral Resource Estimate of 45.0Mt at 1.2g/t Au with 1.70Moz (at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade), including higher grade resources of 21.6Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 1.24Moz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off grade), at the Memot Gold Project, (refer ASX announcement dated 21 January 2026).

During the Quarter all drilling activity was completed using RC drill rigs, totalling 226 collars for 11,550m. The Company continued an infill RC drilling program across the Memot resource. The close-spaced program, drilled predominantly on a 12.5m by 25m spacing, was aimed at defining grade control parameters, adding confidence to early access mining areas and helping to define reserve mining modifiers like ore loss percentage and dilution.

Infill drilling at Memot will continue during the current quarter, with results to be incorporated into the ongoing mineral resource update and the forthcoming maiden mineral reserve estimate.

Over 1,600 assays remain pending, with significant intercepts returned during the Quarter including:

- **2m @ 50.29g/t Au from 40m (RC26MMT757)**
- **14m @ 3.37g/t Au from 1m (RC26MMT750)**
- **2m @ 19.76g/t Au from 9m (RC26MMT733)**
- **19m @ 1.94g/t Au from 41m (RC26MMT782)**
- **10m @ 3.41g/t Au from 33m (RC26MMT774)**
- **21m @ 1.50g/t Au from 21m (RC26MMT721)**
- **3m @ 10.01g/t Au from 24m (RC26MMT762)**
- **13m @ 2.18g/t Au from 2m (RC26MMT734)**
- **2m @ 11.81g/t Au from 28m (RC26MMT761)**
- **23m @ 0.97g/t Au from 32m (RC26MMT775)**
- **12m @ 1.75g/t Au from 27m (RC26MMT773)**
- **3m @ 6.54g/t Au from 47m (RC26MMT790)**
- **2m @ 9.25g/t Au from 20m (RC25MMT621)**
- **11m @ 1.72g/t Au from 20m (RC26MMT737)**
- **9m @ 2.14g/t Au from 50m (RC26MMT757)**
- **11m @ 1.76g/t Au from 34m (RC26MMT777)**
- **7m @ 2.54g/t Au from 7m (RC25MMT610)**
- **6m @ 3.01g/t Au from 53m (RC26MMT766) (EOH)**
- **2m @ 7.81g/t Au from 32m (RC25MMT626)**
- **8m @ 1.93g/t Au from 25m (RC26MMT726)**
- **12m @ 1.21g/t Au from 35m (RC26MMT765)**
- **9m @ 1.53g/t Au from 48m (RC25MMT606)**
- **6m @ 2.25g/t Au from 28m (RC26MMT767)**
- **6m @ 2.26g/t Au from 31m (RC26MMT792)**
- **2m @ 7.19g/t Au from 46m (RC26MMT802)**
- **3m @ 4.18g/t Au from 20m (RC26MMT767)**
- **6m @ 2.20g/t Au from 22m (RC26MMT796)**
- **2m @ 6.22g/t Au from 26m (RC25MMT594)**
- **17m @ 0.73g/t Au from 24m (RC26MMT734) (EOH)**
- **4m @ 3.09g/t Au from 41m (RC26MMT763)**
- **7m @ 1.70g/t Au from 20m (RC26MMT777)**
- **2m @ 5.58g/t Au from 21m (RC26MMT628)**
- **4m @ 2.61g/t Au from 8m (RC25MMT604)**
- **4m @ 2.41g/t Au from 13m (RC25MMT618)**
- **10m @ 1.05g/t Au from 36m (RC26MMT730) (EOH)**
- **7m @ 1.48g/t Au from 42m (RC26MMT750)**
- **4m @ 2.13g/t Au from 0m (RC25MMT585)**
- **5m @ 1.73g/t Au from 12m (RC25MMT605)**
- **5m @ 1.74g/t Au from 26m (RC25MMT610)**
- **3m @ 2.99g/t Au from 3m (RC25MMT617)**
- **3m @ 2.95g/t Au from 0m (RC26MMT690)**
- **2m @ 4.31g/t Au from 50m (RC26MMT733)**

The Memot Deposit is predominantly hosted within a Cretaceous diorite intrusion emplaced into an upper Triassic metasedimentary sequence. Gold mineralisation is concentrated along a network of sub-parallel, shallow north-east dipping sulphide-rich veins (refer Figure 13 and 14). These veins are primarily hosted within the diorite intrusion but locally extend beyond the contact into the surrounding hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks. Mineralised veins typically comprise zones of highly sulphidic material ranging from approximately 0.3m to 3m in true width, with combinations of stacked veins having true widths in parts of +10m.

The current resource has an interpreted strike of 1,200m, a width of approximately 1,000m and to a depth of 700m below surface and remains open along strike and at depth.

Previously announced significant results include:

- 6m @ 348.76g/t Au from 125m including 1m @ 2,090.00g/t Au from 130m (DD24MMT243)[6];
- 9m @ 12.61g/t Au from 193m including 1m @ 64.50g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT256)[7];
- 5m @ 15.36g/t Au from 210m including 1m @ 67.40g/t Au from 214m (DD23MMT136)[4];
- 15.2m @ 3.11g/t Au from 246.4m including 1m @ 29.9g/t Au from 252m (DD24MMT292)[7];
- 14.8m @ 3.94g/t Au from 288.4m including 0.6m @ 58.10g/t Au from 292.4m (DD24MMT303)[8];
- 31m @ 1.80g/t Au from 239m including 0.7m @ 21.80g/t Au from 257.6m (DD24MMT168)[6];
- 12m @ 2.94g/t Au from 504m including 0.6m @ 48.10g/t Au from 515.4m (RCDD25MMT165)10;
- 23.8m @ 1.47g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT287)[7];
- 10.5m @ 2.27g/t Au from 571.7m including 0.7m @ 29.20g/t Au from 575m (RCDD25MMT277)10;
- 9.8m @ 2.24g/t Au from 162.2m (DD24MMT305)[8];
- 8.4m @ 4.74g/t Au from 278.8m including 0.6m @ 28.10g/t Au from 278.8m (DD24MMT299)[7];
- 7m @ 6.13g/t Au from 277m including 1m @ 40.00g/t Au from 277m (DD24MMT243)[6];
- 7m @ 4.34g/t Au from 242m including 0.6m @ 43.4g/t Au from 246.4m (RCDD24MMT237)[9];
- 0.6m @ 48.60g/t Au from 649m (RCDD25MMT237)12;
- 5.4m @ 4.92g/t Au from 520.4m (RCDD25MMT265)12;
- 3.6m @ 7.17g/t Au from 585.6m (DD25MMT426)12;
- 5.8m @ 4.22g/t Au from 457.2m including 0.6m @ 24.30g/t Au from 457.2m (RCDD25MMT165)10;
- 5.2m @ 4.60g/t Au from 152.6m (RCDD24MMT034)[8];
- 5.2m @ 2.11g/t Au from 527.6m (RCDD25MMT277)10;
- 4m @ 13.49g/t Au from 63m including 2m @ 26.31g/t Au from 63m (RCDD24MMT158)[5];
- 4m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151m including 1m @ 19.90g/t Au from 154m and 1m @ 12.30g/t Au from 151m (DD22MMT080W)[2];
- 3.6m @ 5.61g/t Au from 118.6m (DD24MMT313)[8];
- 3.2m @ 11.11g/t Au from 120.8m including 0.6m @ 57.60g/t Au from 120.8m (DD24MMT311)[8];
- 3.2m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151.4m (DD24MMT344)[9];
- 3m @ 13.95g/t Au from 72m including 1m @ 36.40g/t Au from 73m (RCDD24MMT159)[5];
- 3m @ 9.44g/t Au from 124m including 0.8m @ 30.90g/t Au from 126.2m (DD25MMT365)[10];
- 3m @ 5.13g/t Au from 595.4m (RCDD25MMT197)[10];
- 2.5m @ 20.67g/t Au from 134.5m (DD24MMT200)[6];
- 2.4m @ 11.31g/t Au from 384m including 0.6m @ 42.20g/t Au from 384m (DD24MMT303)[8];
- 2m @ 23.29g/t Au from 131m (DD23MMT090)[3];
- 2m @ 20.63g/t Au from 21m (RC24MMT197)[6];
- 2m @ 16.33g/t Au from 355m (RCDD24MMT151)[6];
- 1.8m @ 14.10g/t Au from 299.2m (DD24MMT343)[9];
- 1.5m @ 27.00g/t Au from 206.2m (RCDD24MMT269)[7];
- 1.1m @ 44.30g/t Au from 214m (DD24MMT219)[7];
- 1.1m @ 33.30g/t Au from 288m (RCDD24MMT197)[7];
- 1m @ 46.00g/t Au from 135m (DD24MMT188)[6];
- 1m @ 38.70g/t Au from 280.8m (DD24MMT290)[7];
- 1m @ 37.20g/t Au from 33m (DD21MMT005)[1];
- 1m @ 35.70g/t Au from 264m (RCDD24MMT235)[9];
- 1m @ 35.10g/t Au from 131m (DD24MMT279)[7];
- 1m @ 33.60g/t Au from 162m (DD24MMT192)[6];
- 1.6m @ 14.14g/t Au from 215.4m (DD25MMT437)12;
- 1m @ 32.60g/t Au from 226m (RCDD24MMT172)[7];
- 0.8m @ 63.30g/t Au from 99m (DD24MMT298)[7];
- 0.8m @ 39.10g/t Au from 15.6m (DD24MMT321)[8];
- 0.8m @ 31.20g/t Au from 325.6m (DD24MMT315)[8];
- 0.8m @ 28.30g/t Au from 198.8m (DD25MMT379)10;
- 0.6m @ 85.80g/t Au from 571m (DD25MMT280)10;
- 0.6m @ 38.00g/t Au from 170.2m (DD24MMT309)[8];
- 0.6m @ 36.20g/t Au from 207.6m (DD24MMT303)[8];
- 19m @ 1.12g/t Au from 477m (RCDD25MMT246)12;
- 0.6m @ 24.60g/t Au from 339.6m (DD25MMT406)[11];
- 0.6m @ 21.40g/t Au from 296m (DD25MMT385)[11];
- 0.6m @ 21.00g/t Au from 491m (DD25MMT397)[11];
- 0.6m @ 18.00g/t Au from 432.4m (RCDD25MMT165)10;
- 0.6m @ 24.30g/t Au from 515.8m (DD25MMT373)[10];
- 1m @ 21.10g/t Au from 168.3m (DD25MMT372)[11];
- 1m @ 13.75g/t Au from 439.4m (RCDD25MMT197)[10];
- 1m @ 13.35g/t Au from 94m (DD24MMT363)[10];
- 1m @ 10.55g/t Au from 306m (DD24MMT347)[10];
- 4m @ 5.23g/t Au from 364.4m (DD25MMT399)[11];
- 11m @ 1.20g/t Au from 572m (RCDD25MMT197)[10];
- 11m @ 1.17g/t Au from 564.4m (RCDD25MMT165)[10].

Figure 12 | Mineralised veins in Memot diamond core. Quartz veining with Pyrite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite and Sphalerite sulphides. In order from left hand side photos: DD24MMT243 - 1m @ 2,090.00g/t Au from 130m. Right hand side top to bottom DD21MMT001 - 1m @ 8.91g/t Au, 2.16% Cu from 48m, DD22MMT013 - 0.4m @ 17.70g/t Au, 230g/t Ag, 2.78% Cu, 0.56% Pb and 1.74% Zn from 190m and DD21MMT006 – 1m @ 25.4g/t Au, 73g/t Ag, 1.81% Cu, 0.1% Zn

Figure 13 | Memot recent drill collars and significant intersections returned in the reporting period (blue – refer Appendix Three) and previously announced (black - refer ASX announcements dated 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 24 April 2025 and 30 June 2025, 7 October 2025 and 27 January 2026)

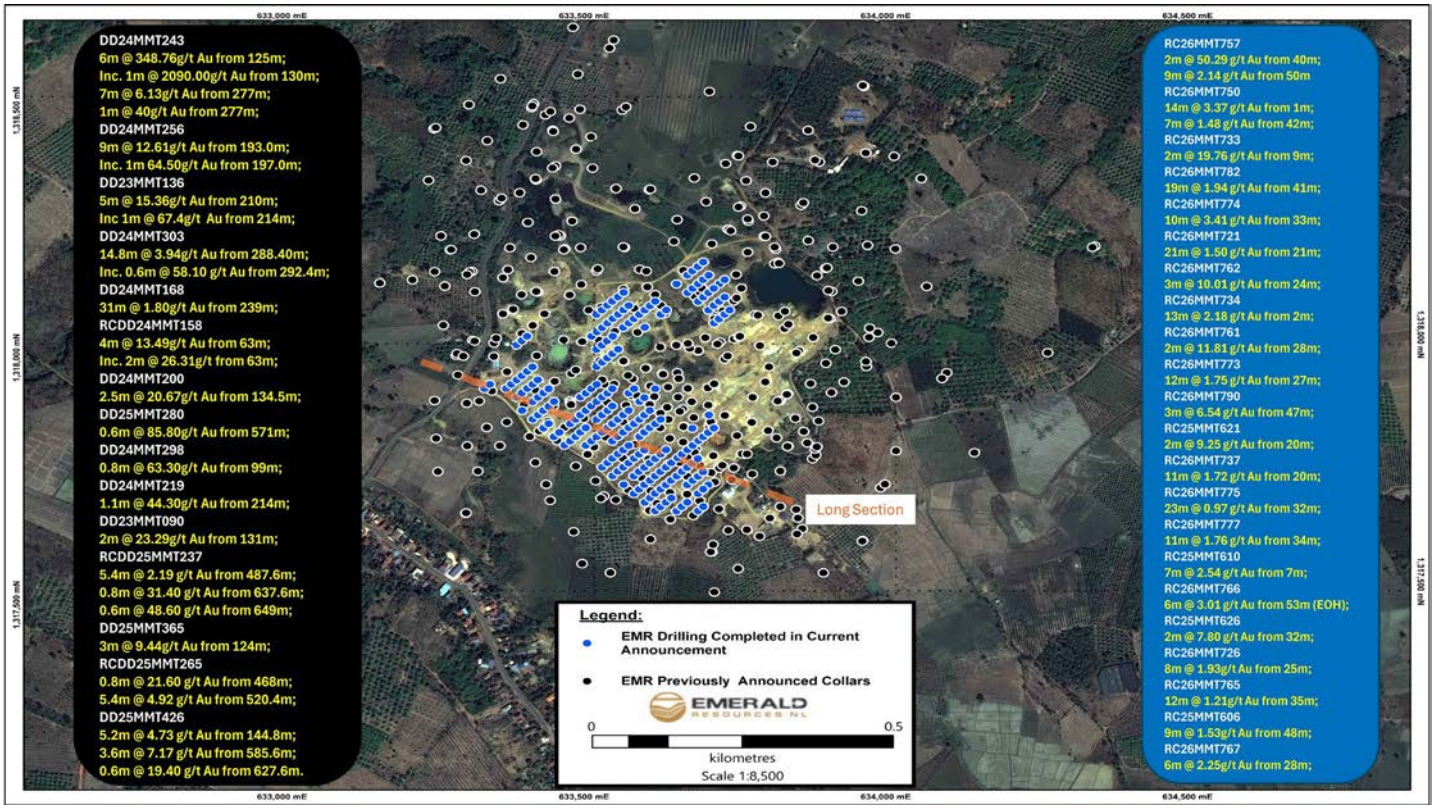
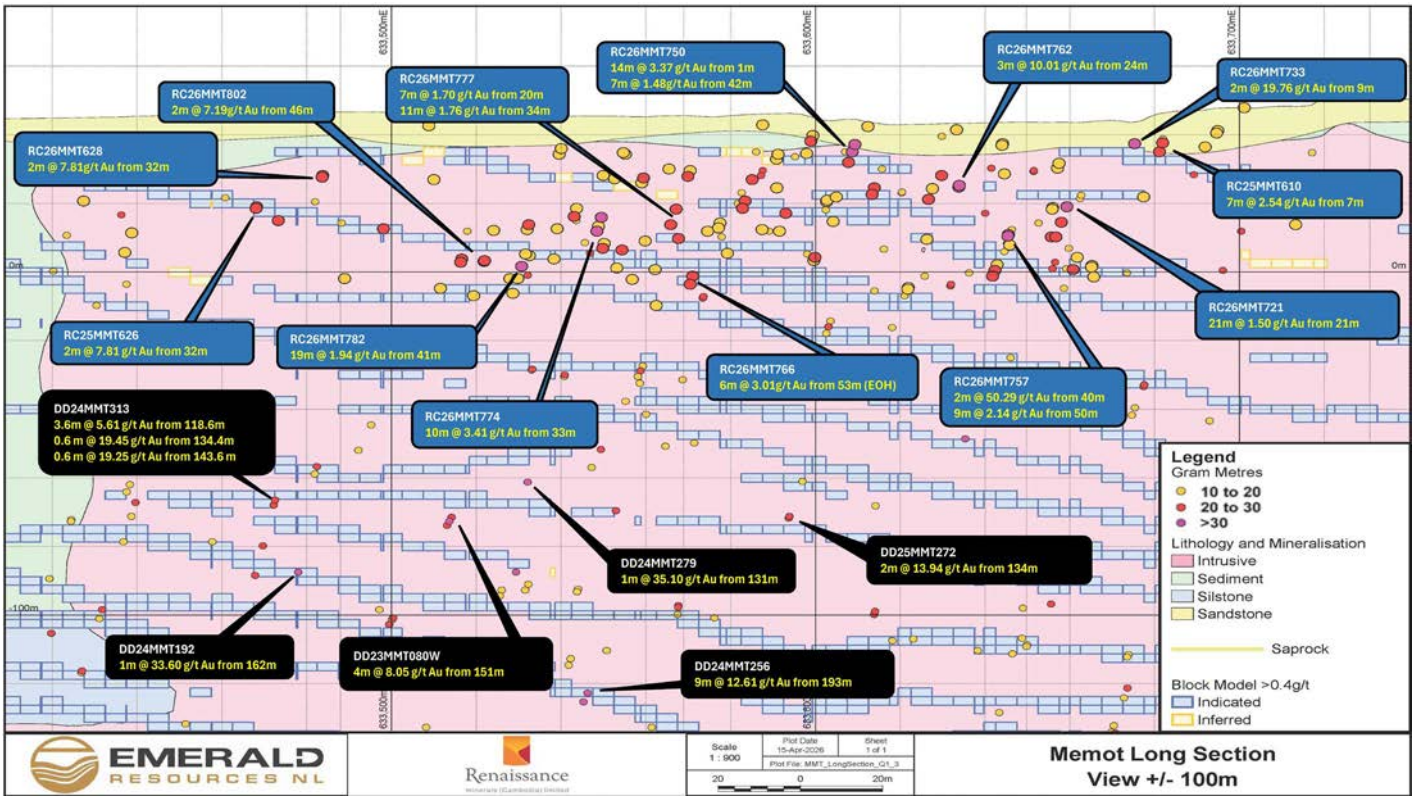


Figure 14 | Long section of the Memot resource with previously announced significant intercepts (black – refer 28 April 2023, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024 and 11 December 2025) and recent significant intercepts (blue refer – Appendix Three)



Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

During the Quarter, Emerald continued a drill program with the primary focus to infill and extend the current (June 2025) open pit resource and underground resource mineralisation (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025). Drilling targeted mineralisation proximal to the northeastern aspect (Stage 7) of the reserve pit shell, significant results returned to date include:

- **11m @ 8.40g/t Au from 91m (RC24OKV644)[1];**
- **8m @ 5.79g/t Au from 79m (DD24OKV589)[2];**
- **7m @ 6.48g/t Au from 35m (RC24OKV642)[1];**
- **9m @ 5.14g/t Au from 252m (RCDD24OKV645)[2];**
- **21m @ 1.98g/t Au from 60m (RC24OKV682)[2];**
- **3m @ 59.04g/t Au from 347m (RCDD25OKV811)[3];**
- **21m @ 1.86g/t Au from 81m (RC24OKV678)[2];**
- **5.1m @ 5.51g/t Au from 71m (RCDD24OKV637)[1];**
- **5m @ 6.21g/t Au from 322m (RCDD24OKV646)[2];**
- **8m @ 3.02g/t Au from 66m (DD24OKV589)[1];**
- **22m @ 1.86g/t Au from 448m (RCDD25OKV800)[3];**
- **3m @ 11.43g/t Au from 42m (RC24OKV675)[2];**

Refer ASX announcements dated 30 October 2024[1] and 28 January 2025[2] and Appendix Two[3]

During the Quarter, Emerald completed 30 drill collars for 5,319m, eight of which were RC for 1,137m, six RC pre-collars drilled for 762m and 14 diamond core tails for 3,420m.

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

The significant intercepts listed above are outside the existing resource, likely to extend the known mineralisation, or have been intercepted in areas that previous modelling has indicated to be mineralised, enhancing confidence in the current open pit resource and underground resource (refer Figures 15, 16 and 17). Over 1,000 assays remaining pending.

Figure 15 | Okvau Gold Project recent drill collars and significant intersections returned in the reporting period (blue – refer Appendix Three) and previously announced (black - refer ASX announcements dated 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 24 April 2025 and 30 June 2025, 7 October 2025 and 27 January 2026)

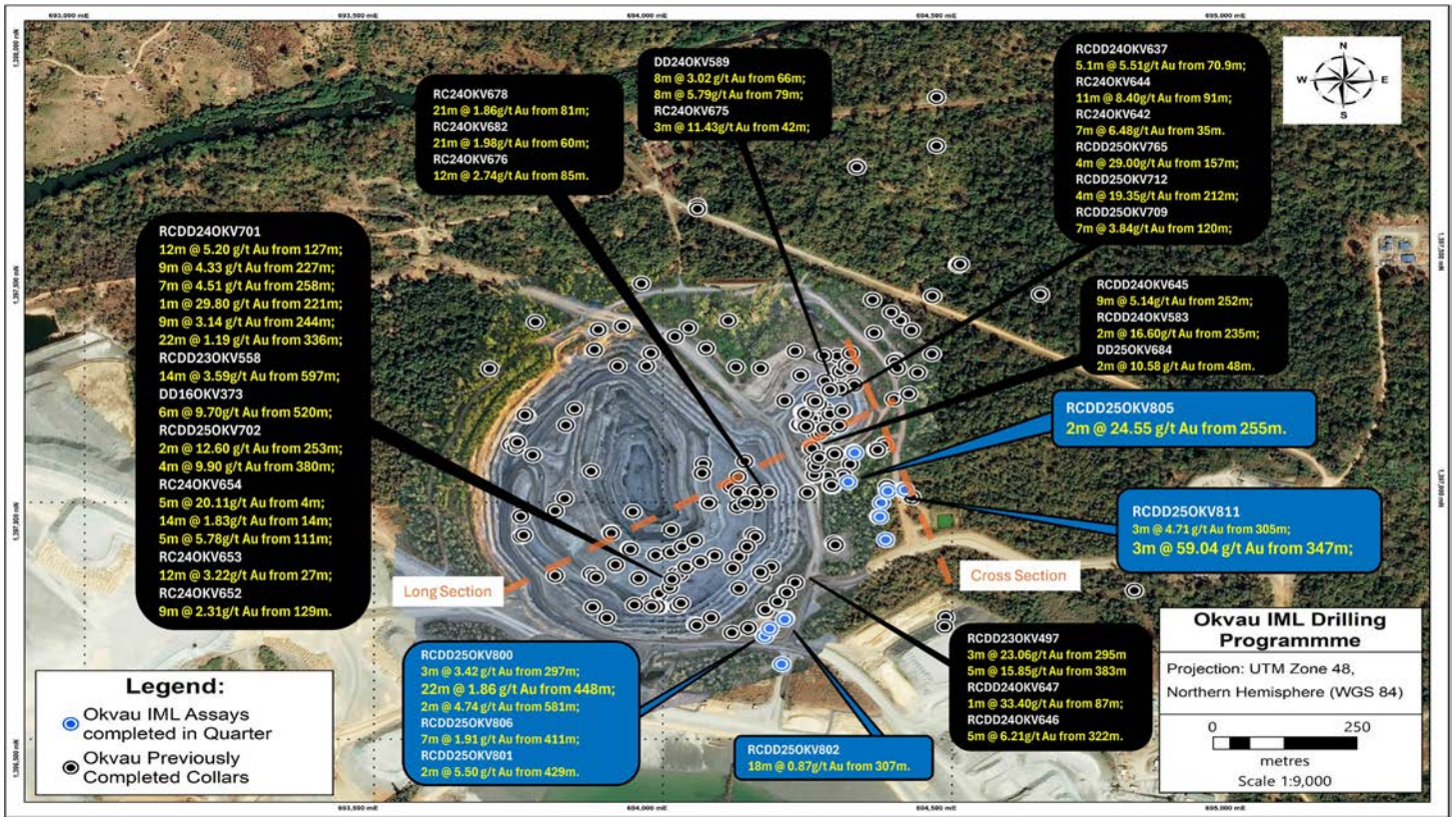


Figure 16 | Cross section of the Okvau Open Pit and Underground resources with previously announced significant intercepts (black - refer 21 July 2014, 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025 and 24 April 2025) and recent significant intercepts (blue refer – Appendix Three)

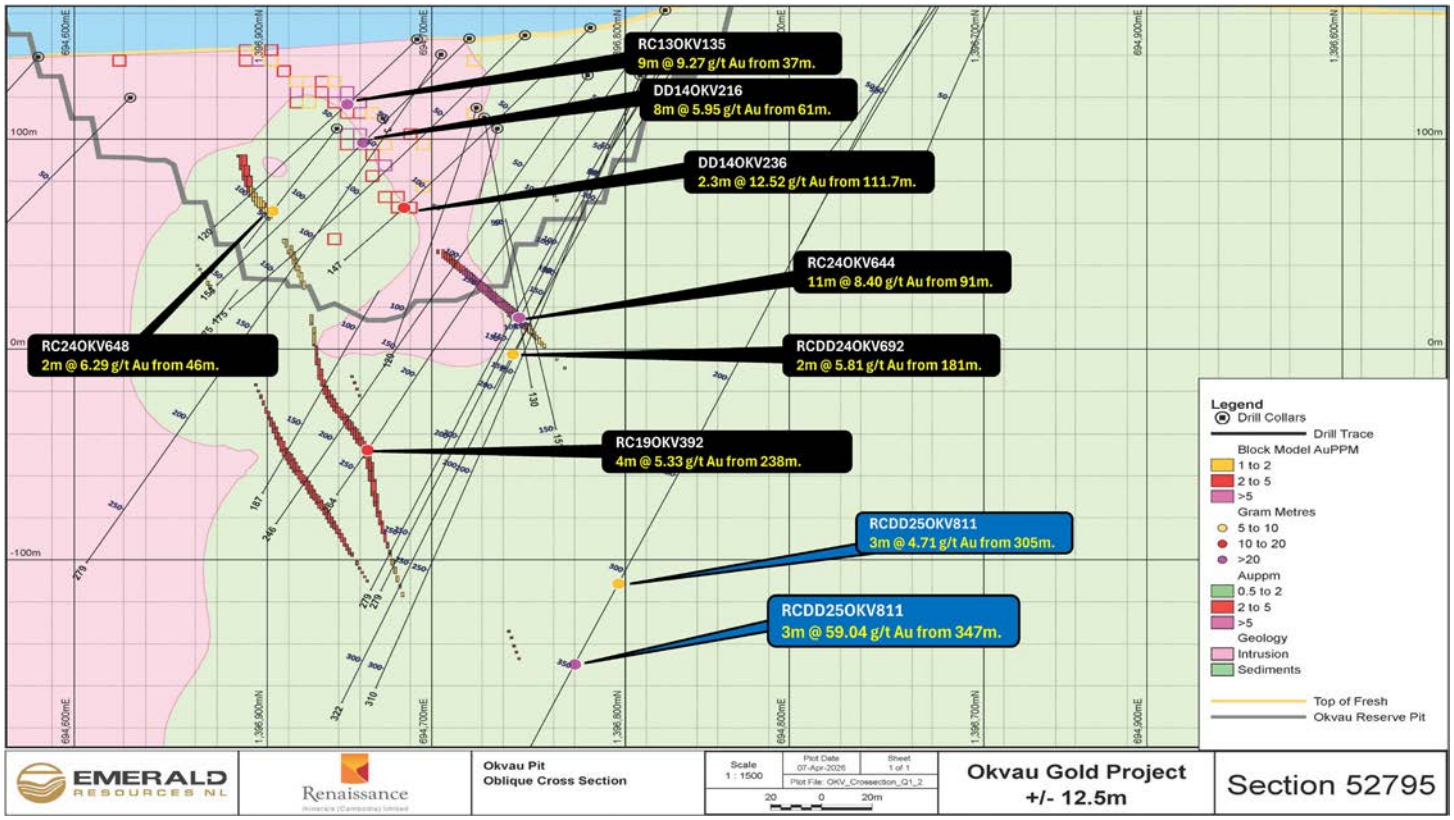
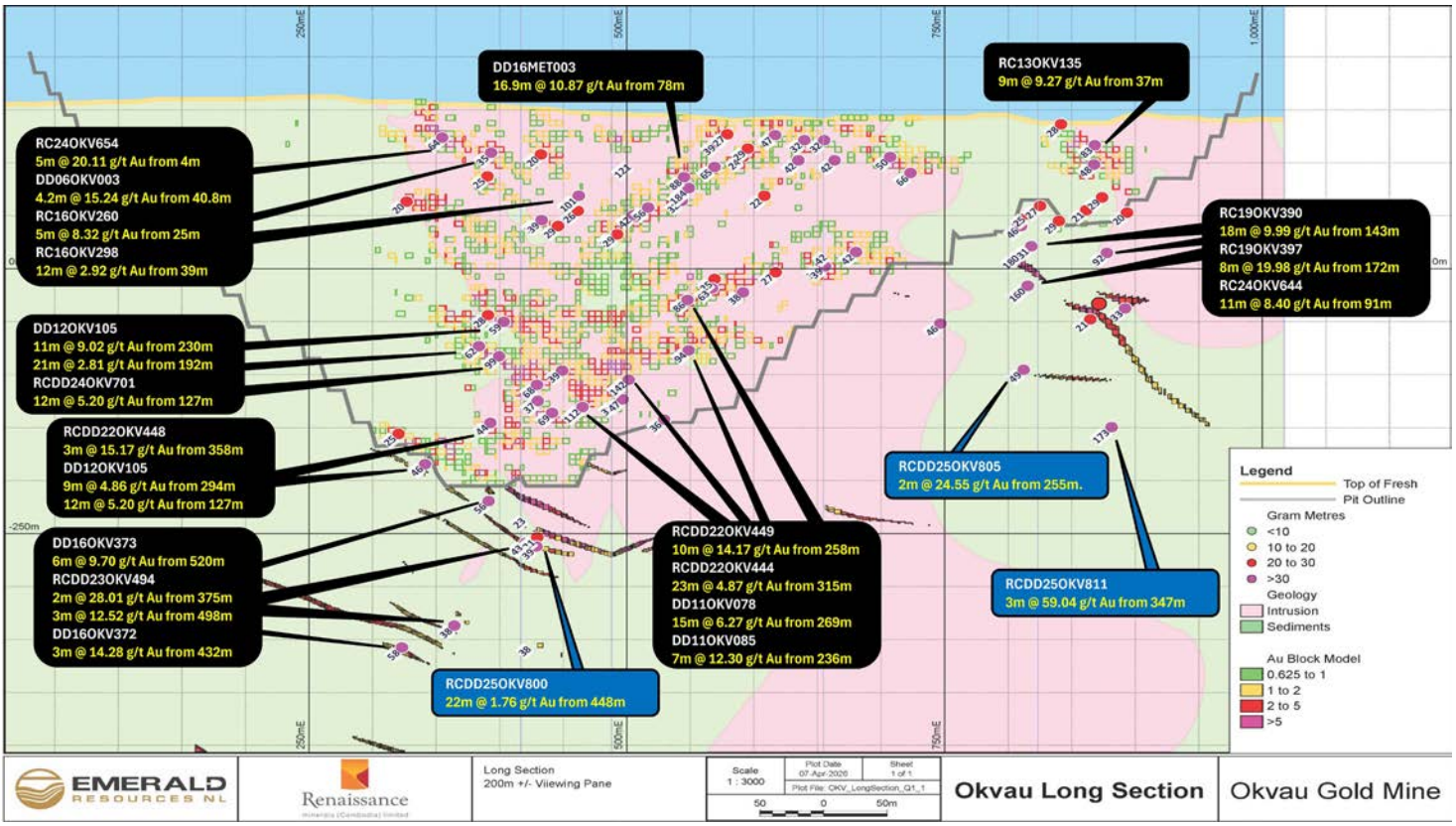


Figure 17 | Long section of the Okvau Open Pit and Underground resources with previously announced significant intercepts (black - refer 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025, 30 June 2025 and 7 October 2025) and significant intercepts from the current reporting period (blue refer – Appendix Three)



Okvau Gold Mine and Near Mine Okvau EL Prospects (Okvau North, O Rman, O Put, Rhau and Prey Sror Lao), Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

The work during the Quarter comprised 115 collars for 14,227m of RC drilling, targeting near mine prospects including 40 collars for 5,235m at Okvau North, 24 collars for 3,038m at O Rman, 34 collars for 4,374m at O Put, 14 collars for 1,426m at Rhau and 3 collars for 154m at Prey Sror Lao located within 10kms of the Okvau Gold Mine.

During the Quarter, the Company continued drilling at near-mine prospects to support potential supplementary feed to the Okvau Gold Mine (refer Figure 18). The most advanced prospects, Okvau North and Granite Hill, have a combined 48,001m of drilling completed on a 50m by 25m grid. Both prospects are currently undergoing resource estimation and preliminary economic and mine design assessments.

On the Prey Sror Lao, O Rman and O Put prospects reconnaissance drilling (approximately 100m x 25m drill grids) has commenced and is ongoing. Over 2,800 results from this program remain pending.

Significant intercepts returned to date across all Okvau Near mine prospects include:

- **8m @ 19.21g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 49.81g/t Au from 21m (RC10OKV048)[1] – Okvau North**
- **2m @ 34.58g/t Au from 50m (RC25GRH017)[4] – Granite Hill**
- **13.6m @ 5.08g/t Au from 54m (DD25OKV740)[6] – Okvau North**
- **7m @ 8.15g/t Au from 72m (RC25GRH189)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **21m @ 2.14g/t Au from 8m (RC25GRH138)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **6m @ 7.34g/t Au from 234m (RCDD25OKV776)[6] – Okvau North**
- **6.8m @ 5.87g/t Au from 26m including 2m @ 14.53g/t Au from 30m (DD24OKV737)[6] – Okvau North**
- **39.5m @ 0.99g/t Au from 9.5m (DD25OKA042)[4] – Okapai**
- **4m @ 9.58g/t Au from 29m (RC24OKV634)[3] – Okvau North**
- **22m @ 1.56g/t Au from 8m (RC25GRH138)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **3m @ 10.53g/t Au from 55m (RC24OKV601)[3] – Okvau North**
- **14m @ 2.15g/t Au from 16m (RC25GRH046)[4] – Granite Hill**
- **1m @ 26.70g/t Au from 91m (RC25GRH021)[4] – Granite Hill**
- **5m @ 3.83g/t Au from 53m (RC25GRH211)[7] – Granite Hill**
- **2m @ 9.39g/t Au from 57m (RC25OKN029)[6] – Okvau North**
- **5m @ 3.71g/t Au from 55m (DD25OKV738)[6] – Okvau North**
- **4m @ 2.19g/t Au from 27m (RC25GRH173)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **2m @ 9.15g/t Au from 17m (RC17ORM007)[3] – O Rman**
- **3m @ 6.06g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH083)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **2m @ 9.00g/t Au from 84m (RC25GRH166)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **11m @ 1.60g/t Au from 98m (RC25GRH199)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **1m @ 17.45g/t Au from 163m (RC25GRH065)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **8m @ 1.97g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH138)[5] – Granite Hill**
- **4m @ 3.79g/t Au from 39m (RC25GRH023)[4] – Granite Hill**
- **7m @ 2.34g/t Au from 125m (RC25GRH036)[4] – Granite Hill**
- **3m @ 2.87g/t Au from 88m (RC25GRH099)[6] – Granite Hill**

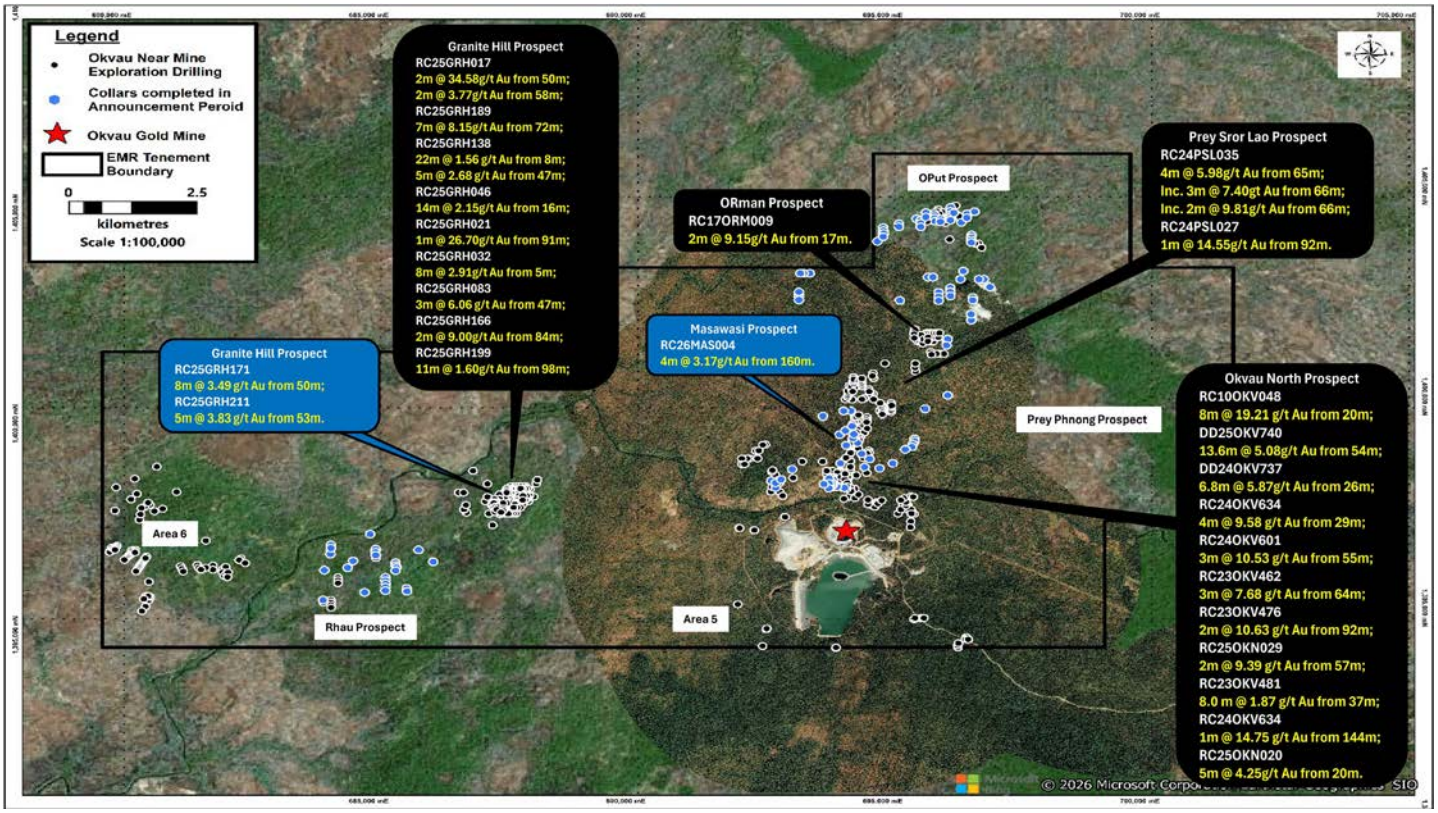
- **4m @ 5.98g/t Au from 65m (RC24PSL035)[3] – Prey Sror Lao**
- **9m @ 1.23g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRH139)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **3m @ 7.68g/t Au from 64m (RC23OKV462)[1] – Okvau North**
- **2m @ 10.63g/t Au from 92m (RC23OKV476)[2] – Okvau North**
- **8m @ 3.49g/t Au from 50m (RC25GRH171)[7] – Granite Hill**
- **10m @ 1.06g/t Au from 43m (RC25GRH141)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **9m @ 1.23g/t Au from 110m (RC25GRH117)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **5m @ 4.25g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKN020)[4] – Okvau North**
- **1m @ 14.75g/t Au from 144m (RC24OKV634)[3] – Okvau North**
- **1m @ 11.60g/t Au from 129m (RC25GRH168)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **4m @ 3.09g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKV750)[6] – Okvau North**
- **4m @ 3.17g/t Au from 160m (RC26MAS004)[7] – Masawasi**
- **1m @ 8.66g/t Au from 111m (RC25GRH147)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **6m @ 1.39g/t Au from 25m (RC25GRH115)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **1m @ 7.34g/t Au from 4m (RC25GRH189)[6] – Granite Hill**
- **6m @ 1.13g/t Au from 69m (RC25GRH194)[6] – Granite Hill**

Refer ASX announcements dated 4 July 2023[1], 30 October 2023[2], 18 April 2024[3], 30 June 2025[4], 7 October 2025[5], 27 January 2026[6], 10 April 2026 and Appendix Two[7].

Mineralisation at the Granite Hill Prospect is primarily hosted within a granitoid intrusion and is associated with quartz veining and sulphide assemblages dominated by arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Mineralisation at the Okvau North Prospect has been interpreted as skarn style mineralisation developed within limestone, characterised by massive sulphide replacement dominated by pyrrhotite. Mineralisation at the remaining prospects is interpreted to be similar to the Okvau style mineralisation, comprising arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite sulphide veining associated with intrusive bodies and the surrounding hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks.

The Company has another 8,000m of RC drilling planned across the previously poorly tested prospects Prey Phnong, Area 5 and Area 6 prospects to follow up significant intercepts such as 2m @ 6.17g/t Au from 39m (RC13PTE008) and 1m @ 7.62g/t Au from 43m (RC13PTE011). Both programs are expected to commence in the near term.

Figure 18 | Plan view of significant drill intersections from Okvau Gold Mine Near Mine Prospects including Granite Hill, Okvau North, Prey Sror Lao, Masawasi and O Rman (recent results are highlighted in blue refer Appendix Three) (black highlights refer ASX announcements dated 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025 and 23 April 2025, 30 June 2025, 7 October 2025 and 27 January 2026)



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. Emerald's Okvau Gold Project in Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now poured over 495,000 ounces of gold from its operations.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia through its holdings in a number of other projects which are made up of a combination of granted mining and exploration licences (100% owned by Emerald) and interests in joint venture agreements. Together, Emerald's interests in its Cambodian Projects covers a combined area of 1,085km^2.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia with its highly prospective Western Australian Dingo Range Gold Project which covers 1,110km^2 of the entire Dingo Range greenstone belt.

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, Moolart Well, Garden Well and Rosemont Gold Projects with Regis Resources Limited, and more recently the Okvau Gold Mine in Cambodia.

Table 2 | Emerald Global Ore Resource Estimate – Okvau as of June 2025 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025), Memot as of January 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 21 January 2026) and Dingo Range as of January 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 28 January 2026)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource	Cut Off	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained
Type	Au g/t	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)
Okvau (CMB)	0.50	3.7	0.7	90	10.5	2.0	680	1.2	5.0	190	**15.4**	**1.9**	**960**
Memot (CMB)	0.40	-	-	-	31.0	1.2	1,200	14.0	1.1	500	**45.0**	**1.2**	**1,700**
Dingo Range (AUS)	0.45	0.2	0.9	10	25.1	1.1	910	15.6	1.0	490	**40.9**	**1.1**	**1,410**
Total		**3.9**	**0.7**	**90**	**66.5**	**1.3**	**2,790**	**30.8**	**1.2**	**1,180**	**101.2**	**1.2**	**4,060**

The above data has been rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

Table 3 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2025 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource	Cut Off	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained
Type	Au g/t	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)
Stockpiles	0.5	3.7	0.7	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	0.7	90
Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	9.9	1.8	560	0.1	1.1	-	9.9	1.8	560
Underground	3.0	-	-	-	0.6	6.1	120	1.1	5.2	190	1.7	5.5	310
Total		**3.7**	**0.7**	**90**	**10.5**	**2.0**	**680**	**1.2**	**5.0**	**190**	**15.4**	**1.9**	**960**

The above data has been rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

Table 4 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate – June 2025 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025)

Resources Type	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Proven	3.7	0.7	90
Probable	9.9	1.8	560
Total	**13.6**	**1.5**	**650**

The above data has been rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding

Forward Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company and which may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned to not place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements in this document to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Dingo Range Exploration and Drill Results (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

This document should be read in conjunction with Emerald's other periodic and continuous disclosure announcements lodged with the ASX, which will be available on Emerald's website. To the extent that announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve 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 and Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. This document contains information extracted from the following ASX market announcements:

- High Grade Drilling Results, Okvau, Cambodia dated 24 July 2014;
- Okvau Project and Drilling Update dated 29 July 2016;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 28 April 2017;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 26 July 2017;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 29 January 2021;
- Exploration Results Continue to Demonstrate Strong Potential dated 29 July 2022;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Okvau and Bullseye dated 7 October 2022
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Bullseye and Memot dated 31 January 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 28 April 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 4 July 2023;
- Okvau Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update dated 31 August 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 30 October 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 24 January 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 18 April 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 29 July 2024;
- EMR Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 30 October 2024;
- Memot Gold Project Resource Increases by 120% to 1.03Moz dated 13 December 2024;
- Maiden Gold Resource of 1.01Moz at Dingo Range Gold Project dated 24 December 2024;
- Emerald Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 28 January 2025;
- Okvau Gold Mine Ore Reserve Increased by 245Koz dated 10 February 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 24 April 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 30 June 2025;
- Significant Resource Growth at Memot and Dingo Range dated 23 July 2025;
- Annual Report dated 27 August 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 7 October 2025;
- Resource Drilling Update dated 11 December 2025;
- Memot Gold Project Grows to 1.7Moz dated 21 January 2026;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 27 January 2026; and
- Mineral Resource Update to Support Dingo Range Development dated 28 January 2026.

Appendix One | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Boundary and Freeman's Find Prospects and Regional air core drilling (>2 gram metre Au)

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Boundary	RCDD25BDY266	344,920	6,972,101	492	300	-90	687	619	664	45.0	4.10
	including							*641*	*659.53*	*18.53*	*5.17*
	including							*628*	*635.29*	*7.3*	*5.32*
	including							*619*	*622.45*	*3.5*	*10.30*
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	310	325	15.0	7.09
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	381.73	408.86	27.1	3.41
Boundary	RCDD23BDY100	345,340	6,971,988	495	272	-59	498	301.82	306	4.2	16.69
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF240	347,563	6,963,792	486	273	-61	210	10	23	13.0	4.47
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF257	347,610	6,963,489	486	274	-59	120	33	35	2.0	29.12
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	385.25	385.6	0.4	132.00
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	399	404	5.0	8.63
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	351.15	354.6	3.5	10.23
Boundary	RC26BDY457	345,346	6,972,026	492	270	-60	152	112	116	4.0	6.08
Boundary	RC26BDY460	345,408	6,972,021	496	263	-60	246	204	212	8.0	2.92
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	267	287	20.0	1.04
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC079	345,568	6,972,066	499	264	-60	514	418	434	16.0	1.20
Boundary	RC25BDY387	345,259	6,971,851	494	270	-62	120	73	86	13.0	1.37
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF236	347,546	6,964,069	487	276	-60	240	192	196	4.0	4.57
Boundary	RC26BDY461	345,449	6,972,032	496	265	-61	330	292	304	12.0	1.33
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	420	431.85	11.9	1.23
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	218.17	218.65	0.5	31.60
Boundary	RCDD25BDY266	344,920	6,972,101	492	300	-90	687	612	613	1.0	12.60
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF191	347,622	6,963,843	486	274	-61	222	198	200	2.0	5.99
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF224	347,473	6,963,913	487	271	-61	181	63	70	7.0	1.67
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF252	347,607	6,963,590	485	272	-61	102	15	20	5.0	2.37
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	355	356	1.0	12.30
Boundary	RC26BDY467	345,385	6,972,071	499	264	-60	270	264	268	4.0	2.66
Boundary	RC25BDY380	345,246	6,971,838	494	271	-61	60	25	27	2.0	4.87
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF234	347,574	6,964,015	487	273	-60	300	141	144	3.0	3.19
Boundary	RC26BDY459	345,375	6,972,021	494	266	-59	132	108	120	12.0	0.82
Boundary	RC26BDY460	345,408	6,972,021	496	263	-60	246	176	192	16.0	0.62
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF235	347,525	6,964,019	488	270	-60	240	145	148	3.0	2.86
Boundary	RC26BDY460	345,408	6,972,021	496	263	-60	246	160	168	8.0	1.12
Boundary	RC26BDY462	345,288	6,972,041	494	265	-61	226	192	196	4.0	2.19
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF239	347,495	6,963,843	486	273	-61	204	55	57	2.0	4.75
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF256	347,731	6,963,538	486	274	-59	150	55	57	2.0	4.43
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF198	347,579	6,963,892	487	274	-61	240	26	27	1.0	7.98
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF225	347,525	6,963,913	486	273	-61	181	64	65	1.0	8.30
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF253	347,656	6,963,590	485	274	-60	120	7	18	11.0	0.68
Boundary	RCDD23BDY110	345,483	6,972,004	501	267	-58	360	318	322	4.0	1.97
Boundary	RC26BDY469	345,424	6,972,082	499	266	-60	288	4	8	4.0	1.66
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF240	347,563	6,963,792	486	273	-61	210	78	91	13.0	0.56

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF222	347,495	6,963,914	486	273	-61	181	29	34	5.0	1.13
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF222	347,495	6,963,914	486	273	-61	181	173	174	1.0	5.84
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF230	347,369	6,963,839	486	271	-61	85	47	54	7.0	0.83
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF235	347,525	6,964,019	488	270	-60	240	62	64	2.0	3.13
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF252	347,607	6,963,590	485	272	-61	102	47	52	5.0	1.18
Boundary	RCDD23BDY100	345,340	6,971,988	495	272	-59	498	364	372	8.0	0.75
Boundary	RCDD23BDY100	345,340	6,971,988	495	272	-59	498	478	480.2	2.2	2.56
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	340.6	348	7.4	0.87
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	421	428.23	7.2	0.86
Boundary	RC25BDY352	345,442	6,971,938	496	270	-61	61	47	49	2.0	2.68
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF186	347,522	6,964,070	487	270	-61	240	66	69	3.0	1.71
Neptune	RC25NPT203	345,394	6,971,172	501	223	-61	60	12	17	5.0	0.96
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF237	347,496	6,964,124	488	276	-61	264	126	132	6.0	0.87
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF246	347,641	6,963,692	486	272	-61	151	82	84	2.0	2.39
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF256	347,731	6,963,538	486	274	-59	150	66	67	1.0	5.11
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF258	347,649	6,963,485	484	270	-59	150	126	132	6.0	0.76
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF260	347,811	6,963,390	489	276	-59	84	28	37	9.0	0.59
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	339	339.3	0.3	17.20
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	372.3	373.5	1.2	4.27
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	375.5	377	1.5	3.17
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF207	347,496	6,963,795	486	275	-62	181	36	41	5.0	0.85
Neptune	RC25NPT249	345,266	6,971,221	499	228	-61	61	45	46	1.0	3.73
Boundary	RC26BDY461	345,449	6,972,032	496	265	-61	330	272	276	4.0	1.02
Boundary	RC26BDY463	345,304	6,972,072	499	268	-60	138	108	112	4.0	0.90
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF239	347,495	6,963,843	486	273	-61	204	39	44	5.0	0.89
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF241	347,659	6,963,791	486	272	-60	282	113	116	3.0	1.25
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF243	347,337	6,963,969	487	273	-61	91	64	69	5.0	0.87
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF246	347,641	6,963,692	486	272	-61	151	51	53	2.0	2.16
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF247	347,687	6,963,691	486	271	-61	145	64	70	6.0	0.63
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF255	347,592	6,963,547	484	273	-60	102	21	26	5.0	0.79
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	301	309	8.0	0.53
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	451	455.5	4.5	0.94
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	604.65	609.1	4.5	0.80
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	218.57	223	4.4	0.81
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	319	321	2.0	2.18
Boundary	RC25BDY343	345,304	6,971,937	494	272	-60	61	59	60	1.0	3.44
Boundary	RC25BDY381	345,259	6,971,838	495	274	-61	60	19	20	1.0	3.29
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	165	169	4.0	0.71
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF189	347,574	6,963,842	486	271	-61	222	109	111	2.0	1.52
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF192	347,454	6,964,124	487	272	-60	222	47	48	1.0	2.96
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF198	347,579	6,963,892	487	274	-61	240	93	98	5.0	0.58
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF208	347,750	6,963,342	484	272	-61	85	48	49	1.0	3.06
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF218	347,683	6,963,485	484	276	-60	151	29	30	1.0	3.21
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF228	347,363	6,963,968	487	273	-60	121	18	19	1.0	2.75

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF235	347,525	6,964,019	488	270	-60	240	207	209	2.0	1.46
Boundary	RC26BDY457	345,346	6,972,026	492	270	-60	152	64	68	4.0	0.79
Boundary	RC26BDY462	345,288	6,972,041	494	265	-61	226	84	88	4.0	0.72
Boundary	RC26BDY469	345,424	6,972,082	499	266	-60	288	128	132	4.0	0.65
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF236	347,546	6,964,069	487	276	-60	240	128	130	2.0	1.51
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF236	347,546	6,964,069	487	276	-60	240	162	163	1.0	2.54
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF240	347,563	6,963,792	486	273	-61	210	170	172	2.0	1.48
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF248	347,548	6,963,640	483	271	-60	121	86	87	1.0	2.88
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF258	347,649	6,963,485	484	270	-59	150	32	35	3.0	0.86
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	229	233	4.0	0.78
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	381.8	383.2	1.4	2.44
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	418.2	418.8	0.6	4.64
Boundary	RCDD25BDY266	344,920	6,972,101	492	300	-90	687	668.69	669	0.3	10.80
Regional	AC26RAC860	357,736	6,956,031	467	240	-55	36	32	35	3.0	0.83
Regional	AC26RAC870	358,781	6,956,631	470	240	-55	27	24	26	2.0	0.79
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF172	347,470	6,964,071	487	271	-61	240	78	79	1.0	1.96
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	60	61	1.0	2.01
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF193	347,373	6,963,915	487	273	-61	102	49	50	1.0	1.51
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF198	347,579	6,963,892	487	274	-61	240	49	51	2.0	0.92
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF211	347,841	6,963,342	484	275	-61	109	40	42	2.0	1.18
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF216	347,705	6,963,439	484	273	-61	121	38	40	2.0	1.17
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF227	347,370	6,964,014	487	272	-61	151	84	85	1.0	1.82
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF234	347,574	6,964,015	487	273	-60	300	240	241	1.0	1.50
Boundary	RC26BDY459	345,375	6,972,021	494	266	-59	132	64	68	4.0	0.53
Boundary	RC26BDY469	345,424	6,972,082	499	266	-60	288	80	84	4.0	0.51
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF236	347,546	6,964,069	487	276	-60	240	96	97	1.0	1.59
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF236	347,546	6,964,069	487	276	-60	240	223	225	2.0	0.78
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF237	347,496	6,964,124	488	276	-61	264	119	121	2.0	0.85
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF237	347,496	6,964,124	488	276	-61	264	189	190	1.0	1.68
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF239	347,495	6,963,843	486	273	-61	204	16	18	2.0	0.92
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF239	347,495	6,963,843	486	273	-61	204	26	28	2.0	0.92
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF240	347,563	6,963,792	486	273	-61	210	103	107	4.0	0.60
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF240	347,563	6,963,792	486	273	-61	210	117	119	2.0	1.00
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF240	347,563	6,963,792	486	273	-61	210	148	150	2.0	1.16
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF240	347,563	6,963,792	486	273	-61	210	185	187	2.0	0.90
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF241	347,659	6,963,791	486	272	-60	282	104	105	1.0	1.76
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF245	347,572	6,963,691	485	268	-61	151	116	119	3.0	0.70
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF248	347,548	6,963,640	483	271	-60	121	17	19	2.0	0.95
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF255	347,592	6,963,547	484	273	-60	102	55	56	1.0	1.60
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF256	347,731	6,963,538	486	274	-59	150	96	98	2.0	1.03
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF257	347,610	6,963,489	486	274	-59	120	53	54	1.0	2.02
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF259	347,631	6,963,443	488	272	-60	120	39	42	3.0	0.83
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF259	347,631	6,963,443	488	272	-60	120	100	104	4.0	0.52
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF260	347,811	6,963,390	489	276	-59	84	18	19	1.0	2.06

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Freeman's Find	RC26FMF260	347,811	6,963,390	489	276	-59	84	61	63	2.0	0.84
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	318	319	1.0	2.03
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	361.5	362	0.5	3.91
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	496	499	3.0	0.55
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	577.67	578.36	0.7	2.31
Boundary	RCDD22BDY019	345,302	6,972,044	494	266	-61	609	586.49	590	3.5	0.69
Boundary	RCDD23BDY100	345,340	6,971,988	495	272	-59	498	472.15	472.85	0.7	3.57
Boundary	RCDD23BDY100	345,340	6,971,988	495	272	-59	498	485	486	1.0	2.17
Boundary	RCDD23BDY104	345,408	6,972,003	496	265	-60	499	432.6	433.59	1.0	2.08
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	368	369.15	1.2	1.80
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	432	433	1.0	2.01
Boundary	RCDD23BDY117	345,226	6,971,969	494	267	-61	468	446	448	2.0	0.88
Boundary	RCDD23BDY119	345,254	6,971,948	494	272	-61	429	294	296	2.0	0.97
Boundary	RCDD25BDY266	344,920	6,972,101	492	300	-90	687	453	454	1.0	2.41

Appendix Two | JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from Recent Drilling at Dingo Range Project

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance. • All reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples. 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. • All air core (AC) is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples. 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 cyclone every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample for both the 4m composites and the 1m resamples. 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 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. • Soil samples are collected from the B horizon (~5 to ~20cm below the surface). Prior to collection, the surface of the sample site is swept clean of surficial material in order to minimize any contamination. • Each soil sample uses material which is passed through a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		screening process, involving material (~1-2kg) won from below the B horizon which is added into the upper portion of a two-stage hand-shaken screening drum. When shaken, the material which passes through –125um size screen filter sieve falls into the lower portion of the drum. A sub-sample is created using a minimum of 50 grams of screened, -125um material which is then transferred into the sample sachet, (the soil sample)_which is then transported to the lab. To avoid contamination, the soil sample drum is then cleaned prior to the next sample.
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.).	• 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. • A UDR1000 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • A custom-made wheel based drill Rig with a 3inch bit is used for AC drilling. • All RC and Diamond 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	• 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.	• AC and RC drill sample recovery averaged better than 99%.
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 and AC 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. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• 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 1m samples were put through a fixed cone splitter with the sample reduced to between a 2kg to 5kg sample. • All AC and RC 4m composite samples are produced with the spear technique from the bagged material off the cyclone. • 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. • Soil samples are prepared and analysed by Bureau Veritas (Perth) at their Canning Vale Laboratory • Soil samples are collected whilst the material is dry in nature and during periods of no rainfall. There is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • Soil sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (Bureau Veritas Perth)_where the samples are dried at 105° Celsius, and then pulverised using a vibrating disc pulveriser so 90% of particles passing through a 75um size. • Soil Sample analysis then begins by Bureau Veritas taking a 40 gram charge of material and mixing it with hydrochloric and nitric acid, a 2-acid digest creating an aliquot, which is then tested using ICP-OES (Inductively Couples Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry and ICP-MS. (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry. • Each soil sample is tested by Bureau Veritas for Calcium and Potassium using ICP-AES, and tested using ICP-MS for Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Barium, Bismuth, Cerium, Chromium, Caesium, Copper, Lithium, Molybdenum, Nickel, Lead, Palladium, Platinum, Rubidium, Tin, Tellurium, Titanium Tungsten and Zinc.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, 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.	• 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. • Soil sampling conducted by EMR includes field-populated standards (CRMs) which are inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 33 field samples. • Soil sampling assaying by Bureau Veritas using ICP-OES has a lower detection limit of 100ppm for Calcium and 100ppm for Potassium. • Soil sampling assaying by Bureau Veritas using ICP-MS has a lower detection limit of 1ppb for Gold, 0.005ppm for Platinum, 0.02ppm for Silver, 0.1ppm for Arsenic, 0.1ppm for Barium, 0.1ppm for Bismuth, 0.01ppm for Cerium, 0.2ppm for Chromium, 0.2ppm for Caesium, 0.1ppm for Copper, 0.1ppm for Lithium, 0.02ppm for Molybdenum, 0.1ppm for Nickel, 0.2ppm for Lead, 0.01ppm for Rubidium, 0.1ppm for Tin, 0.02ppm for Tellurium, 10ppm for Titanium, 0.05ppm for Tungsten and 1ppm for Zinc. • 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	• 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.	• 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 contract 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.
Location of data points	• 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.	• The grid system used is GDA_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, August 2017, December 2023 and July 2024 of all drill holes and surface contour points in GDA_94. Recently, a licenced contract surveyor has been rostered to site to support construction activities and is also being utilised to record precise drill collar locations at regular intervals. • All RC and Diamond Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using Trimble RTK DGPS by several authorised contractors including Insight UAS Anderson Consulting Surveyors. The instrument has sub centimetre accuracy for both horizontal coordinates and vertical coordinates. • All 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	• 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.	• 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. • Soil samples are carried out on an appropriate grid orientation to both discover mineralisation and observe mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• 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	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All RC and AC samples were sampled as single 1m or 4m 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 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. In the case of RC samples, if the composite returns an anomalous value, the individual 1m samples (collected and stored at the time of drilling) are submitted for analysis. In the case of AC samples, a 1m spear sample is collected in the field for submission. • The chain of custody for all drill and soil samples from the drill rig and soil/auger samples from the field to the BV Laboratory facility in Kalgoorlie is managed by Emerald personnel. Drill samples are transported from the drill site to the permanent onsite Exploration camp, where all samples are batched up for shipment to BV Laboratory by transport arranged by BV. • Sample submission forms are sent to the BV Laboratory 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. • BV is responsible for shipping samples the Exploration Camp to the analytical laboratories in Kalgoorlie. If additional work is required from their Perth Laboratories, then BV arranges transport. • All bulk residues are stored permanently at the Exploration Camp onsite • No information is available regarding sample security procedures for the historical drilling results reported.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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. • Emerald employees completed their most recent lab audit of both the SGS Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie laboratories in October 2025. • Keith King regularly attends the Dingo Range Gold Project and inspects all drilling and sampling practices taking place.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from Recent Drilling at Dingo Range Project.

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

Criteria	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 prospects within the Dingo Range Gold Project are 100% held by Emerald Resources NL's wholly owned subsidiary, Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd or by its wholly owned subsidiaries. • The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Geology comprises a basalt country rock and BIF with intrusions of various composition and ages. All Dingo Range Gold Project prospects are associated with an approximately 45 degrees 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 goldfields. Gold Mineralisation is as shallow as a few metres below surface, extends to some 500m 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	• 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: - 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.	• Details of significant drilling results are shown in Appendix One.
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. • 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.	• No high-grade top cuts have been applied. • Unless otherwise specifically stated, 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	• 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').	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
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 significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix One. • Soil and Rock chip geochemical anomalies are depicted on the attached maps with sample points locations denoted and auger and rock chip symbols coloured by gold levels.
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.	• Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.

Appendix Three | New Significant Intercepts – Okvau Gold Mine Resource infill and Okvau Near Mine exploration (Granite Hill Prospect) or Memot Resource infill or extensional drilling (Note: Blank Assay values for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn indicate multielement assay results are pending). >2 gram metre Au or anomalous Ag, Cu, Pb or Zn values. Any intercept highlighted with a "*" has been re-reported in this announcement due to previous 4m composite intervals being re-assayed into 1m samples and the significant intersection being recalculated.

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Okvau	RCDD25OKV811	694,419	1,397,029	167	311	-64	469	347	350	3.0	59.04	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT757	633,673	1,317,806	46	225	-60	60	40	42	2.0	50.29	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT750	633,610	1,317,743	44	225	-60	56	1	15	14.0	3.37	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV805	694,320	1,397,046	140	315	-69	343	255	257	2.0	22.85	6.20	133	283	49
Okvau	RCDD25OKV800	694,183	1,396,734	150	313	-63	612	448	470	22.0	1.86	1.27	341	22	52
Memot	RC26MMT733	633,680	1,317,743	46	225	-60	64	9	11	2.0	19.76	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT782	633,548	1,317,787	46	225	-60	66	41	60	19.0	1.94	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT774	633,557	1,317,761	45	225	-60	66	33	43	10.0	3.41	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT721	633,654	1,317,681	46	225	-60	66	21	42	21.0	1.50	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT762	633,662	1,317,831	47	225	-60	66	24	27	3.0	10.01	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH171	687,823	1,397,944	131	90	-60	120	50	58	8.0	3.49	1.86	589	5	57
Memot	RC26MMT734	633,584	1,317,681	45	225	-60	41	2	15	13.0	2.18	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT761	633,690	1,317,858	48	225	-60	66	28	30	2.0	11.81	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT775	633,566	1,317,770	45	225	-60	56	32	55	23.0	0.97	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT773	633,548	1,317,752	45	225	-60	42	27	39	12.0	1.75	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT790	633,539	1,317,814	45	225	-60	65	47	50	3.0	6.54	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH211	687,755	1,397,850	141	90	-61	165	53	58	5.0	3.83	2.00	577	28	26
Memot	RC25MMT621	633,654	1,317,823	47	225	-60	67	20	22	2.0	9.25	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT737	633,610	1,317,708	45	225	-60	32	20	31	11.0	1.72	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT757	633,673	1,317,806	46	225	-60	60	50	59	9.0	2.14	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT777	633,583	1,317,787	48	225	-60	66	34	45	11.0	1.76	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT610	633,690	1,317,752	47	225	-60	37	7	14	7.0	2.54	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT766	633,583	1,317,752	46	225	-60	59	53	59	6.0	3.01	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT626	633,477	1,317,787	47	225	-60	55	32	34	2.0	7.81	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV802	694,211	1,396,755	150	317	-48	420	307	325	18.0	0.87	0.07	185	6	35
Memot	RC26MMT726	633,619	1,317,681	46	225	-60	34	25	33	8.0	1.93	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT765	633,574	1,317,743	45	225	-60	66	35	47	12.0	1.21	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT606	633,663	1,317,690	47	225	-60	67	48	57	9.0	1.53	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT767	633,592	1,317,761	46	225	-60	66	28	34	6.0	2.25	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT792	633,557	1,317,832	43	225	-60	56	31	37	6.0	2.26	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT802	633,557	1,317,867	44	225	-60	66	46	48	2.0	7.19	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV811	694,419	1,397,029	167	311	-64	469	305	308	3.0	4.71	-	-	-	-
Masawasi	RC26MAS004	694,182	1,399,316	190	90	-60	204	160	164	4.0	3.17	0.15	13	7	28
Memot	RC26MMT767	633,592	1,317,761	46	225	-60	66	20	23	3.0	4.18	-	-	-	-

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Memot	RC26MMT796	633,592	1,317,867	49	225	-60	30	22	28	6.0	2.20	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV806	694,185	1,396,736	150	313	-62	513	411	418	7.0	1.91	0.34	57	15	45
Memot	RC25MMT594	633,813	1,317,876	48	225	-60	67	26	28	2.0	6.22	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT734	633,584	1,317,681	45	225	-60	41	24	41	17.0	0.73	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT763	633,549	1,317,717	45	225	-60	60	41	45	4.0	3.09	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT777	633,583	1,317,787	48	225	-60	66	20	27	7.0	1.70	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT628	633,495	1,317,805	47	225	-60	49	21	23	2.0	5.58	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV801	694,176	1,396,721	150	303	-62	509	429	431	2.0	5.50	0.73	346	21	56
Memot	RC25MMT604	633,813	1,317,841	49	225	-60	67	8	12	4.0	2.61	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT618	633,610	1,317,814	47	225	-60	26	13	17	4.0	2.41	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT730	633,663	1,317,726	46	225	-60	46	36	46	10.0	1.05	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT750	633,610	1,317,743	44	225	-60	56	42	49	7.0	1.48	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV800	694,183	1,396,734	150	313	-63	612	297	300	3.0	3.42	0.20	19	4	38
Memot	RC25MMT585	633,796	1,317,893	48	225	-60	61	0	4	4.0	2.13	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT605	633,822	1,317,849	48	225	-60	32	12	17	5.0	1.73	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT610	633,690	1,317,752	47	225	-60	37	26	31	5.0	1.74	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT617	633,601	1,317,805	47	225	-60	7	3	6	3.0	2.99	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT690	633,584	1,318,070	45	225	-60	67	0	3	3.0	2.95	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT733	633,680	1,317,743	46	225	-60	64	50	52	2.0	4.31	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT744	633,672	1,317,770	45	225	-60	66	25	37	12.0	0.71	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT746	633,574	1,317,707	45	225	-60	66	34	40	6.0	1.53	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT766	633,583	1,317,752	46	225	-60	59	30	47	17.0	0.56	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV800	694,183	1,396,734	150	313	-63	612	581	583	2.0	4.74	1.95	760	43	45
Memot	RC25MMT603	633,804	1,317,832	49	225	-60	55	5	7	2.0	3.88	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT624	633,513	1,317,788	46	225	-60	49	0	8	8.0	1.05	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT630	633,451	1,317,797	47	225	-60	67	34	48	14.0	0.60	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT665	633,539	1,317,991	46	225	-60	67	53	61	8.0	0.99	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT696	633,716	1,318,062	46	225	-60	67	56	63	7.0	1.10	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT767	633,592	1,317,761	46	225	-60	66	40	52	12.0	0.70	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT770	633,619	1,317,787	46	225	-60	33	28	30	2.0	4.21	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV802	694,211	1,396,755	150	317	-48	420	398	407	9.0	0.90	0.05	325	4	33
Okvau	RCDD25OKV804	694,331	1,397,108	131	315	-70	322	297	303	6.0	1.40	0.40	80	13	32
Memot	RC25MMT577	633,725	1,317,823	49	225	-60	22	0	3	3.0	2.39	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT595	633,822	1,317,885	48	225	-60	67	14	22	8.0	0.91	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT607	633,637	1,317,699	47	225	-60	39	10	12	2.0	3.43	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT612	633,707	1,317,770	48	225	-60	40	7	10	3.0	2.27	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC25OKN037	693,840	1,398,307	142	360	-60	102	92	95	3.0	2.32	0.18	276	1	25
Memot	RC26MMT652	633,372	1,317,929	45	225	-60	67	17	23	6.0	1.18	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT654	633,389	1,317,946	46	225	-60	67	50	55	5.0	1.47	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT662	633,513	1,317,965	46	225	-60	67	39	52	13.0	0.56	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT736	633,601	1,317,699	45	225	-60	39	1	5	4.0	1.73	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT758	633,681	1,317,814	46	225	-60	60	15	19	4.0	1.65	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT765	633,574	1,317,743	45	225	-60	66	61	66	5.0	1.33	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT768	633,601	1,317,769	46	225	-60	43	21	27	6.0	1.14	-	-	-	-

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Memot	RC26MMT776	633,574	1,317,778	45	225	-60	66	51	58	7.0	1.06	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT782	633,548	1,317,787	46	225	-60	66	9	14	5.0	1.43	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT783	633,557	1,317,796	43	225	-60	66	44	46	2.0	3.55	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT792	633,557	1,317,832	43	225	-60	56	51	53	2.0	3.40	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT794	633,575	1,317,849	42	225	-60	66	13	19	6.0	1.22	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT802	633,557	1,317,867	44	225	-60	66	33	41	8.0	0.91	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT802	633,557	1,317,867	44	225	-60	66	54	64	10.0	0.69	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH211	687,755	1,397,850	141	90	-61	165	102	105	3.0	2.12	1.13	295	3	12
Memot	RC25MMT583	633,778	1,317,876	49	225	-60	67	0	5	5.0	1.29	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT621	633,654	1,317,823	47	225	-60	67	2	10	8.0	0.80	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT621	633,654	1,317,823	47	225	-60	67	57	59	2.0	2.97	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT666	633,504	1,317,991	46	225	-60	67	37	43	6.0	1.05	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT679	633,522	1,318,044	46	225	-60	67	0	4	4.0	1.59	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT698	633,689	1,318,070	45	225	-60	67	54	59	5.0	1.26	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT736	633,601	1,317,699	45	225	-60	39	31	39	8.0	0.70	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT743	633,663	1,317,761	45	225	-60	54	40	47	7.0	0.81	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT756	633,663	1,317,797	46	225	-60	66	17	22	5.0	1.25	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT772	633,539	1,317,744	45	225	-60	66	43	49	6.0	0.93	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT774	633,557	1,317,761	45	225	-60	66	9	15	6.0	1.00	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT777	633,583	1,317,787	48	225	-60	66	51	58	7.0	0.86	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT793	633,566	1,317,840	43	225	-60	66	32	38	6.0	1.04	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC26OKN065	692,676	1,398,257	150	360	-55	192	184	189	5.0	1.14	1.60	93	357	843
Okvau	RCDD25OKV802	694,211	1,396,755	150	317	-48	420	279	283	4.0	1.39	0.29	182	16	29
Memot	RC25MMT614	633,636	1,317,805	47	225	-60	40	13	17	4.0	1.14	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT625	633,521	1,317,796	46	225	-60	34	20	24	4.0	1.27	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT628	633,495	1,317,805	47	225	-60	49	40	48	8.0	0.59	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT632	633,442	1,317,823	47	225	-60	67	29	31	2.0	2.51	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT667	633,513	1,317,999	46	225	-60	67	43	47	4.0	1.24	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT672	633,566	1,318,053	46	225	-60	53	0	3	3.0	1.52	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT673	633,575	1,318,061	46	225	-60	67	53	55	2.0	2.27	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT682	633,548	1,318,071	45	225	-60	67	52	61	9.0	0.51	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT701	633,716	1,318,097	46	225	-60	37	0	4	4.0	1.30	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT707	633,716	1,318,132	46	225	-60	10	0	6	6.0	0.81	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT722	633,672	1,317,699	46	225	-60	59	50	59	9.0	0.56	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT724	633,601	1,317,664	46	225	-60	66	0	2	2.0	2.45	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT728	633,681	1,317,672	46	225	-60	42	9	14	5.0	1.01	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT768	633,601	1,317,769	46	225	-60	43	34	42	8.0	0.68	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT775	633,566	1,317,770	45	225	-60	56	12	15	3.0	1.51	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT776	633,574	1,317,778	45	225	-60	66	38	45	7.0	0.77	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT795	633,583	1,317,858	49	225	-60	24	16	18	2	2.69	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT799	633,530	1,317,840	46	225	-60	53	44	52	8	0.58	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV811	694,419	1,397,029	167	311	-64	469	347	350	3	1.54	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT614	633,636	1,317,805	47	225	-60	40	0	5	5	0.72	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT619	633,619	1,317,823	48	225	-60	34	0	6	6	0.72	-	-	-	-

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Memot	RC25MMT623	633,504	1,317,779	46	225	-60	61	0	8	8	0.53	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC25OKN037	693,840	1,398,307	142	360	-60	102	13	17	4	1.04	0.06	21	7	25
Okvau North	RC25OKN039	693,897	1,398,241	143	360	-60	156	65	67	2	1.77	0.08	1,535	4	47
Memot	RC26MMT646	633,380	1,317,902	45	225	-60	67	40	48	8	0.53	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT657	633,327	1,317,920	44	225	-60	67	58	64	6	0.61	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT668	633,521	1,318,008	46	225	-60	67	49	51	2	1.80	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT674	633,584	1,318,035	46	225	-60	67	47	49	2	2.14	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT680	633,531	1,318,053	46	225	-60	67	24	28	4	1.09	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT682	633,548	1,318,071	45	225	-60	67	32	34	2	2.14	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT685	633,513	1,318,070	45	225	-60	67	29	32	3	1.22	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT689	633,549	1,318,106	45	225	-60	37	31	34	3	1.21	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT700	633,707	1,318,088	46	225	-60	7	0	4	4	1.03	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT705	633,689	1,318,106	45	225	-60	67	0	3	3	1.38	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT724	633,601	1,317,664	46	225	-60	66	7	11	4	0.98	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT724	633,601	1,317,664	46	225	-60	66	16	18	2	1.90	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT733	633,680	1,317,743	46	225	-60	64	22	25	3	1.43	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT735	633,592	1,317,690	45	225	-60	42	40	42	2	1.75	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT743	633,663	1,317,761	45	225	-60	54	26	31	5	0.72	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT750	633,610	1,317,743	44	225	-60	56	33	36	3	1.31	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT776	633,574	1,317,778	45	225	-60	66	5	9	4	0.94	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT778	633,513	1,317,752	44	225	-60	66	21	23	2	2.16	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT779	633,522	1,317,761	43	0	-60	66	25	30	5	0.89	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT780	633,530	1,317,770	43	225	-60	66	3	8	5	0.72	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT781	633,539	1,317,779	46	225	-60	48	3	10	7	0.62	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT781	633,539	1,317,779	46	225	-60	48	33	40	7	0.56	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT793	633,566	1,317,840	43	225	-60	66	49	57	8	0.51	-	-	-	-
OPut	RC26OPT020	694,657	1,403,971	147	360	-55	138	63	65	2	2.19	0.60	372	4	47
Okvau	RCDD25OKV800	694,183	1,396,734	150	313	-63	612	439	443	4	0.92	0.53	361	6	34
Okvau	RCDD25OKV801	694,176	1,396,721	150	303	-62	509	419	421	2	1.96	2.00	174	46	275
Okvau	RCDD25OKV802	694,211	1,396,755	150	317	-48	420	289	291	2	2.14	0.40	31	15	38
Okvau	RCDD25OKV806	694,185	1,396,736	150	313	-62	513	423	426	3	1.26	0.05	120	4	28
Granite Hill	RC25GRH213	687,650	1,397,750	145	90	-60	186	167	169	2	1.48	0.40	58	9	18
Memot	RC25MMT568	633,822	1,317,955	48	225	-60	26	0	2	2	1.29	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT572	633,857	1,317,991	48	225	-60	16	0	2	2	1.59	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT578	633,734	1,317,832	49	225	-60	27	0	2	2	1.38	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT585	633,796	1,317,893	48	225	-60	61	18	21	3	0.99	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT586	633,804	1,317,902	48	225	-60	67	11	13	2	1.67	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT588	633,734	1,317,796	49	225	-60	44	12	14	2	1.27	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT596	633,734	1,317,761	50	225	-60	42	19	22	3	0.89	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT608	633,645	1,317,708	47	225	-60	7	0	2	2	1.64	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT613	633,628	1,317,796	47	225	-60	36	8	13	5	0.69	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT619	633,619	1,317,823	48	225	-60	34	17	21	4	0.75	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC25OKN036	693,842	1,398,238	146	360	-60	108	56	59	3	1.09	0.25	600	8	34
Okvau North	RC25OKN036	693,842	1,398,238	146	360	-60	108	103	105	2	1.30	0.05	470	3	29

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Masawasi	RC26MAS001	694,048	1,399,149	190	270	-70	204	72	75	3	1.15	0.27	310	4	23
Memot	RC26MMT636	633,407	1,317,858	46	225	-60	67	45	50	5	0.57	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT641	633,398	1,317,885	46	225	-60	35	15	20	5	0.69	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT670	633,548	1,318,035	46	225	-60	55	0	4	4	0.80	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT683	633,557	1,318,079	45	225	-60	67	32	35	3	0.91	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT688	633,539	1,318,097	45	225	-60	67	30	32	2	1.53	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT697	633,724	1,318,070	47	225	-60	61	0	5	5	0.54	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT703	633,672	1,318,088	45	225	-60	54	37	39	2	1.28	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT703	633,672	1,318,088	45	225	-60	54	49	52	3	0.92	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT706	633,698	1,318,114	46	225	-60	61	0	3	3	1.15	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT711	633,680	1,318,132	45	225	-60	44	0	3	3	0.89	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT712	633,689	1,318,141	45	225	-60	23	0	3	3	1.09	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT716	633,672	1,318,158	45	225	-60	36	0	4	4	0.80	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT719	633,636	1,317,663	46	225	-60	34	27	31	4	0.86	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT735	633,592	1,317,690	45	225	-60	42	14	18	4	0.63	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT735	633,592	1,317,690	45	225	-60	42	28	33	5	0.57	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT739	633,627	1,317,725	45	225	-60	35	33	35	2	1.65	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT744	633,672	1,317,770	45	225	-60	66	11	15	4	0.80	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT751	633,619	1,317,752	44	225	-60	18	1	4	3	1.06	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT759	633,689	1,317,822	47	225	-60	66	20	22	2	1.72	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT760	633,698	1,317,832	48	225	-60	66	21	26	5	0.67	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT771	633,530	1,317,735	45	225	-60	66	45	51	6	0.56	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT777	633,583	1,317,787	48	225	-60	66	2	4	2	1.61	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT783	633,557	1,317,796	43	225	-60	66	6	8	2	1.30	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC26OKN063	692,678	1,398,143	156	180	-55	204	128	133	5	0.58	2.70	124	672	2,086
Okvau	RCDD25OKV805	694,320	1,397,046	140	315	-69	343	270	272	2	1.59	0.20	105	5	41
Okvau	RCDD25OKV806	694,185	1,396,736	150	313	-62	513	358	362	4	0.71	0.05	41	7	25
Granite Hill	RC25GRH213	687,650	1,397,750	145	90	-60	186	66	68	2	1.02	1.40	113	41	29
Memot	RC25MMT580	633,761	1,317,858	49	225	-60	19	2	4	2	1.18	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT582	633,770	1,317,867	49	225	-60	67	0	2	2	1.20	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT588	633,734	1,317,796	49	225	-60	44	35	39	4	0.50	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT606	633,663	1,317,690	47	225	-60	67	24	26	2	1.00	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT611	633,698	1,317,761	47	225	-60	41	17	19	2	0.83	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT613	633,628	1,317,796	47	225	-60	36	1	3	2	0.94	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT615	633,645	1,317,814	47	225	-60	67	17	20	3	0.61	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC25OKV808	694,212	1,397,410	136	315	-55	156	113	116	3	0.75	0.53	139	21	38
Masawasi	RC26MAS003	694,271	1,399,206	189	280	-75	205	39	42	3	0.67	0.20	357	2	32
Memot	RC26MMT631	633,433	1,317,814	47	225	-60	57	22	25	3	0.60	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT634	633,424	1,317,840	46	225	-60	55	28	30	2	0.78	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT639	633,433	1,317,885	48	225	-60	67	57	59	2	1.21	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT670	633,548	1,318,035	46	225	-60	55	36	38	2	1.09	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT671	633,557	1,318,044	46	225	-60	67	29	31	2	1.17	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT672	633,566	1,318,053	46	225	-60	53	31	33	2	1.08	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT673	633,575	1,318,061	46	225	-60	67	2	4	2	1.05	-	-	-	-

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Memot	RC26MMT702	633,707	1,318,124	46	225	-60	47	2	6	4	0.54	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT707	633,716	1,318,132	46	225	-60	10	7	9	2	1.12	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT710	633,672	1,318,124	45	225	-60	42	0	2	2	1.00	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT713	633,636	1,318,123	45	225	-60	34	0	3	3	0.81	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT715	633,663	1,318,150	45	225	-60	53	0	3	3	0.51	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT727	633,628	1,317,690	47	225	-60	32	12	16	4	0.58	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT738	633,619	1,317,716	45	225	-60	30	0	2	2	1.01	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT741	633,645	1,317,744	45	225	-60	45	38	42	4	0.59	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT743	633,663	1,317,761	45	225	-60	54	8	11	3	0.75	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT749	633,601	1,317,734	45	225	-60	25	7	9	2	1.22	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT756	633,663	1,317,797	46	225	-60	66	39	41	2	0.88	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT756	633,663	1,317,797	46	225	-60	66	44	48	4	0.56	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT756	633,663	1,317,797	46	225	-60	66	55	58	3	0.57	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT759	633,689	1,317,822	47	225	-60	66	8	11	3	0.71	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT762	633,662	1,317,831	47	225	-60	66	10	14	4	0.61	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT770	633,619	1,317,787	46	225	-60	33	4	8	4	0.53	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT778	633,513	1,317,752	44	225	-60	66	49	53	4	0.61	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT779	633,522	1,317,761	43	0	-60	66	3	5	2	0.82	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT779	633,522	1,317,761	43	0	-60	66	51	53	2	0.98	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT789	633,530	1,317,805	46	225	-60	55	1	4	3	0.62	-	-	-	-
OPut	RC26OPT028	695,502	1,404,472	142	360	-55	144	115	118	3	0.69	0.80	40	6	49
Okvau	RCDD25OKV800	694,183	1,396,734	150	313	-63	612	127	129	2	0.87	0.55	70	13	44
Okvau	RCDD25OKV800	694,183	1,396,734	150	313	-63	612	524	527	3	0.81	0.12	521	5	36
Okvau	RCDD25OKV802	694,211	1,396,755	150	317	-48	420	364	367	3	0.54	0.05	219	5	31
Okvau	RCDD25OKV804	694,331	1,397,108	131	315	-70	322	310	312	2	1.22	0.55	329	11	34
Okvau	RCDD25OKV811	694,419	1,397,029	167	311	-64	469	332	334	2	1.14	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV811	694,419	1,397,029	167	311	-64	469	434	436	2	0.98	-	-	-	-

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from New Significant Intercepts on the Okvau Gold Mine, Okvau Near Mine and Memot Drill Programs

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 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 pre-collar. 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. One metre samples were submitted for assay following interpretation of four metre composite results to refine zones of mineralisation. Where mineralisation was visually identified based on anomalous sulphides, diagnostic ore bearing sulphide species, or favourable alteration, one metre samples were submitted directly, bypassing composite sampling. • 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. • Historical drilling results in this ASX release refer to historical drilling records from OZ minerals completed in before 2010. Historical RC drilling samples were through a cyclone on a 1
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).	• A track mounted UDR650 rig is used to drill 5.5-inch RC precollar holes along with Schramm T450WS/BH mounted on tracked drill rig is used to drill 5.51-inch RC collars and a LF90 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • 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. • The except to the above statement, is all Okvau diamond 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	• 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.	• 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	• 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • All 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 March 2026. 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 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	• 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.	• 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. If the Au result is greater than 100ppm Au then sample is assayed by a 50g gravimetric analysis with a high upper detection limit. • 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.
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.	• 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	• 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.	• Whilst, all sample locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values), not all samples were in situ. All locations are surveyed to WGS84 as specified in Appendix Three. • 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• 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	• 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.	• 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	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 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	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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 routinely conducted but the various competent persons as part of each resource estimating process. • Keith King completed his most recent site visit and lab audit of the ALS Phnom Penh and Vientiane facilities in March 2026. • No review has been completed due to data availability for historical drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from New Significant Intercepts – Okvau, Okvau Near Mine and Memot Drill Programs

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

Criteria	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 Okvau, Oktung 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). • The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration on the Okvau licence has been completed by previous explorers; Oxiana and Oz Minerals including soil sampling, geophysical data collection and drilling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Gold occurrences within the licences are interpreted as either a "intrusion-related gold system" or "Porphyry" related mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz and/or sulphide veins and associated within or proximal distance to a Cretaceous age diorite.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 drill holes: - 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.	• Details of significant drilling in Appendix Three.
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. • 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.	• 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, Pb and Zn significant intersections allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 2,000ppm Cu, Pb or Zn.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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').	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
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 significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix Three.
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.	• All mineralisation is associated with visible amounts of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite or chalcopyrite.
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling programs are being planned on additional nearby targets. • Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.