ASX Announcement & Media Release

7 October 2025

Fast Facts
ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 659,940,251
Market Cap: ~A$3.3 billion
Cash, Bullion & Listed Investments (Sep25)
Cash: A$251.1m (US$165.8m)
Bullion: A$26.3m (US$17.3m)
Listed Investments: A$26.2m (US$17.3m)

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
Mark Clements, Company Secretary
Bernie Cleary, Operations Manager Okvau
Josh Redmond, Operations Manager DRGP
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;
- ~440Koz 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 31.4Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 1.34Moz.
  - 1,190km² 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 40.1Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.36Moz.
  - 1,110km² 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) (**Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's continued exploration success, including significant new discoveries at the Company's 100% owned Dingo Range Gold Project in Western Australia (the Stables Prospect) and at the 100% owned Antrong North Licence in Cambodia (the Kang Roland North Prospect).

Highlights of significant results for the September Quarter (Quarter) include:

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

- **Significant new discovery at the Stables Prospect located 18km SE of Boundary/Neptune Resource, results during the Quarter include:**
  - **15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 52m (RC25STB016); and**
  - **14m @ 2.08g/t Au from 92m (RC25STB008).**
- **Resource expansion programs continue to indicate high grade mineralisation at depth under the current Boundary Open Pit Resource, results during the Quarter include:**
  - **109.8m @ 1.30g/t Au from 432m (RCDD23BDY064) including 29.23m @ 1.46g/t Au from 479m, 7m @ 5.54g/t Au from 433m and 3m @ 9.71g/t Au from 539m.**
- **Regional air core program continues to identify mineralisation at the Gage Roads, Freeman's Find and Banjawarn prospects; significant results include:**
  - **7m @ 1.95g/t Au from 40m (AC25RAC538) – Freeman's Find;**
  - **2m @ 2.33g/t Au from 22m (AC25RAC463) (EOH) – Banjawarn;**
  - **3m @ 1.66g/t Au from 4m (AC25RAC470) – Banjawarn; and**
  - **4m @ 1.28g/t Au from 20m (AC25RAC645) – Gage Roads.**

Okvau Gold Mine and Near Mine Exploration, Cambodia (EMR:100%)

- **Okvau Gold Mine below pit extensions continue to support resource growth at the current mine, results during the Quarter include:**
  - **6m @ 7.34g/t Au from 234m (RCDD25OKV776).**
- **Near-mine resource delineation drilling programs at a number of near mine prospects have supported an application for an Industrial Mining Licence in CY25. Results from the Granite Hill Prospect during the Quarter include:**
  - **22m @ 1.56g/t Au from 8m (RC25GRH138);**
  - **3m @ 6.06g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH083); and**
  - **1m @ 17.45g/t Au from 163m (RC25GRH065).**
- **Significant new discovery from Antrong North licence – Kang Roland North prospect located 30km NE of the Okvau Gold Mine, results during the Quarter include:**
  - **0.6m @ 46.00g/t Au from 48m (DD25KAR005).**

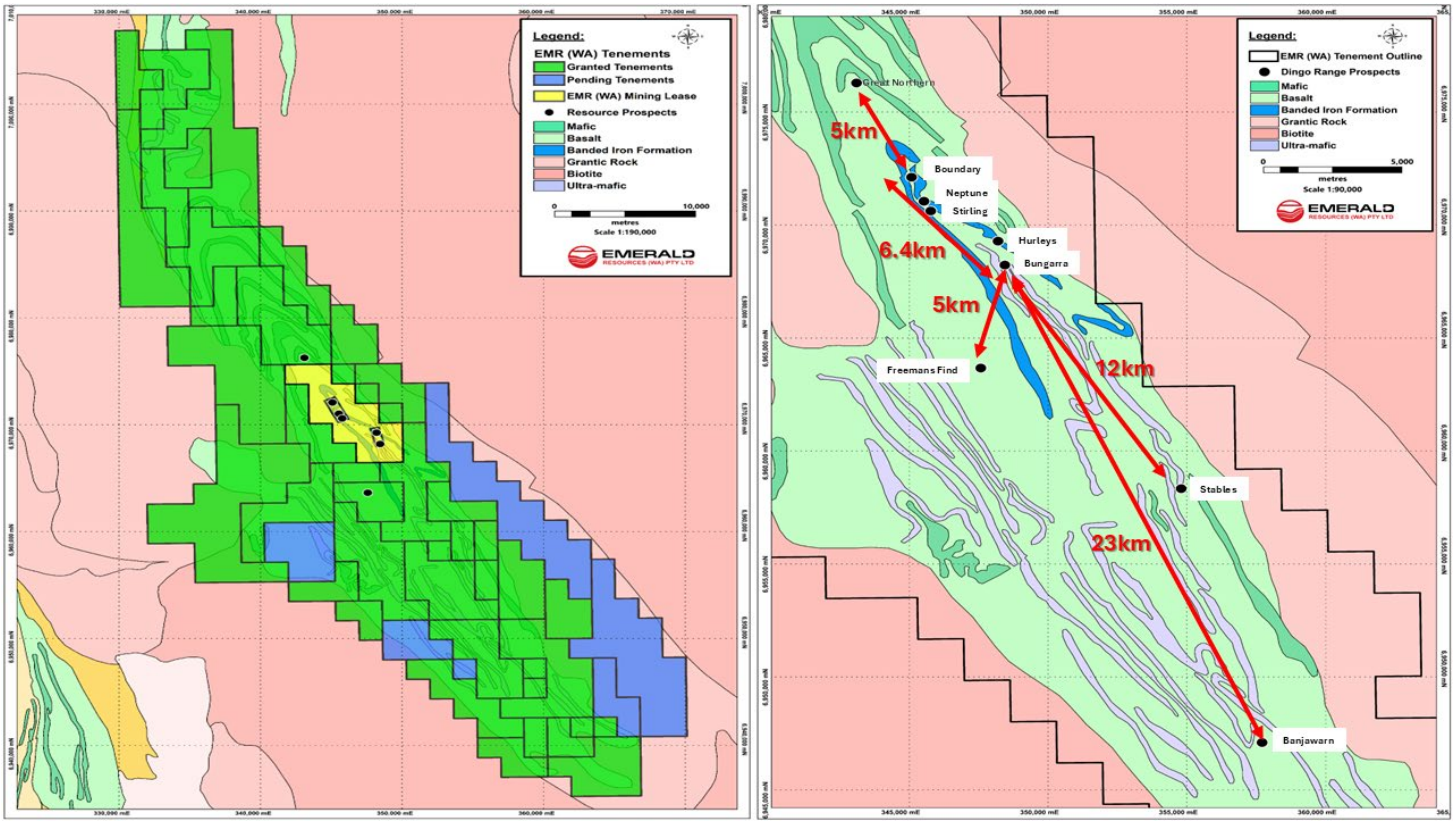
Memot Gold Project

- **Ongoing results continue to support an upcoming resource update for the Memot Gold Project, which is expected to be released in the near term;**
- **Significant intersections during the Quarter include:**
  - **0.6m @ 48.60g/t Au from 649m (RCDD25MMT237);**
  - **5.4m @ 4.92g/t Au from 520m (RCDD25MMT265);**
  - **3.6m @ 7.17g/t Au from 585m (DD25MMT426);**
  - **5.2m @ 4.73g/t Au from 144m (DD25MMT426);**
  - **0.8m @ 31.40g/t Au from 637m (RCDD25MMT237);**
  - **1.6m @ 14.14g/t Au from 215m (DD25MMT437);**
  - **19m @ 1.12g/t Au from 477m (RCDD25MMT246); and**
  - **1.8m @ 11.28g/t Au from 556m (RCDD25MMT158).**

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

The Dingo Range Gold Project consists of 42 exploration licences (including six (6) 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. It includes the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurleys, Bungarra, Great Northern and Freeman's Find gold deposits, included in the Dingo Range Resource, extending over a 11.4km strike length.

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 Exploration Drill Program

During the Quarter the Company announced an updated Dingo Range Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate of 40.1Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.36Moz (lower cut-off grade of 0.45g/t Au) including high grade resources of 23.2Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 1.07Moz (lower cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au), (refer ASX announcement dated 23 July 2025 and 27 August 2025).

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 collars (432m). Since commencing resource definition and exploration drilling in July 2022, Emerald has completed 1,276 drill holes for a total of 159,667m. This comprises 744 RC drill holes (108,665m), 38 diamond drill holes (5,183m), 98 RC holes with diamond tails (13,415m RC and 15,127m diamond), and 396 shallow aircore collars (17,277m). Refer to Table 1 for previously announced significant intercepts.

Drilling results to date (current and historical) continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth and along strike. 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.

During the Quarter exploration focused on infill and extensional drilling at Boundary, the newly identified Stables Prospect, waste dump sterilisation drilling and regional air core drill testing. A total of 329 drill holes were completed for 20,445m, including 100 RC holes (9,907m) and 7 diamond tails (1,400m). Additionally, 222 shallow air core holes (9,138m) were drilled, targeting geophysical and geochemical anomalies along the interpreted mineralised corridor between Boundary and Bungarra, as well as strike extensions of Great Northern (known as "Gage Roads"), Freeman's Find and Banjawarn.

Recent results continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth at the Boundary deposit (refer Figures 2, 3 and 6), as well as the potential of the new discovery at the Stables Prospect located 18.5km SE of Boundary deposit (refer Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5).

Results from Boundary have confirmed high-grade mineralisation hosted within a stacked quartz vein system at depth, located outside the current Resource estimate (refer Figure 6). The Company intends to follow up these encouraging results with further drilling in the near term. Significant intercepts returned during the Quarter include:

- 109.8m @ 1.30g/t Au from 432.2m (RCDD23BDY064)*
  including 29.23m @ 1.46g/t Au from 479.77m, 7m @ 5.54g/t Au from 433m and 3m @ 9.71g/t Au from 539m;
- 6.05m @ 1.82g/t Au from 369.95m (RCDD25BDY239).

*All significant intercepts are reported using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut and up to 4m of internal dilution. This particular intercept has been calculated using a 0.1g/t Au lower cut to illustrate the broad zone of consistent mineralisation. The "including" intervals have been calculated using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut with up to 4m of internal dilution.

Stables Prospect

During the Quarter, the Company completed 71 RC drill collars for 7,133m at the recently identified Stables Prospect (refer Figure 4 and 5).

The Stables Prospect was initially defined through fine-fraction soil sampling, which outlined a ~1.2km wide by ~3.8km long >10ppb gold anomaly containing multiple >25ppb trends. Subsequent mapping and rock-chip sampling confirmed the anomalism, returning values of up to 9.08g/t Au at surface.

The program was designed to follow up earlier air core drilling which had been unable to adequately test mineralisation at depth. First-pass drilling was completed on 400–600m spaced lines, targeting the strongest parts of the gold-in-soil anomaly.

Significant intercepts at Stables during the Quarter include:

- 15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 52m (RC25STB016);
- 14m @ 2.08g/t Au from 92m (RC25STB008);
- 2m @ 2.59g/t Au from 130m (RC25STB008) (EOH);
- 1m @ 2.99g/t Au from 22m (RC25STB016);
- 1m @ 3.37g/t Au from 93m (RC25STB017);
- 1m @ 2.96g/t Au from 10m (RC25STB037);
- 1m @ 2.65g/t Au from 0m (RC25STB046); and
- 1m @ 2.10g/t Au from 0m (RC25STB003).

Gold mineralisation at Stables is associated with brecciated contacts between felsic–granitic and mafic host rocks, with pyrrhotite, quartz veining, and pyrite observed. At the time of reporting, assays for a further 755m remain pending, with follow-up drilling underway to test continuity and strike orientation. There are 1,350m of assays currently pending.

Regional Drilling and Gravity Surveys

In addition to RC exploration drilling, a regional air core drilling program comprising 222 collars for 9,138m was completed, targeting geochemical anomalies near and along strike of Freeman's Find, Great Northern (Gage Roads prospect), Stables and Banjawarn. Significant results include (refer Figure 2):

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

These results warrant follow-up drilling to test for potential strike and depth extensions. There are 1,000m of assays currently pending. Importantly, mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike across all Dingo Range deposits and prospects, highlighting the continued growth potential of the project.

As part of its broader exploration strategy, Emerald has commenced a ground gravity survey on 150 m-spaced lines across the southern tenure of the Dingo Range Gold Project. The program covers approximately 200 km^2 over known resource areas and along strike of zones considered highly prospective for mineralisation. The new gravity data will be integrated with existing aeromagnetic datasets to enhance geological interpretations and assist with drill-target generation, supporting both near-resource and regional exploration programs currently underway.

Recent drilling has intersected high-grade structures beyond existing resources, which will be incorporated into future updates of the Dingo Range Mineral Resource Estimates and a maiden reserve.

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

Boundary

- 5m @ 60.25g/t Au from 171m (WDDH8)[1];
- 45m @ 6.07g/t Au from 73m (BDRC058)[1];
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDRC035)[1];
- 53m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17) (EOH)[1];
- 47m @ 3.42g/t Au from 93m (BDRD0025)[1];
- 30m @ 5.16g/t Au from 151m (WDDH10)[1];
- 19m @ 7.89g/t Au from 58m (BRC1002)[1];
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (BDRC060)[1];
- 40m @ 3.17g/t Au from 55m (BDRD0022)[1];
- 27m @ 4.53g/t Au from 62m (BDRC014)[1];
- 9m @ 13.55g/t Au from 42m (WDDH1)[1];
- 30m @ 3.82g/t Au from 179m (BDRD0043)[1];
- 9m @ 12.55g/t Au from 42m (WRC23)[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) (EOH)[1];
- 49m @ 1.89g/t Au from 74m (BDRD0061)[1];
- 45m @ 2.01g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0010)[1];
- 3.3m @ 111.79g/t Au from 214.7m (DDRE-BDRC017)[2];
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (DDRE-BDRC060)[2];
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (DDRE-BDRD0094)[2];
- 23m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73m (DDRE-BDRC061)[2];
- 3m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 34m @ 2.21g/t Au from 127m (DDRE-BDRC002)[2];
- 9m @ 4.40g/t Au from 248m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 10m @ 4.44g/t Au from 140m (DDRE-BDRC036)[2];
- 3.0m @ 10.59g/t Au from 346m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 7m @ 4.64g/t Au from 390m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 24m @ 1.30g/t Au from 124m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 3m @ 10.33g/t Au from 20m (DDRE-BDRC060)[2];
- 11m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208m (RC24BDY146)[2];
- 15m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291m (RCDD23BDY022)[2];

Boundary

- 16.6m @ 5.27g/t Au from 202m (RCDD23BDY102)[2];
- 20m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244m (RC23BDY081)[2];
- 24m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64m (RC23BDY069)[2];
- 38m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56m (RC22BDY009)[2];
- 3m @ 19.09g/t Au from 121m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 43m @ 1.17g/t Au from 253m (RC23BDY065)[2];
- 7.1m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329m (RCDD22BDY001)[2];
- 6m @ 7.96g/t Au from 259m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 6m @ 8.01g/t Au from 356m (RCDD24BDY193)[2];
- 4m @ 11.72g/t Au from 162m (RC23BDY100)[2];
- 4m @ 11.42g/t Au from 92m (RC24BDY146)[2];
- 8.9m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.1m (RCDD23BDY059)[2];
- 18m @ 2.43g/t Au from 271m (RC23BDY108)[2];
- 2m @ 19.55g/t Au from 22m (RCDD24BDY201)[2];
- 5m @ 7.32g/t Au from 203m (DD24BDY170)[2];
- 7m @ 4.94g/t Au from 57m (RC23BDY103)[2];
- 10m @ 3.37g/t Au from 202m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 4m @ 9.21g/t Au from 84m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 13m @ 2.53g/t Au from 76m (RCDD22BDY001)[2];
- 5m @ 6.33g/t Au from 100m (RC22BDY016)[2];
- 8.0m @ 3.94g/t Au from 78m (RC23BDY077)[2];
- 30m @ 1.01g/t Au from 238m (RC23BDY064)[2];
- 4m @ 7.54g/t Au from 231m (RC23BDY100)[2];
- 8m @ 16.24g/t Au from 336m including 1.25m @ 56.7g/t Au from 336m (RCDD24BDY183)[2];
- 2m @ 24.64g/t Au from 98m (RC25FMF135)[2];
- 3m @ 16.14g/t Au from 64m (RC25BDY243)[2];
- 9.15m @ 5.14g/t Au from 344.85m including 0.7m @ 53.40g/t Au from 345.5m (RCDD24BDY146)[2];
- 0.5m @ 21.30g/t Au from 420.35m (RCDD24BDY183)[2];
- 14m @ 1.58g/t Au from 262m (RCDD22BDY015)[2];
- 6m @ 3.00g/t Au from 126m (RC25BDY247)[2];
- 13m @ 1.07g/t Au from 301m (RCDD24BDY146)[2].

Neptune

- 26m @ 6.95g/t Au from 40m (NPRD0039)[1];
- 16m @ 10.10g/t Au from 63m (NPRD0026)[1];
- 25m @ 5.24g/t Au from 0m (NPGC0053)[1];
- 17m @ 7.44g/t Au from 29m (NPRD0007)[1];
- 33m @ 3.82g/t Au from 37m (NPMD1019)[1];
- 40m @ 2.98g/t Au from 14m (NPGC0025)[1];
- 22m @ 4.87g/t Au from 17m (NPRD0056)[1];
- 15m @ 6.60g/t Au from 67m (NPMD1007)[1];
- 3m @ 29.85g/t Au from 45m (NPMD1026)[1];
- 6m @ 14.24g/t Au from 37m (NPGC0018)[1];
- 9m @ 9.44g/t Au from 82m (NPRD0078)[1];
- 9m @ 9.36g/t Au from 7m (NPGC0045)[1].
- 9m @ 7.35g/t Au from 59m (RCDD22NPT027)[2];
- 12m @ 4.94g/t Au from 62m (RC22NPT003)[2];
- 14m @ 2.37g/t Au from 115m (RC22NPT020)[2];
- 15m @ 2.48g/t Au from 108m (RC22NPT004)[2];
- 28m @ 1.11g/t Au from 96m (RC22NPT018)[2];
- 32m @ 0.92g/t Au from 92m (RC22NPT006)[2];
- 2m @ 72.00g/t Au from 109m (DDRE-NPRD0021)[2];
- 9m @ 6.29g/t Au from 74m (DDRE-NPRD0042)[2];
- 37.5m @ 1.04g/t Au from 108.5m (DDRE-NPRD0061)[2];
- 18m @ 1.80g/t Au from 11m (DDRE-NPGC0041)[2];
- 7m @ 8.08g/t Au from 25m (RC24NPT142)[2];
- 19m @ 2.59g/t Au from 75m (RC24NPT132) (EOH)[2];
- 22m @ 1.03g/t Au from 105m (RC24NPT126)[2];
- 8m @ 1.23g/t Au from 43m (RC24NPT152)[2];
- 4m @ 10.73g/t Au from 133m (RC25NPT160)[2];
- 12m @ 2.63g/t Au from 112m (RC24NPT127)[2];
- 11m @ 1.54g/t Au from 81m (RC24NPT146)[2].

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];
- 3m @ 67.37g/t Au from 30m (BFRC15)[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];
- 9m @ 15.45g/t Au from 39m (LAVRD0142)[1];
- 14m @ 9.74g/t Au from 30m (LAVGW0003)[1];
- 9m @ 14.58g/t Au from 75m (LAVRD0054)[1];
- 6m @ 19.28g/t Au from 53m (LAVRD0135)[1];
- 8m @ 12.38g/t Au from 48m (LAVRD0054)[1];
- 6m @ 16.16g/t Au from 59m (LAVRD0156)[1];
- 4m @ 23.78g/t Au from 49m (LAVGW0002)[1];
- 4m @ 22.77g/t Au from 67m (RC24BGA034)[2];
- 27m @ 0.82g/t Au from 224m (RC25BGA051)[2].

Freeman's Find

- 5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m (RC24FMF001)[2];
- 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001)[2];
- 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m (RC24FMF009)[2];
- 1m @ 66.70g/t Au from 56m (RC24FMF060)[2];
- 1m @ 49.9g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)[2];
- 2m @ 24.64g/t Au from 98m (RC25FMF135)[2];
- 1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)[2];
- 13m @ 2.45g/t Au from 10m (RCDD24FMF067)[2];
- 0.5m @ 49.50g/t Au from 114m (RCDD24FMF067)[2];
- 5m @ 4.51g/t Au from 67m (RC24FMF070)[2];
- 14m @ 1.40g/t Au from 104m (RC24FMF065)[2];
- 6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 37m (RC25FMF133)[2];
- 14m @ 1.29g/t Au from 17m (RC25FMF092)[2];
- 4m @ 3.80g/t Au from 168m (RC25FMF086)[2];
- 8m @ 1.84g/t Au from 23m (RC25FMF090)[2];
- 1m @ 14.20g/t Au from 11m (RC25FMF115)[2];
- 9m @ 1.46g/t Au from 74m (RC25FMF116)[2].
- 7m @ 1.40g/t Au from 20m (RC25FMF107)[2];
- 3m @ 3.38g/t Au from 113m (RC25FMF116)[2];
- 12m @ 0.78g/t Au from 110m (RC25FMF133)[2];
- 7m @ 1.33g/t Au from 18m (RC25FMF116)[2];
- 2m @ 4.57g/t Au from 92m (RC25FMF086)[2];

Hurleys

- 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];
- 20m @ 3.20g/t Au from 137m (RCDD24HUR020)[2];
- 11m @ 3.39g/t Au from 160m (RC23HUR014)[2];
- 17m @ 2.13g/t Au from 35m (RCDD23HUR001)[2];
- 1m @ 21.00g/t Au from 8m (RC24HUR077)[2].

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];
- 25m @ 1.87g/t Au from 40m (RC23STI022)[2];
- 19m @ 2.45g/t Au from 72m (RC23STI012)[2].

Great Northern

- 1m @ 28.30g/t Au from 57m (RC24GRN080)[2];
- 5.36m @ 3.71g/t Au from 217.64m (RCDD24GRN050)[2];
- 0.5m @ 33.80g/t Au from 208m (RCDD24GRN018)[2];
- 1m @ 13.80g/t Au from 101m (RCDD24GRN070)[2];
- 0.82m @ 36.30g/t Au from 267m (RCDD24GRN003)[2];
- 2m @ 6.32g/t Au from 35m (RC25GRN094)[2].

1 Historical Data
2 Drilling completed by Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd
Refer ASX announcements dated 30 June 2025, 24 April 2025, 28 January 2025, 24 December 2024, 30 October 2024, 29 July 2024, 18 April 2024, 24 January 2024, 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 28 April 2023, 31 January 2023, 7 October 2022, 5 July 2022.

Figure 2 | Current drilling completed on Dingo Range greenstone belt with recent significant regional AC drill results. Plan view, (refer Appendix One)

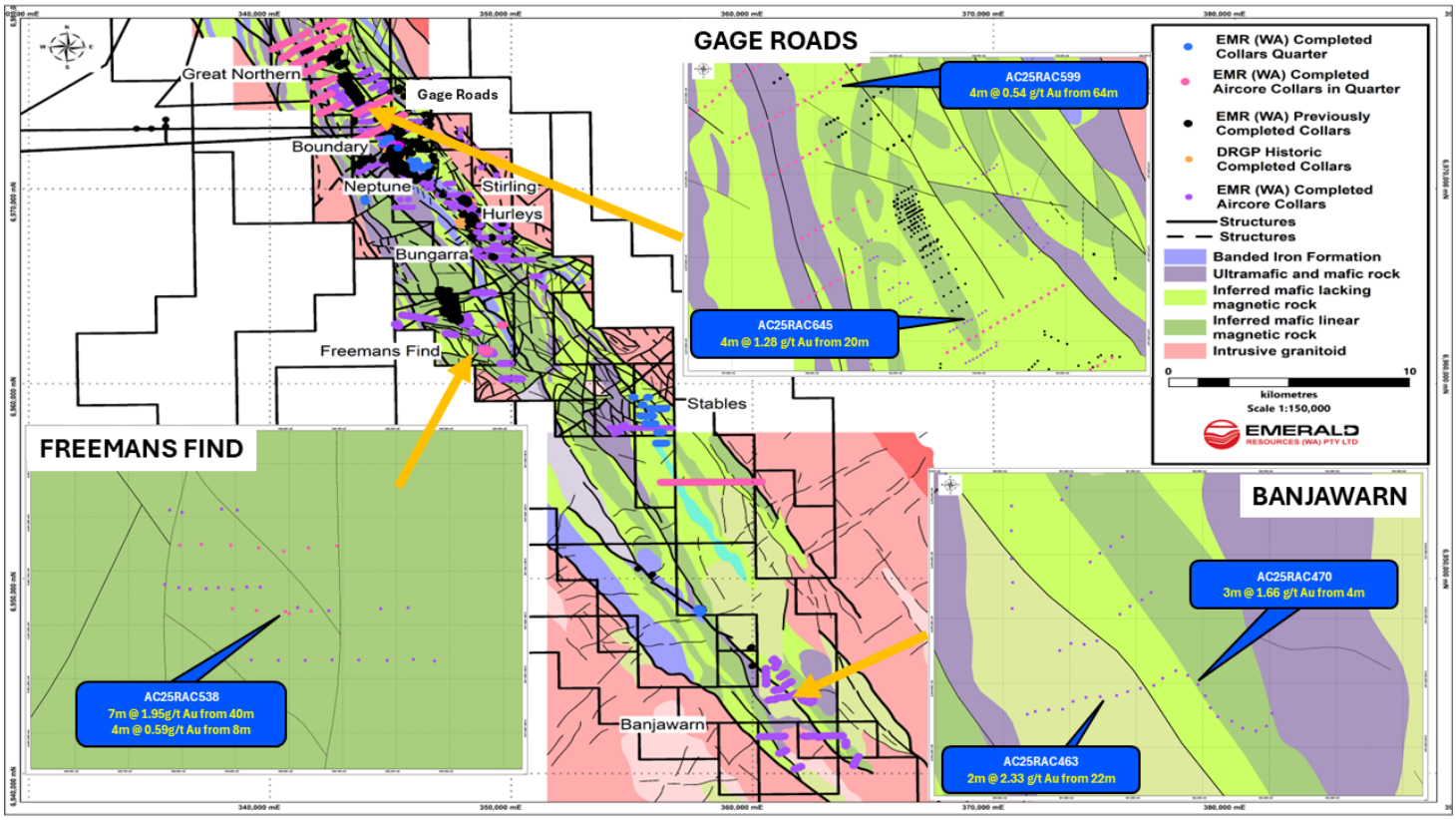


Figure 3 | Great Northern, Boundary and Neptune drill collars with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and previously announced in black - refer ASX Announcements 7 October 2022, 4 July 2023, 30 October 2023, 24 January 2024, 18 April 2024, 27 July 2024 and 30 October 2024, 24 April 2025 and 30 June 2025 (Plan view)

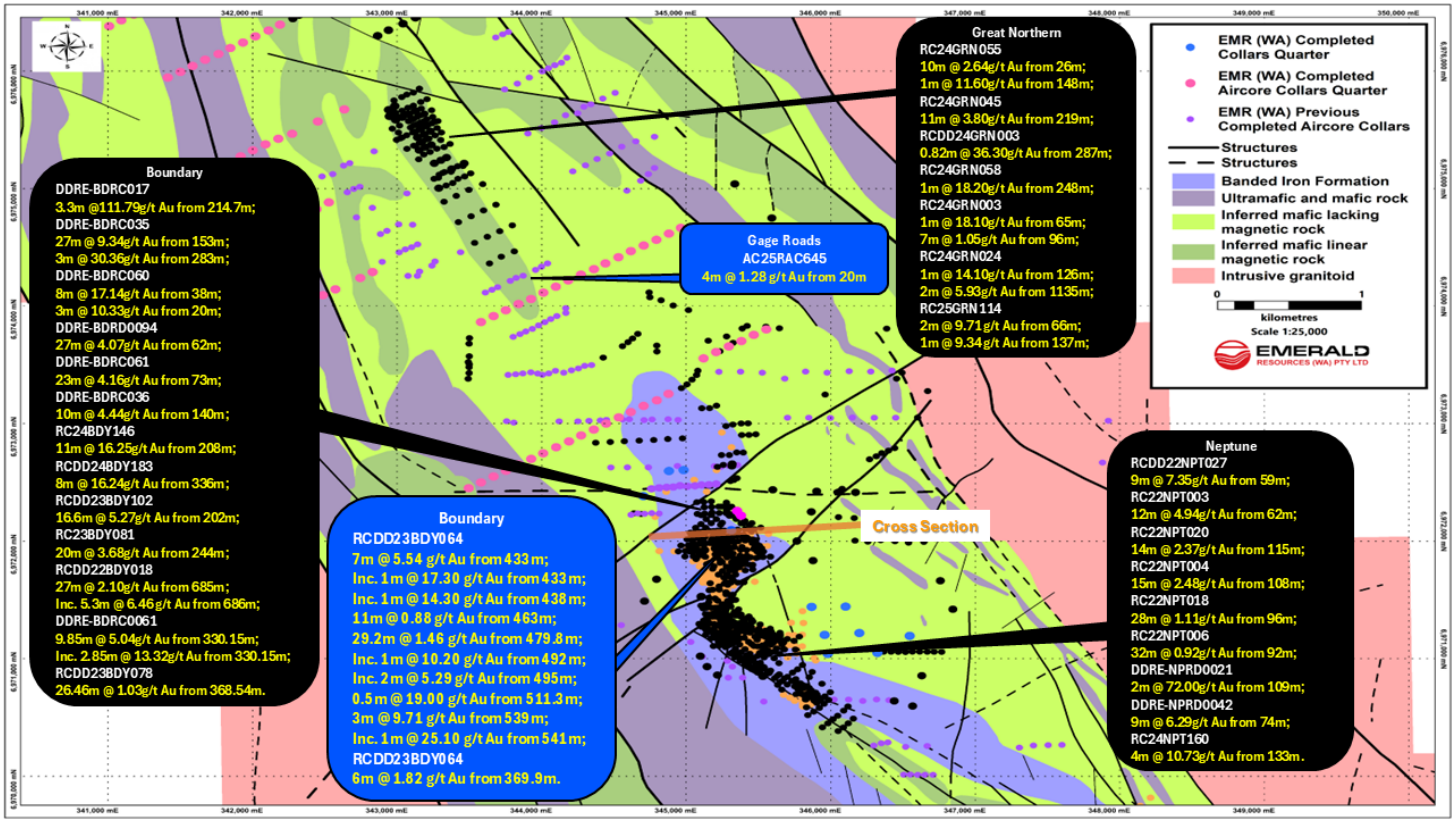


Figure 4 | Stables drill collars with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) (Plan view)

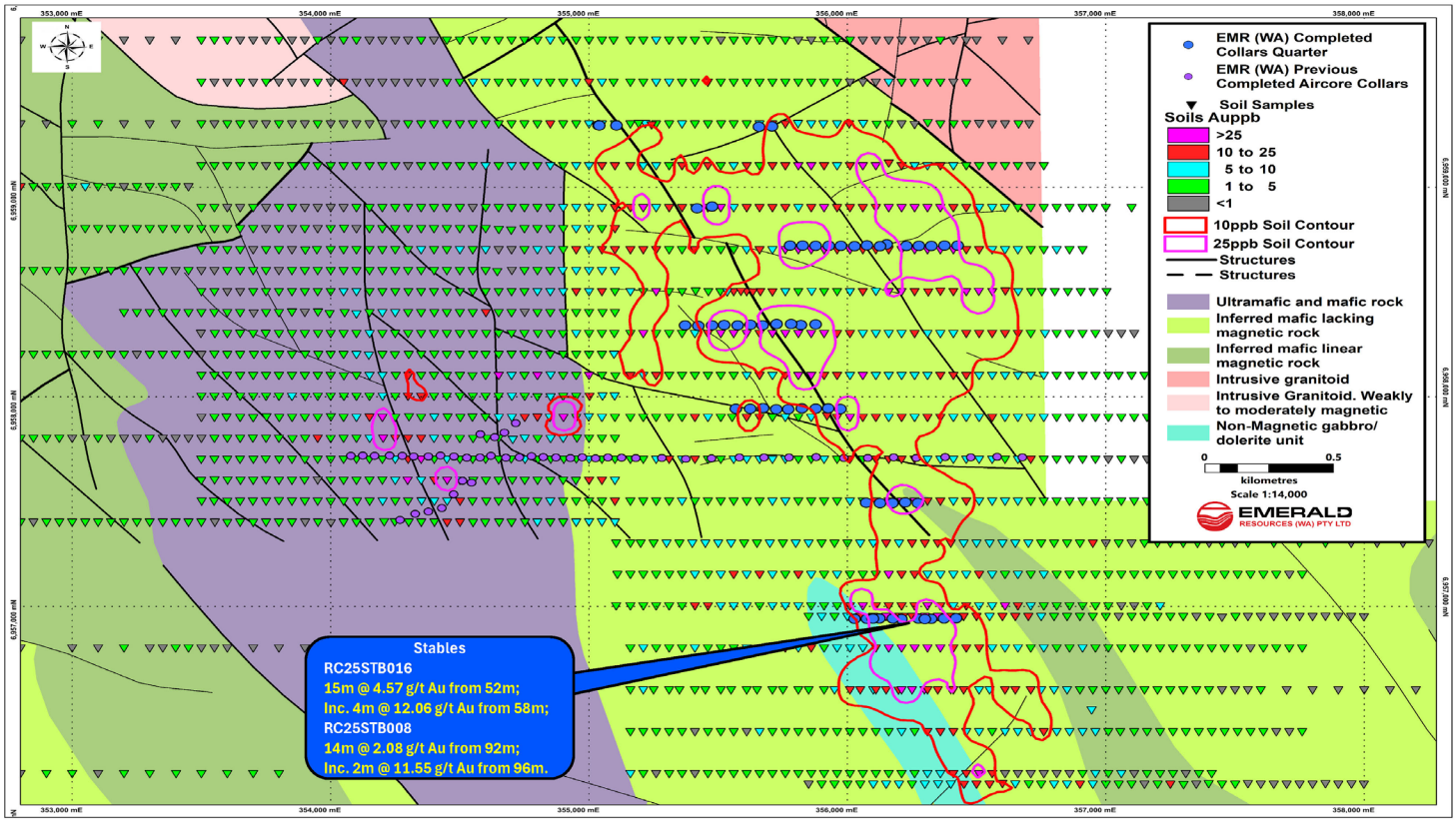


Figure 5 | Stables Cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One)

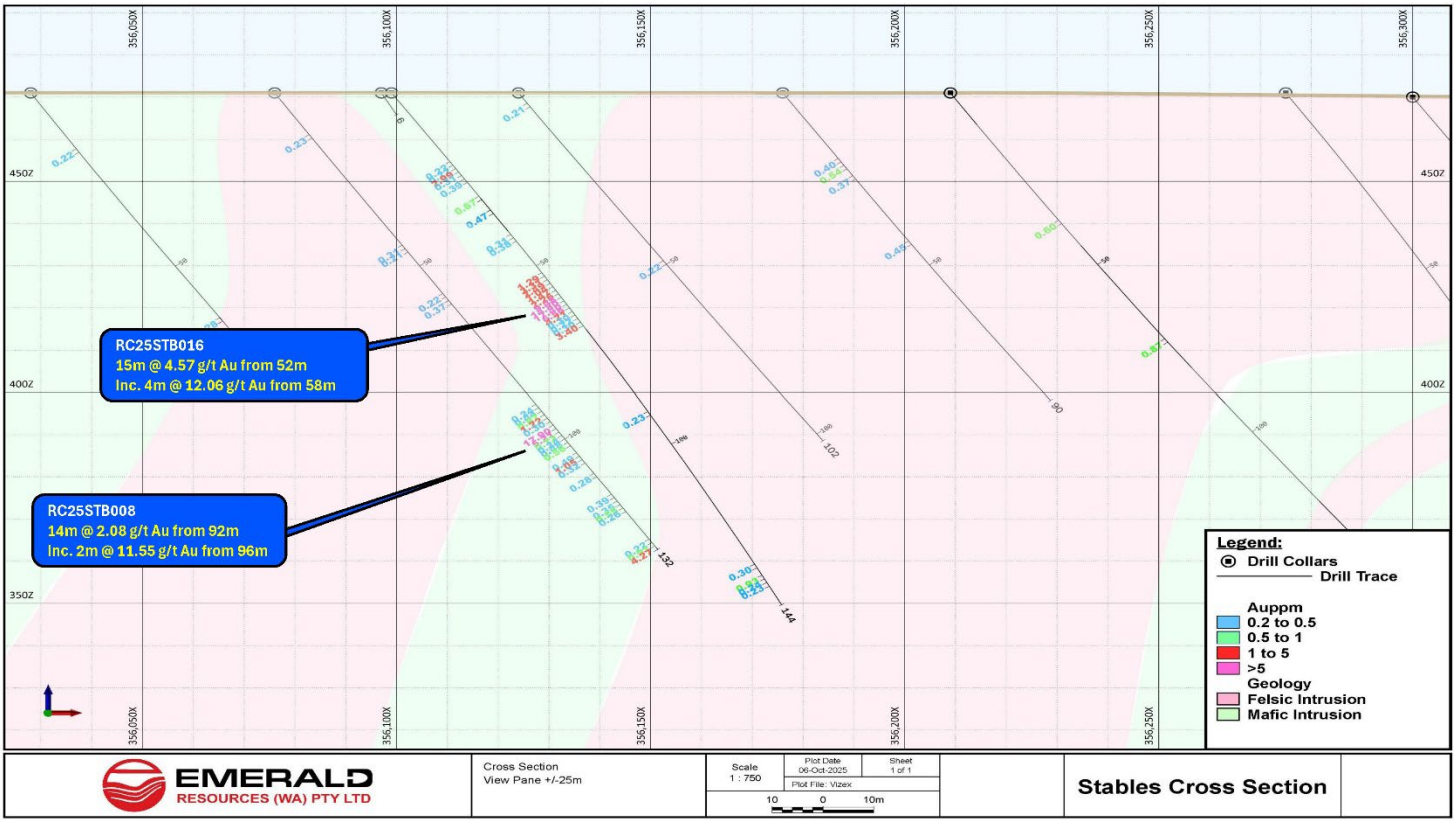
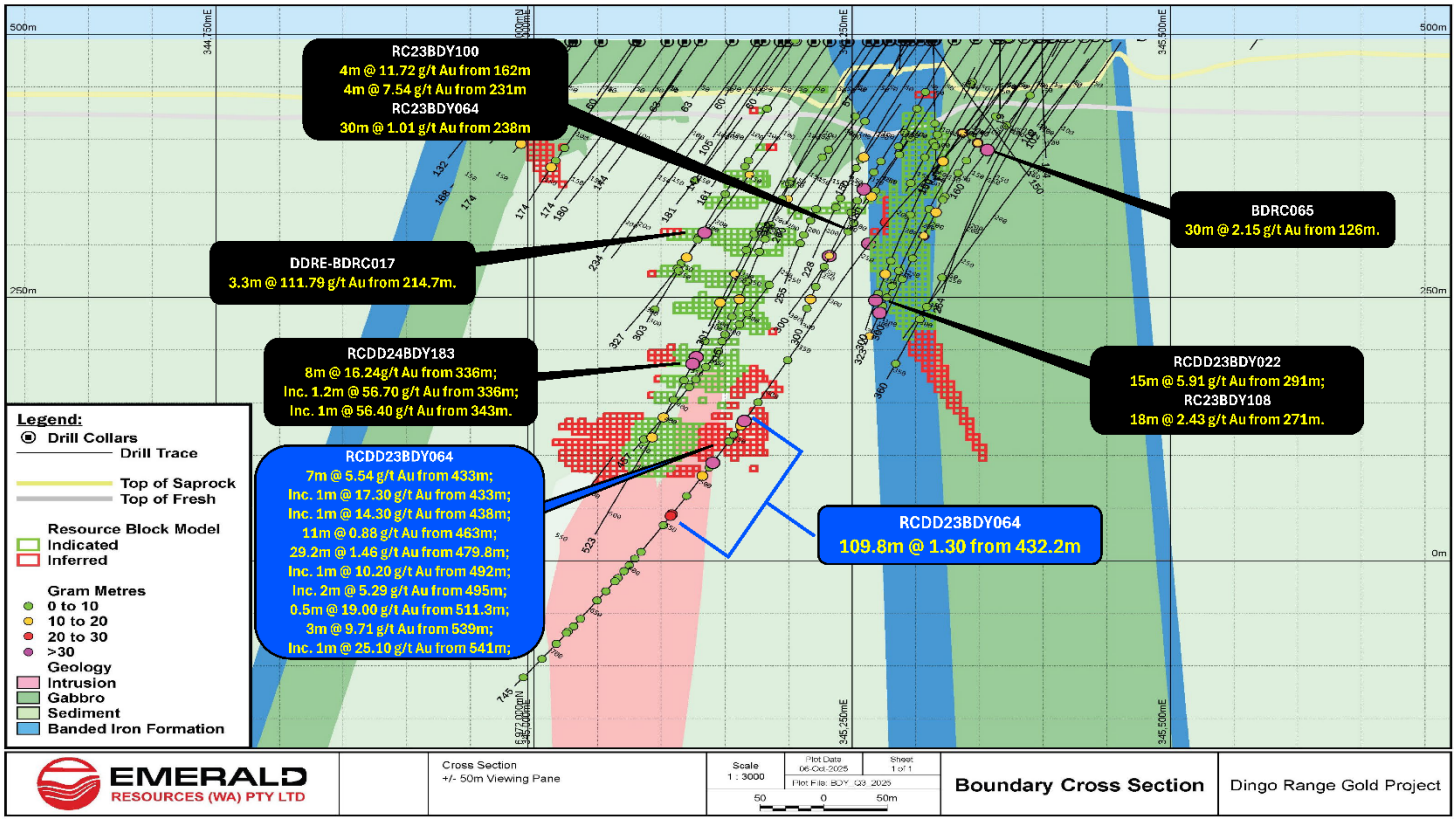


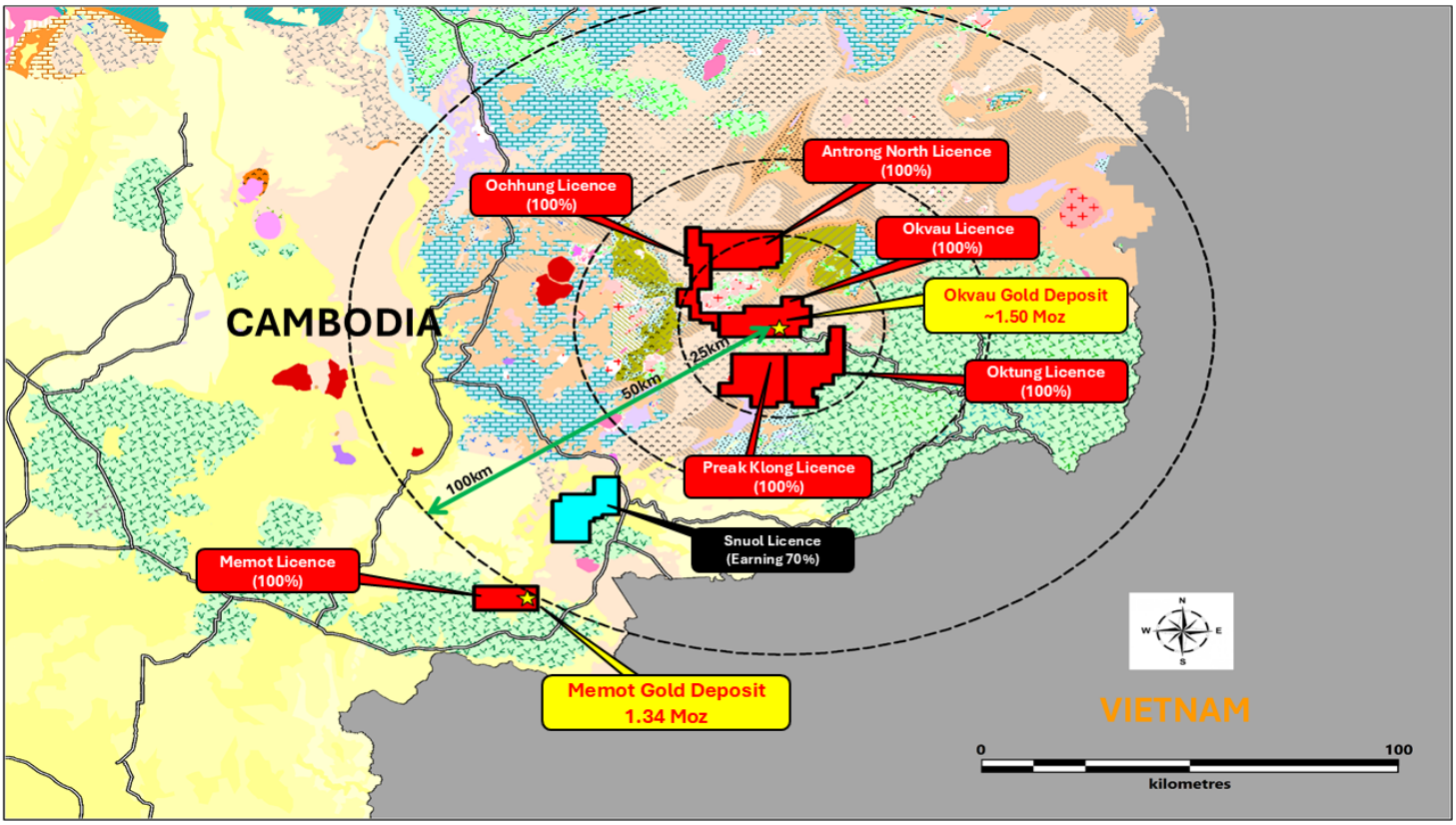
Figure 6 | Boundary Cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and previously announced in black - refer ASX Announcements 4 July 2023, 24 January 2024, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024 and 24 April 2025. Dingo range maiden resource in (red) refer to (24 December 2024)



Exploration Activities – Cambodian Gold Projects

Emerald's exploration tenements, which comprise of a combination of six (6) 100% owned granted licences, and a further one (1) subject to joint venture agreements (with EMR earning majority ownership), cover a combined area of 1,190km^2 in Cambodia.

Figure 7 | Cambodian Gold Project Locations



Okvau Gold Mine and Near Mine Okvau EL Prospects (Granite Hill and Kang Roland North), Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

During the Quarter, the Company advanced drilling activities at the Granite Hill Prospect, targeting near mine open-pit supplemental feed, the Okvau Gold Mine, targeting the definition and extension of mineralisation and regional activities at the Antrong North Project.

The work comprised reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Granite Hill, together with a targeted RC pre-collar and diamond tail program at Okvau Gold Mine designed to infill and extend the current open pit and underground resource (refer ASX announcement dated 10 February 2025).

Okvau Gold Mine

At the Okvau Gold Mine, a total of 8 drill collars for 2,106m were completed, targeting mineralisation along the northeastern margin (Stage 7) of the Okvau reserve pit shell. Progress on exploration drilling during the Quarter was constrained by the priority geotechnical drilling program undertaken over the same period.

Significant intercepts returned during 2025 are listed below with the most outstanding intersection returned during the Quarter being 6m @ 7.34g/t Au from 234m (RCDD25OKV776).

Figure 8 | Mineralised veins in Okvau diamond core. Hydrothermal breccia with pyrrhotite sulphides within a hornfels sedimentary package - 6m @ 7.34g/t Au from 234m (RCDD25OKV776). The section of core in the image was part of a 1 metre intercept grading at 33.40g/t Au

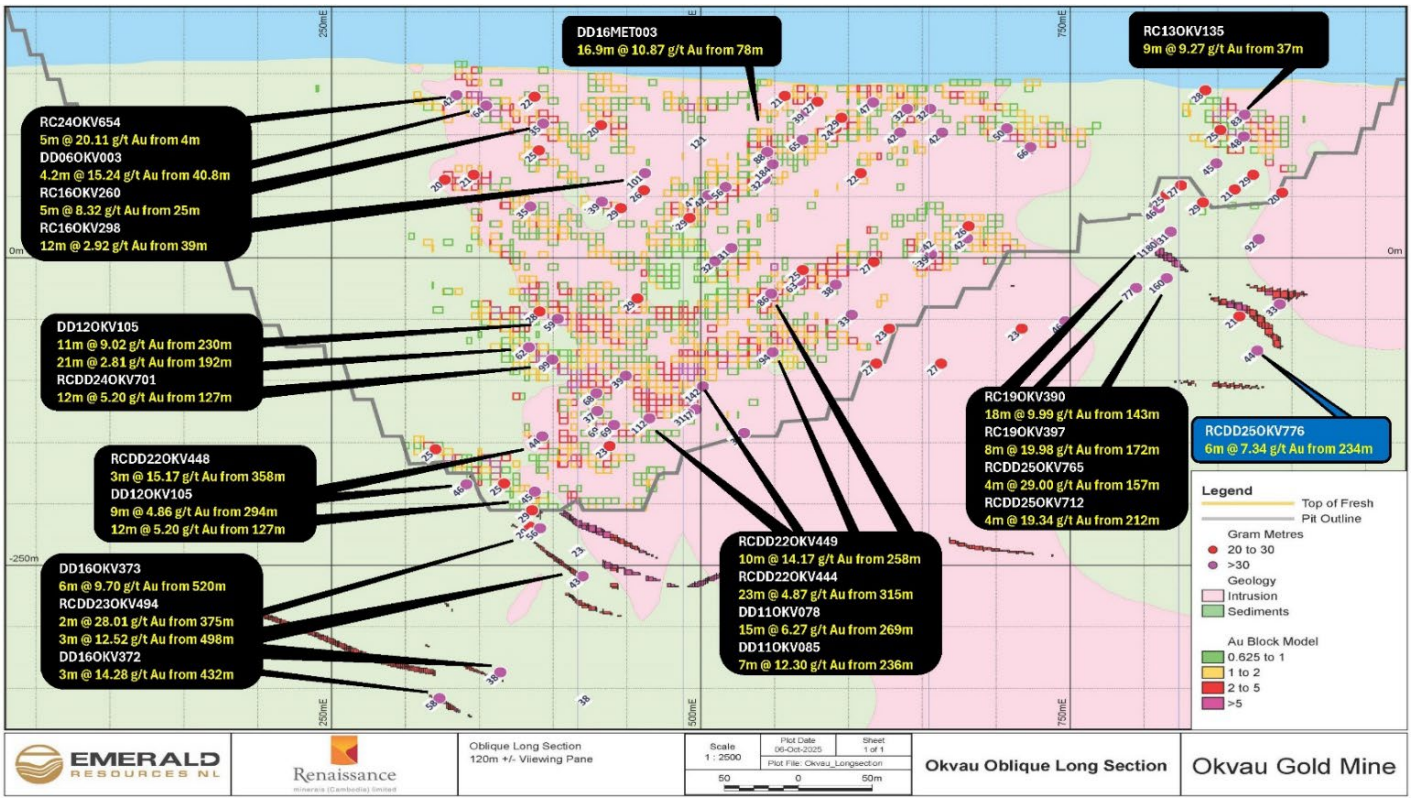
The significant results returned from Okvau Gold Mine extensional drilling reported in 2025 include:

- 4m @ 29.00g/t Au from 157m (RCDD25OKV765)[3];
- 4m @ 19.35g/t Au from 212m (RCDD25OKV712)[3];
- 12m @ 5.20g/t Au from 127m (RCDD24OKV701)[2];
- 8m @ 5.79g/t Au from 79m (DD24OKV589)[1];
- 9m @ 5.14g/t Au from 252m (RCDD24OKV645)[1];
- 6m @ 7.34g/t Au from 234m (RCDD25OKV776)[4];
- 21m @ 1.98g/t Au from 60m (RC24OKV682)[1];
- 4m @ 9.90g/t Au from 380m (RCDD25OKV702)[2];
- 21m @ 1.86g/t Au from 81m (RC24OKV678)[1];
- 9m @ 4.33g/t Au from 227m (RCDD24OKV701)[2];
- 3m @ 11.43g/t Au from 42m (RC24OKV675)[1];
- 1m @ 33.40g/t Au from 87m (RCDD24OKV647)[1];
- 2m @ 16.60g/t Au from 235m (RCDD24OKV583)[1];
- 7m @ 4.51g/t Au from 258m (RCDD24OKV701)[2];
- 5m @ 6.21g/t Au from 322m (RCDD24OKV646)[1];
- 1m @ 29.80g/t Au from 221m (RCDD24OKV701)[2];
- 7m @ 3.84g/t Au from 120m (RCDD25OKV709)[3];
- 6m @ 3.21g/t Au from 141m (RCDD25OKV712)[3];
- 2m @ 8.82g/t Au from 86m (RCDD25OKV766A)[3];
- 8m @ 1.72g/t Au from 110m (RCDD25OKV787)[4];
- 2m @ 6.35g/t Au from 146m (RCDD25OKV777)[4];
- 10m @ 1.24g/t Au from 173m (RCDD25OKV795)[4];
- 6m @ 1.89g/t Au from 8m (RC25OKV768)[4];
- 2m @ 5.48g/t Au from 1m (RC25OKV784)[4];
- 1m @ 10.95g/t Au from 48m (RCDD25OKV709)[3].

Refer ASX announcement dated 28 January 2025[1], 24 April 2025[2], 30 June 2025[3] and Appendix Three[4].

The significant intercepts are hosted in steeply dipping hydrothermal breccias (refer to Figure 8) and are either 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 existing Okvau Gold Mine Resource (refer Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 9 | Oblique Long Section along the Interpreted Eastern Feeder Zone highlighting significant results previously reported (black highlights refer ASX Announcements 02 July 2019, 28 January 2021, 30 October 2023, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025 and 30 June 2025) and from the current reporting period (blue highlights - refer Appendix Three)



Granite Hill

At Granite Hill, 53 RC drill collars for 7,288m were completed, targeting extensions of previously reported intercepts and reducing drill spacing to an approximate 50 x 25m grid to support future resource estimation. The Granite Hill Prospect, located 7km west of the Okvau Gold Mine, together with Okvau North and Prey Sror Lao (within 2km north of Okvau), is expected to provide supplemental feed to the Okvau Gold Project.

Over 2,000 assays remain pending, with significant results received during the Quarter including:

- 22m @ 1.56g/t Au from 8m (RC25GRH138);
- 3m @ 6.06g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH083); and
- 1m @ 17.45g/t Au from 163m (RC25GRH065).

Mineralisation at Granite Hill is primarily hosted within a diorite intrusion and is associated with quartz veining and sulphide assemblages dominated by chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite.

Significant results returned to date across all Near Mine prospects (refer Figures 10 and 13) include:

- 8m @ 19.21g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 49.81g/t Au from 21m (RC10OKV048)[1];
- 2m @ 34.58g/t Au from 50m (RC25GRH017)[6];
- 13.6m @ 5.08g/t Au from 54m (DD25OKV740)[5];
- 6.8m @ 5.87g/t Au from 26m including 2m @ 14.53g/t Au from 30m (DD24OKV737)[5];
- 4m @ 9.58g/t Au from 29m (RC24OKV634)[3];
- 3m @ 10.53g/t Au from 55m (RC24OKV601)[3];
- 2m @ 10.63g/t Au from 92m (RC23OKV476)[2];
- 1m @ 26.70g/t Au from 91m (RC25GRH021)[6];
- 1m @ 14.75g/t Au from 144m (RC24OKV634)[3];
- 1m @ 14.55g/t Au from 92m (RC24PSL027)[4];
- 3m @ 7.68g/t Au from 64m (RC23OKV462)[1];
- 4m @ 5.98g/t Au from 65m (RC24PSL035)[4];
- 5m @ 4.25g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKN020)[6];
- 4m @ 3.79g/t Au from 39m (RC25GRH023)[6];
- 2m @ 9.39g/t Au from 57m (RC25OKN029)[6];
- 3m @ 6.06g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH083)[7];
- 8m @ 2.91g/t Au from 5m (RC25GRH032)[6];
- 5m @ 3.71g/t Au from 55m (DD25OKV738)[5];
- 7m @ 2.34g/t Au from 125m (RC25GRH036)[6];
- 4m @ 3.09g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKV750)[5];
- 2m @ 7.36g/t Au from 198m (RC25GRH084)[7];
- 2m @ 3.77g/t Au from 58m (RC25GRH017)[6];
- 14m @ 2.15g/t Au from 16m (RC25GRH046)[6];
- 22m @ 1.56g/t Au from 8m (RC25GRH138)[7]; and
- 39.5m @ 0.99g/t Au from 9.5m (DD25OKA042)[6].

Refer ASX announcements dated 4 July 2023[1], 30 October 2023[2], 18 April 2024[3], 28 January 2025[4], 24 April 2024[5], 30 June 2025[6] and Appendix Three .

Figure 10 | Plan view of significant drill intersections from Okvau Gold Mine and Near Mine Prospects including Granite Hill, Okvau North, Prey Sror Lao and O Rman (recent results are highlighted in blue refer – Appendix Three) (black highlights - refer 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025 and 23 April 2025 and 30 June 2025)

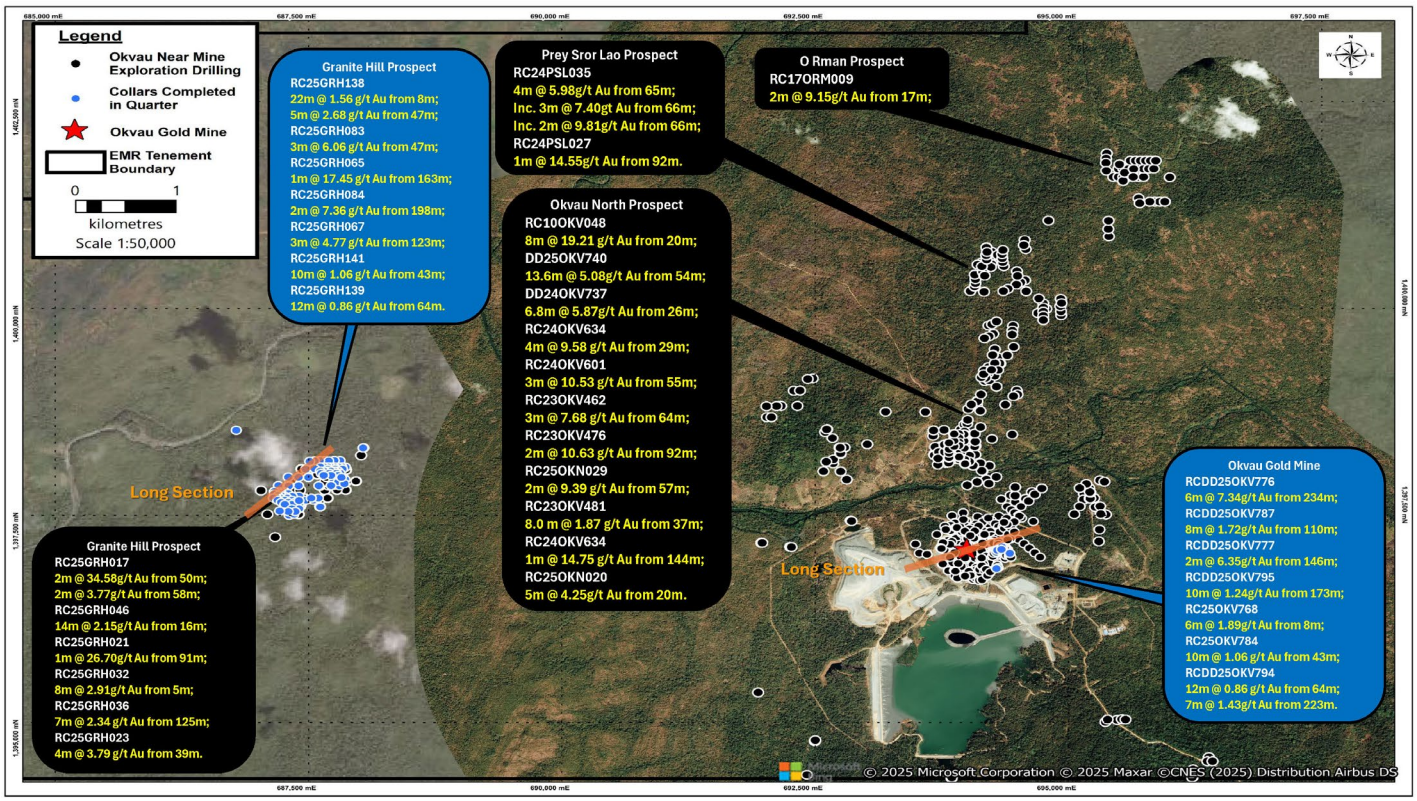
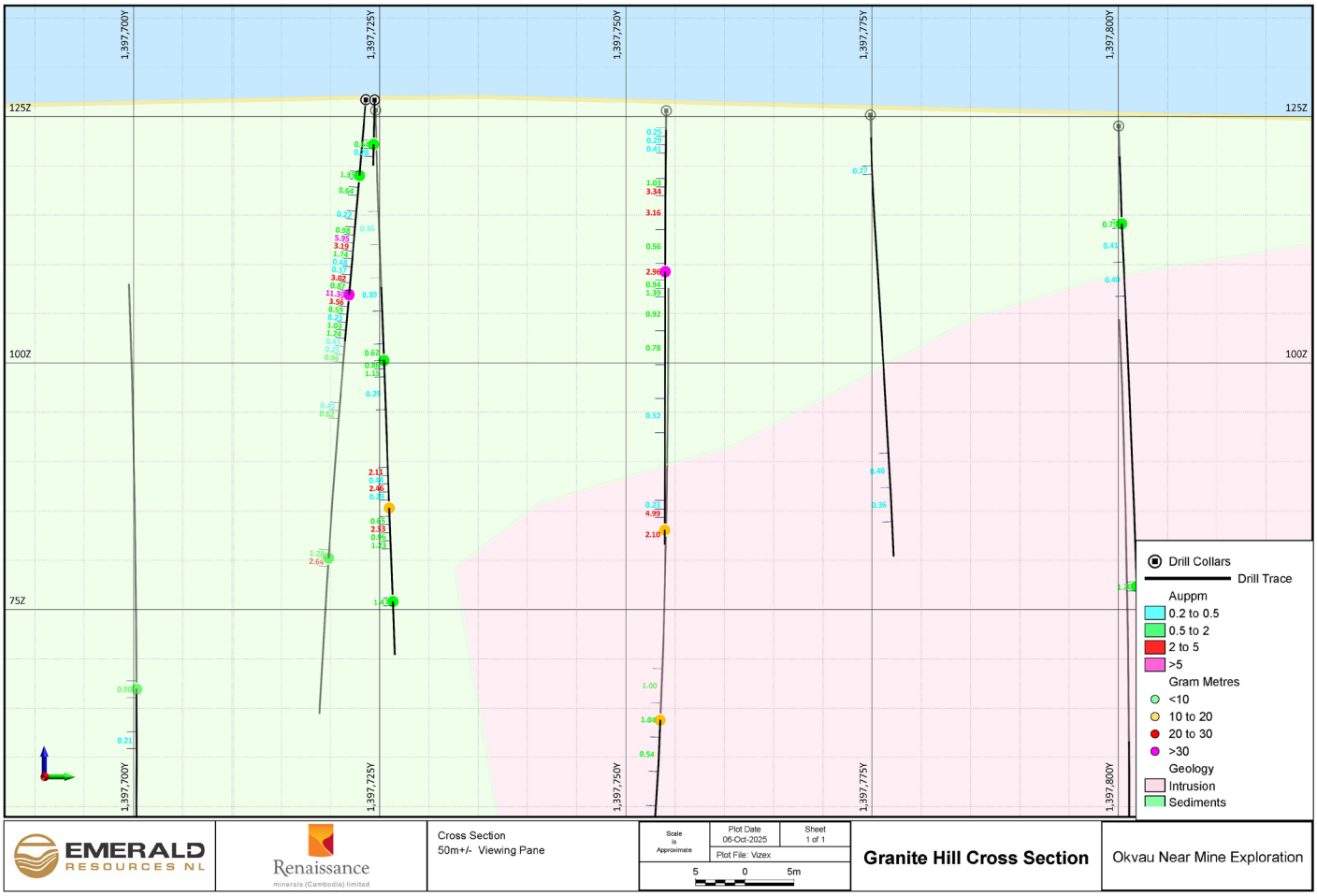


Figure 11 | Long Section of Granite Hill Prospect. (recent results are highlighted in blue refer – Appendix Three, black highlights - refer ASX announcement 30 June 2025)



Kang Roland North

During the Quarter the Company received assay results from a first-pass diamond drill program at the Kang Roland North Prospect, located within the Antrong North Exploration Licence, 30km NNW of the Okvau Gold Mine.

The program, comprising 27 collars for 4,485m, was completed in mid-2025 to test a 2.5km by 1.5km gold-in-soil anomaly (+50ppb) associated with aeromagnetic targets, high-grade rock chip samples (up to 50.30g/t Au), and peak shallow soil values of up to 842ppb Au (refer Figures 12 and 13 and ASX announcement dated 24 January 2024).

Drill pads were positioned to minimise disturbance from artisanal workings, with holes drilled on approximately 200m-spaced lines.

Significant results received during the Quarter include:

- 0.6m @ 46.00g/t Au from 48.8m (DD25KAR005)
- 5.0m @ 2.31g/t Au from 103m (DD25KAR019); and
- 1.0m @ 4.13g/t Au from 119m (DD25KAR016).

The mineralisation is hosted within both a diorite intrusion and the surrounding sedimentary sequence and is associated with sheared quartz veins containing massive arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite sulphides.

These encouraging first-pass results confirm the prospectivity of Kang Roland North and will be followed up with further drilling programs.

Figure 12 | Plan view of significant drill intersections from Kang Roland North on the Antrong North EL (recent results are highlighted in blue refer – Appendix Three)

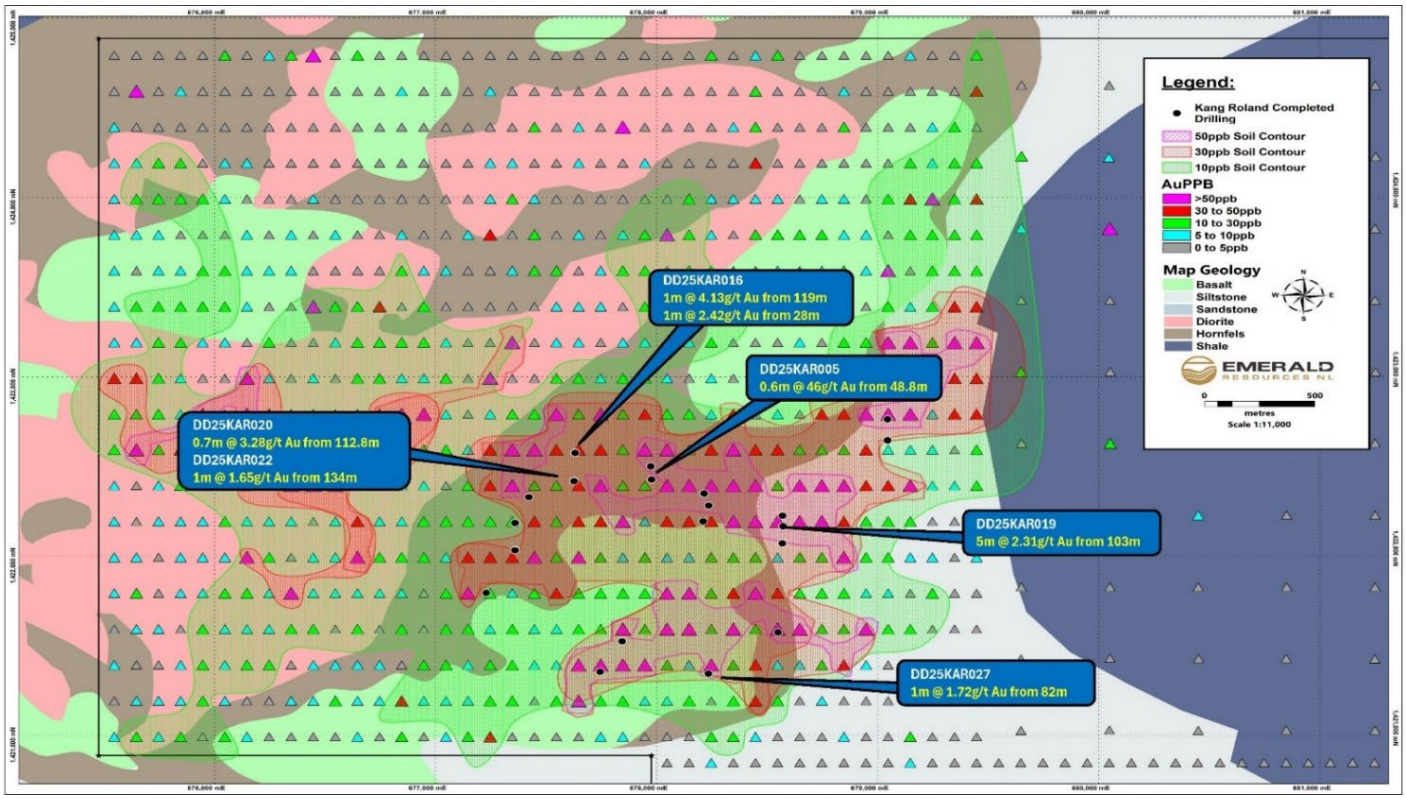
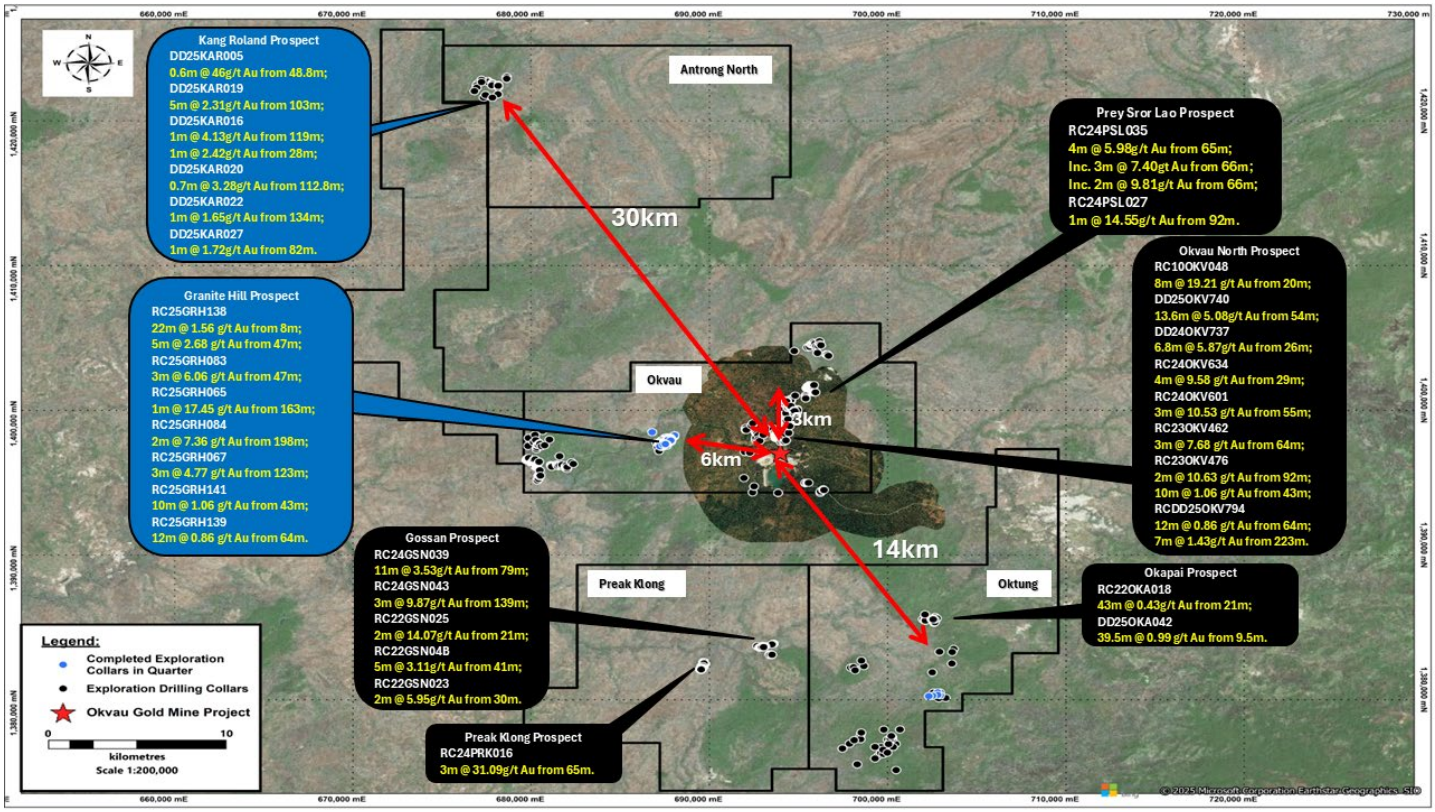


Figure 13 | Completed collars of the current Okvau near mine exploration drill program and showing the Okvau, Antrong North, Preak Klong and Oktung Licences, plan view. Previously reported significant results (black highlights - refer 29 July 2022, 18 April 2024, 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025 and 30 June 2025) and from the current reporting period (blue highlights - refer Appendix Three)



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

In July 2025 the Company announced an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 31.4Mt at 1.3g/t Au with 1.34Moz (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade). This includes high grade resource of 16.9Mt @ 1.9g/t Au for 1.03Moz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off grade) at the Memot Gold Project, (refer ASX announcement dated 23 July 2025).

During the Quarter all drilling activity was completed using diamond drill rigs, totalling 17 collars for 5,127 metres. The focus of this Quarter has been testing areas for infrastructure planning as well as targeting mineralisation beyond the defined resource boundaries, both down dip and along strike (refer Figures 15 and 16). At the end of the Quarter the planned resource drill program was complete, and drilling has halted for the commencement of the wet season.

To date, drilling at the Memot Resource totals 129,854m across 446 drill collars. This includes 93,741m of surface diamond drilling (262 collars), 11,330m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling (113 collars), and 24,783m of RC pre-collars with diamond tails (71 collars). 44 holes for 20,465m of drilling will be included in an updated Mineral Resource estimate for Memot.

Over 2,600 assays remain pending, with significant intercepts returned during the Quarter including:

- 0.6m @ 48.60g/t Au from 649m (RCDD25MMT237);
- 5.4m @ 4.92g/t Au from 520.4m (RCDD25MMT265);
- 3.6m @ 7.17g/t Au from 585.6m (DD25MMT426);
- 5.2m @ 4.73g/t Au from 144.8m (DD25MMT426);
- 0.8m @ 31.40g/t Au from 637.6m (RCDD25MMT237);
- 1.6m @ 14.14g/t Au from 215.4m (DD25MMT437);
- 19m @ 1.12g/t Au from 477m (RCDD25MMT246); and
- 1.8m @ 11.28g/t Au from 556.2m (RCDD25MMT158).

The Memot deposit is largely hosted in a Cretaceous diorite intrusion emplaced within an upper Triassic metasedimentary host rock package. Gold mineralisation is contained in a set of parallel, north-east dipping veins. The veins are hosted primarily within the diorite intrusion, however, have been observed to extend beyond the diorite contact into the hornfels metasediments. Gold mineralisation is concentrated along a network of parallel, sub horizontal sulphide-rich veins (refer Figure 14). The mineralised veins typically comprise 30cm to 3m wide zones of highly sulphidic material.

The current resource has an interpreted strike of 1,200m, a width of approximately 1,000m and to a depth of 650m below surface and is open in all directions.

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];
- 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];
- 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];
- 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]

Refer ASX announcements dated 31 January 2022[1], 28 April 2023[2], 4 July 2023[3], 30 October 2023[4], 19 April 2024[5], 29 July 2024[6], 31 October 2024[7], 13 December 2024[8], 28 January 2025[9], 24 April 2025[10] and 30 June 2025[11].

Figure 14 | 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 15 | Memot recent drill collars and significant intersections returned in the reporting period (blue – refer Appendix Three) and previously announced (black - refer ASX announcements 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 24 April 2025 and 30 June 2025)

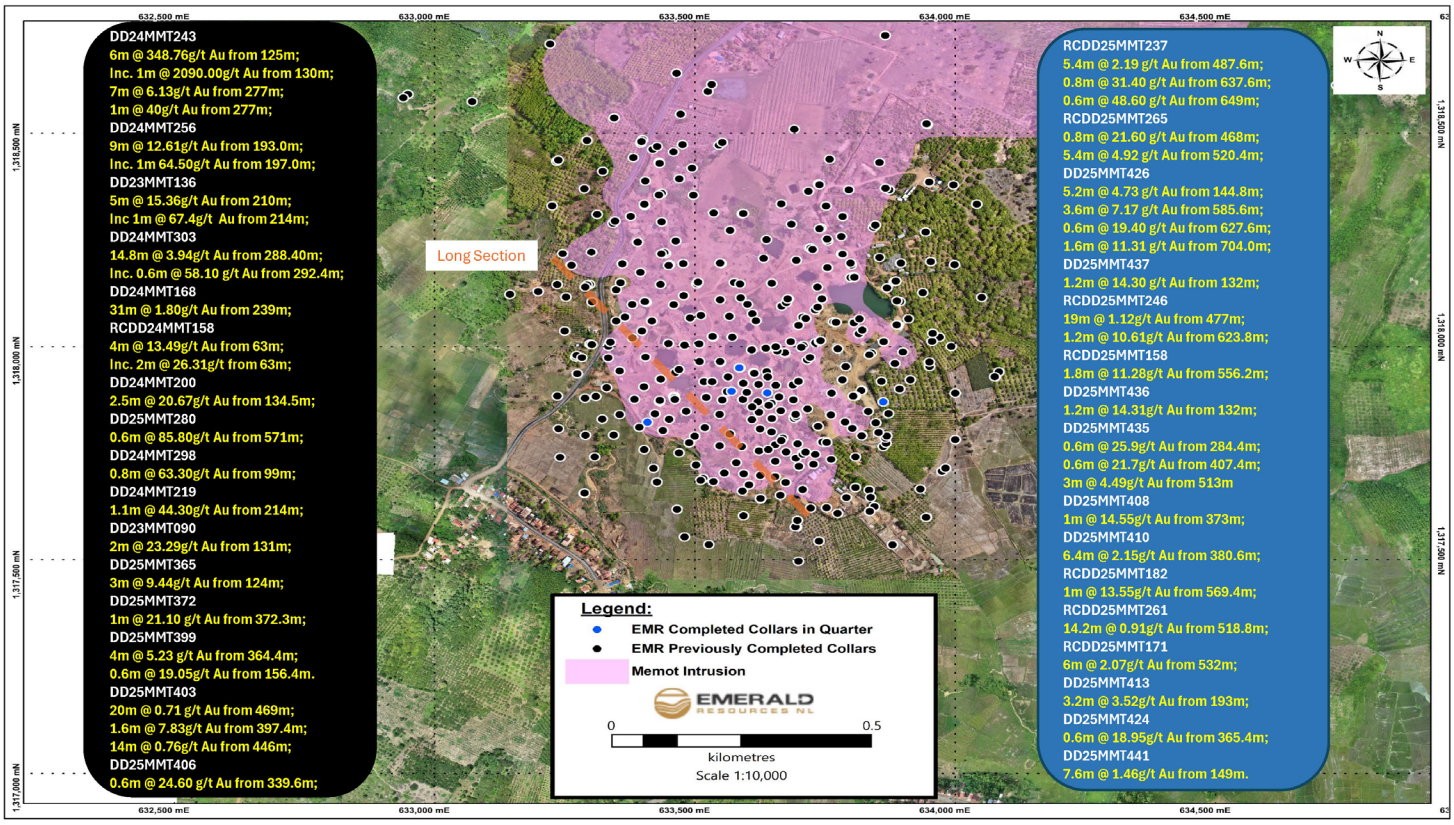
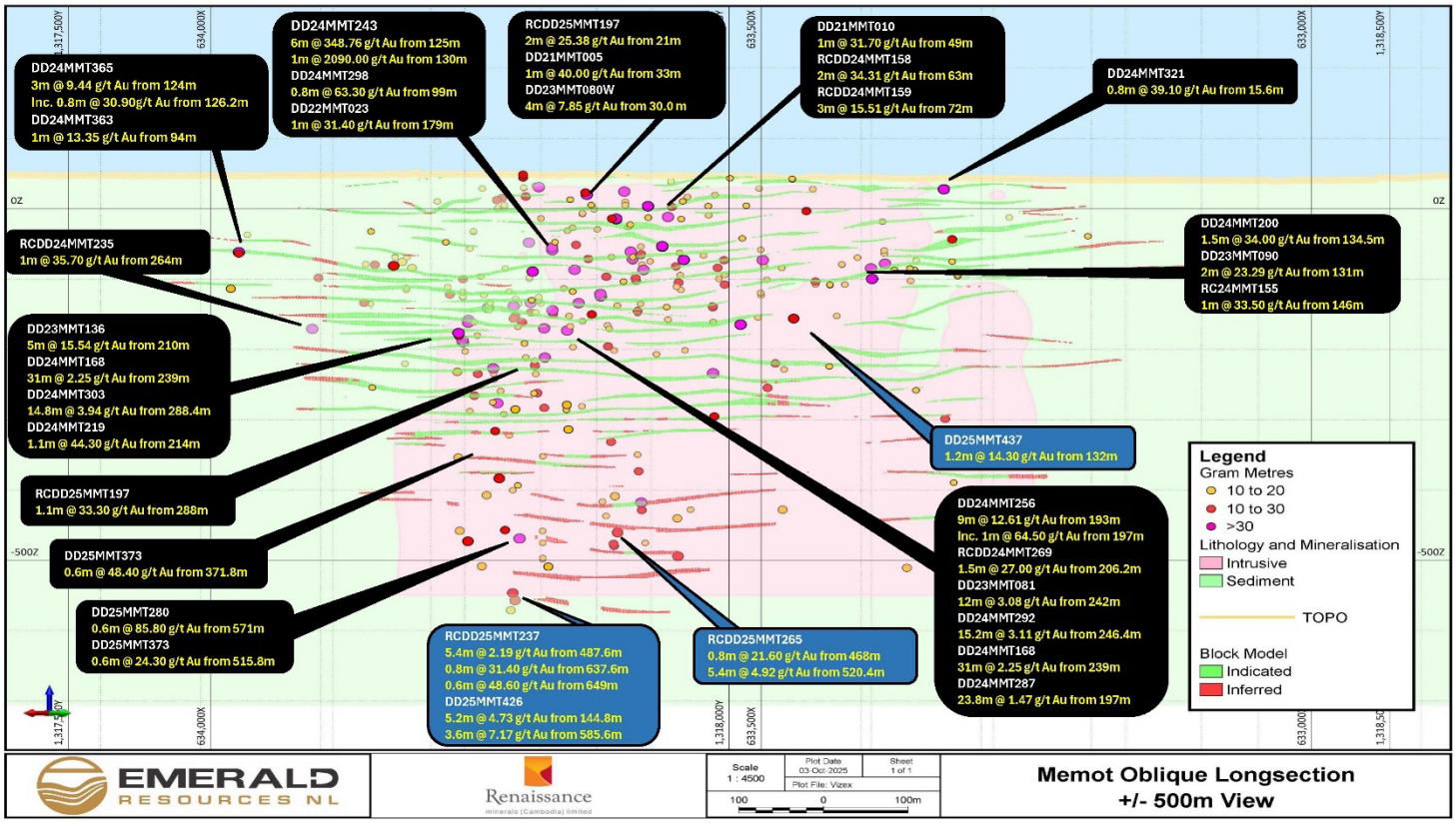


Figure 16 | Long section of the Memot resource with previously announced significant intercepts (black - refer 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025 and 30 June 2025) and significant intercepts from the current reporting period (blue refer – Appendix Three)



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, Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now poured over 440koz 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 licences (100% owned by Emerald) and interests in joint venture agreements. Together, Emerald's interests in its Cambodian Projects covers a combined area of 1,190km^2.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia with its highly prospective Western Australian gold project, the 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 – June 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource Type	Cut Off Au g/t	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
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)	0.50	-	-	-	22.1	1.4	980	9.2	1.2	370	31.4	1.3	1,340
Dingo Range (AUS)	0.45	0.2	0.9	10	22.1	1.1	810	17.6	1.0	550	40.1	1.1	1,360
Total		**3.9**	**0.7**	**90**	**54.7**	**1.4**	**2,460**	**28.0**	**1.2**	**1,110**	**86.9**	**1.3**	**3,660**

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

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

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource Type	Cut Off Au g/t	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
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, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

Table 4 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate – June 2025 (refer to 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, 0.1 g/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:

- 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;
- Maiden Memot Gold Project Resource Statement dated 21 December 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;
- Quarterly Report dated 31 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 24 April 2025;
- Quarterly Report dated 29 April 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 30 June 2025;
- Significant Resource Growth at Memot and Dingo Range 23 July 25; and
- Annual Report 27 August 2025.

Appendix One | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Boundary, Great Northern, Freeman's Find Prospects or regional AC 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
Stables	RC25STB016	356,099	6,956,946	471	96	-54	144	52	67	15.0	4.57
	including							*58*	*62*	*4.0*	*12.06*
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	479.77	509	29.2	1.46
	including							*495*	*497*	*2.0*	*5.29*
	including							*492*	*493*	*1.0*	*10.20*
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	433	440	7.0	5.54
	including							*433*	*434*	*1.0*	*17.30*
	including							*438*	*439*	*1.0*	*14.30*
Stables	RC25STB008	356,076	6,956,945	471	93	-56	132	92	106	14.0	2.08
	including							*96*	*98*	*2.0*	*11.56*
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	539	542	3.0	9.71
Regional	AC25RAC538	349,041	6,961,626	478	270	-60	97	40	47	7.0	1.95
Boundary	RCDD25BDY239	345,304	6,972,220	496	248	-61	444	369.95	376	6.1	1.82
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	463	474	11.0	0.88
Boundary	RCDD25BDY264	345,312	6,972,093	495	270	-60	604	511.3	511.84	0.5	19.00
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	582	583	1.0	9.37
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	455	457	2.0	4.11
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	551	558	7.0	0.95
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	412	416	4.0	1.39
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	640.52	643	2.5	2.26
Boundary	RCDD25BDY239	345,304	6,972,220	496	248	-61	444	355.39	357	1.6	3.77
Boundary	RCDD25BDY264	345,312	6,972,093	495	270	-60	604	398.39	401	2.6	2.17
Regional	AC25RAC463	361,352	6,943,904	440	270	-60	24	22	24	2.0	2.33
Regional	AC25RAC470	361,963	6,943,990	440	270	-60	12	4	7	3.0	1.66
Regional	AC25RAC645	343,927	6,974,060	488	240	-60	29	20	24	4.0	1.28
Stables	RC25STB008	356,076	6,956,945	471	93	-56	132	130	132	2.0	2.59
Boundary	RCDD25BDY264	345,312	6,972,093	495	270	-60	604	433.58	433.88	0.3	15.30
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	518	524	6.0	0.59
Boundary	RCDD25BDY264	345,312	6,972,093	495	270	-60	604	320	322	2.0	2.15
Stables	RC25STB016	356,099	6,956,946	471	96	-54	144	22	23	1.0	2.99
Stables	RC25STB017	356,300	6,956,944	470	96	-54	102	93	94	1.0	3.37
Stables	RC25STB037	355,575	6,958,345	477	88	-54	90	10	11	1.0	2.96
Stables	RC25STB046	356,277	6,958,725	477	93	-55	133	0	1	1.0	2.65
Boundary	RCDD25BDY264	345,312	6,972,093	495	270	-60	604	355	356	1.0	3.25
Boundary	RCDD25BDY264	345,312	6,972,093	495	270	-60	604	460.1	464.61	4.5	0.56
Regional	AC25RAC538	349,041	6,961,626	478	270	-60	97	8	12	4.0	0.59
Regional	AC25RAC599	342,545	6,977,318	495	240	-60	75	64	68	4.0	0.54
Stables	RC25STB003	356,324	6,956,945	470	92	-55	84	0	1	1.0	2.10
Stables	RC25STB003	356,324	6,956,945	470	92	-55	84	13	16	3.0	0.51
Stables	RC25STB029	355,878	6,957,948	477	94	-56	84	9	11	2.0	0.91
Stables	RC25STB031	355,877	6,958,350	477	95	-56	90	9	10	1.0	1.98
Stables	RC25STB032	355,820	6,958,347	477	89	-56	90	36	38	2.0	0.94
Stables	RC25STB037	355,575	6,958,345	477	88	-54	90	22	25	3.0	0.57
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	449	450	1.0	1.74
Boundary	RCDD23BDY064	345,395	6,972,051	497	266	-61	745	662	665	3.0	0.52

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 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 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 1m 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.

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 MGA_94. The creation of the topographic surface is based on a site survey pick-up in March 2014 by GEMS (Glockner Engineering and Mining Services, licenced Australian surveyors) and again in July 2014, August 2015, 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 weekly intervals. • Collars drilled prior to 20 December 2023 have been picked up using Trimble RTK DGPS by Insight UAS authorised surveyors. Drillholes drilled after 4 July 2024 have been picked up using a hand GPS. These collars will continue to be picked up using DGPS in future survey campaigns. It is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up relevant collars prior to any resource calculation. • All 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.
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.

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

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.
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.
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, Okvau Near Mine exploration (Granite Hill and Kang Roland North 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

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	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	234	240	6.0	7.34	1.28	340	31	40
Granite Hill	RC25GRH138	687,230	1,397,754	126	93	-60	126	8	30	22.0	1.56	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	702	649	649.6	0.6	48.60	8.20	1,130	84	89
Kang Roland North	DD25KAR005	677,558	1,422,752	141	360	-55	168	48.8	49.4	0.6	46.00	18.00	2,040	47	130
Memot	RCDD25MMT265	633,639	1,317,894	49	225	-70	658	520.4	525.8	5.4	4.92	1.59	2,102	3	55
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	585.6	589.2	3.6	7.17	3.79	937	8	98
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	144.8	150	5.2	4.73	2.77	167	127	203
Memot	RCDD25MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	702	637.6	638.4	0.8	31.40	12.30	1,295	74	491
Memot	DD25MMT437	633,823	1,318,462	43	224	-68	319	215.4	217	1.6	14.14	0.65	102	6	26
Memot	RCDD25MMT246	633,992	1,318,003	51	225	-65	712	477	496	19.0	1.12	0.51	300	4	37
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	556.2	558	1.8	11.28	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	704	705.6	1.6	11.31	25.54	2,926	336	492
Granite Hill	RC25GRH083	687,471	1,398,074	141	90	-55	171	47	50	3.0	6.06	2.33	434	6	22
Memot	DD25MMT436	633,722	1,317,622	47	225	-69	311	132	133.2	1.2	14.31	13.30	1,566	617	643
Granite Hill	RC25GRH065	687,744	1,397,879	140	90	-55	180	163	164	1.0	17.45	8.60	1,655	12	58
Memot	RCDD25MMT265	633,639	1,317,894	49	225	-70	658	468	468.8	0.8	21.60	18.30	9,400	384	1,165
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	284.4	285	0.6	25.90	19.80	259	728	856
Memot	DD25MMT408	634,010	1,318,137	56	223	-66	673	373	374	1.0	14.55	2.10	102	6	60
Granite Hill	RC25GRH084	687,560	1,398,080	196	90	-55	213	198	200	2.0	7.36	4.50	779	35	35
Memot	DD25MMT410	634,268	1,318,421	51	225	-60	599	380.6	387	6.4	2.15	2.87	1,677	6	108
Granite Hill	RC25GRH067	687,746	1,397,925	137	90	-55	186	123	126	3.0	4.77	4.30	1,961	10	41
Memot	RCDD25MMT182	633,434	1,318,148	44	225	-78	715	569.4	570.4	1.0	13.55	17.30	281	164	76
Okvau	RCDD25OKV787	694,284	1,397,075	140	315	-61	279	110	118	8.0	1.72	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	407.4	408	0.6	21.70	14.60	2,260	48	156

Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	513	516	3.0	4.49	12.17	2,973	72	415
Granite Hill	RC25GRH138	687,230	1,397,754	126	93	-60	126	47	52	5.0	2.68	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT246	633,992	1,318,003	51	225	-65	712	623.8	625	1.2	10.61	6.15	522	52	67
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	518.8	533	14.2	0.91	3.45	755	28	356
Okvau	RCDD25OKV777	694,337	1,397,106	141	-63	312	279	146	148	2.0	6.35	0.30	8	11	32
Kang Roland North	DD25KAR019	678,153	1,422,491	137	360	-60	141	103	108	5.0	2.31	0.20	196	9	33
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	627.6	628.2	0.6	19.40	0.60	220	1	42
Memot	RCDD25MMT171	633,566	1,318,073	45	225	-63	660	532	538	6.0	2.07	2.85	455	64	143
Memot	RCDD25MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	702	487.6	493	5.4	2.20	0.60	404	7	29
Okvau	RCDD25OKV795	694,343	1,397,122	131	315	-71	310	173	183	10.0	1.24	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT413	634,130	1,317,782	46	225	-56	265	193	196.2	3.2	3.52	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	365.4	366	0.6	18.95	44.00	9,650	705	6,550
Memot	DD25MMT441	633,835	1,317,783	49	217	-65	526	149	156.6	7.6	1.46	1.65	247	35	447
Granite Hill	RC25GRH141	687,219	1,397,725	126	90	-60	126	43	53	10.0	1.06	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC25OKV768	695,488	1,395,305	161	268	-60	52	8	14	6.0	1.89	0.75	779	3	57
Okvau	RC25OKV784	695,097	1,395,590	159	270	-60	80	1	3	2.0	5.48	0.70	177	4	63
Memot	RCDD25MMT155	633,477	1,318,197	43	225	-76	632	502.4	504	1.6	7.18	9.50	1,386	122	98
Memot	DD25MMT218	633,504	1,318,150	44	221	-65	632	503.4	509	5.6	1.74	1.56	660	2	47
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	404.6	408.2	3.6	2.78	20.75	3,373	191	728
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	556	558	2.0	4.79	0.39	282	5	42
Granite Hill	RC25GRH139	687,196	1,397,755	124	93	-60	150	64	76	12.0	0.86	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	444	445.4	1.4	6.94	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV794	694,328	1,397,137	130	315	-60	246	189	194	5.0	1.99	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV794	694,328	1,397,137	130	315	-60	246	223	230	7.0	1.43	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	302.6	304.6	2.0	4.57	4.33	1,167	26	225
Granite Hill	RC25GRH072	687,862	1,398,098	128	90	-55	135	16	17	1.0	9.12	1.00	144	10	96
Granite Hill	RC25GRH099	687,790	1,397,999	132	90	-55	123	86	94	8.0	1.14	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	482	491	9.0	1.01	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT265	633,639	1,317,894	49	225	-70	658	587	588	1.0	8.62	0.90	318	1	38
Okvau	RCDD25OKV724	694,387	1,397,035	167	310	-59	526	339	340	1.0	8.95	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT420	633,689	1,318,397	41	222	-71	357	136.6	138	1.4	5.61	5.33	1,669	35	135
Memot	DD25MMT429	633,903	1,317,627	48	225	-62	249	171.2	172.2	1.0	7.75	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT441	633,835	1,317,783	49	217	-65	526	263.2	265.4	2.2	3.75	20.82	2,240	1,003	581
Memot	DD25MMT441	633,835	1,317,783	49	217	-65	526	281.8	286.2	4.4	1.80	0.91	352	11	43
Okvau	RC24OKV610	693,873	1,398,276	142	360	-52	150	66	68	2.0	3.76	0.65	58	24	54
Memot	RCDD25MMT155	633,477	1,318,197	43	225	-76	632	411	411.6	0.6	12.80	7.80	1,420	72	79
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	556	558	2.0	3.87	0.45	84	8	107
Okvau	RCDD25OKV774	694,264	1,397,080	144	317	-58	279	162	163	1.0	8.28	0.30	14	6	24
Okvau	RCDD25OKV777	694,337	1,397,106	141	-63	312	279	165	169	4.0	2.03	5.45	161	255	39
Memot	DD25MMT409	633,574	1,318,432	41	224	-74	436	399	399.6	0.6	11.35	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	25	30	5.0	1.44	0.40	313	1	26
Memot	DD25MMT425	634,001	1,317,789	48	268	-68	180	50.8	51.4	0.6	11.00	40.00	2,160	11,500	9,960
Okanong	DD25ONG011	702,803	1,380,568	200	360	-60	210	110	114.2	4.2	1.69	1.79	4,204	8	63
Granite Hill	RC25GRH045	687,251	1,397,724	127	92	-55	198	20	26	6.0	1.25	0.18	48	4	8
Granite Hill	RC25GRH069	687,860	1,397,949	137	90	-55	120	26	32	6.0	1.21	0.52	127	5	70

Memot	RCDD25MMT246	633,992	1,318,003	51	225	-65	712	345	352	7.0	0.99	0.20	238	4	40
Memot	RCDD25MMT246	633,992	1,318,003	51	225	-65	712	599.8	600.4	0.6	12.10	5.30	432	82	69
Okvau	RCDD25OKV766	694,297	1,397,105	146	313	-53	289	107	116	9.0	0.74	0.28	78	12	39
Memot	DD25MMT412	633,617	1,318,400	41	224	-76	445	50.4	51	0.6	10.70	55.00	2,090	6,150	6,060
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	316	317	1.0	6.33	4.20	587	95	63
Memot	DD25MMT439	633,847	1,317,854	49	190	-82	615	50.8	51.4	0.6	9.87	14.70	941	845	89
Memot	DD25MMT441	633,835	1,317,783	49	217	-65	526	200	206.6	6.6	0.89	5.65	908	208	454
Memot	DD25MMT442	633,252	1,318,387	42	49	-65	523	245	246	1.0	6.32	0.30	59	0	31
Granite Hill	RC25GRH043	687,447	1,397,725	135	90	-55	192	121	123	2.0	2.85	0.80	70	8	13
Granite Hill	RC25GRH065	687,744	1,397,879	140	90	-55	180	40	42	2.0	3.22	3.20	581	57	74
Granite Hill	RC25GRH066	687,804	1,397,875	137	90	-55	102	35	38	3.0	2.07	1.17	439	4	21
Granite Hill	RC25GRH067	687,746	1,397,925	137	90	-55	186	111	115	4.0	1.39	4.43	1,147	41	62
Granite Hill	RC25GRH137	687,265	1,397,750	126	90	-60	126	118	119	1.0	6.04	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT182	633,434	1,318,148	44	225	-78	715	574.8	578.2	3.4	1.77	1.55	317	66	113
Memot	RCDD25MMT246	633,992	1,318,003	51	225	-65	712	175.8	180.2	4.4	1.41	1.03	240	18	165
Okvau	RCDD25OKV775	694,263	1,397,060	145	316	-58	289	110	111	1.0	5.62	0.30	327	7	39
Memot	DD25MMT422	633,775	1,318,131	42	225	-71	589	287.4	294	6.6	0.74	0.21	47	1	21
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	335	340.2	5.2	0.97	6.07	902	87	564
Granite Hill	RC25GRH067	687,746	1,397,925	137	90	-55	186	149	150	1.0	5.43	4.20	1,050	26	57
Granite Hill	RC25GRH076	687,715	1,398,100	140	90	-55	135	50	52	2.0	2.65	7.80	1,412	126	77
Granite Hill	RC25GRH094	687,810	1,398,025	133	90	-55	105	98	99	1.0	4.68	1.70	309	30	149
Granite Hill	RC25GRH097	687,776	1,398,025	135	90	-55	120	29	33	4.0	1.15	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT171	633,566	1,318,073	45	225	-63	660	552.4	556.6	4.2	1.16	0.97	383	20	163
Memot	RCDD25MMT175	633,409	1,317,826	46	225	-67	540	279.4	280.2	0.8	6.30	19.90	842	550	1,835
Memot	RCDD25MMT182	633,434	1,318,148	44	225	-78	715	546.4	553.6	7.2	0.67	0.38	109	12	52
Memot	RCDD25MMT265	633,639	1,317,894	49	225	-70	658	548	555.6	7.6	0.65	0.46	619	2	34
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	137	142	5.0	0.99	0.14	43	10	33
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	189	197	8.0	0.67	0.09	46	6	28
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	218	223	5.0	1.07	0.13	29	7	23
Kang Roland North	DD25KAR016	677,212	1,422,902	143	360	-55	167	119	120	1.0	4.13	1.50	159	60	660
Memot	DD25MMT218	633,504	1,318,150	44	221	-65	632	622.2	624.2	2.0	1.95	28.08	8,316	543	544
Memot	DD25MMT408	634,010	1,318,137	56	223	-66	673	470.8	471.4	0.6	6.73	0.30	122	2	21
Memot	DD25MMT409	633,574	1,318,432	41	224	-74	436	195.2	196.2	1.0	4.11	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT414	634,016	1,317,771	47	225	-60	364	167.2	167.8	0.6	6.19	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT422	633,775	1,318,131	42	225	-71	589	325.4	329.6	4.2	0.86	4.53	819	66	64
Memot	DD25MMT425	634,001	1,317,789	48	268	-68	180	27	27.6	0.6	6.55	0.60	275	11	36
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	523.8	524.4	0.6	6.71	5.60	542	16	109
Memot	DD25MMT427	633,840	1,317,642	48	225	-69	269	129	132	3.0	1.30	4.33	194	1,736	1,379
Memot	DD25MMT429	633,903	1,317,627	48	225	-62	249	96.4	97	0.6	6.33	14.20	265	3,680	1,205
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	297	299	2.0	2.02	2.57	338	60	1,160
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	621.2	622	0.8	4.39	3.80	1,785	25	203
Memot	DD25MMT437	633,823	1,318,462	43	224	-68	319	119.6	120.6	1.0	3.57	10.70	960	123	174
Memot	DD25MMT440	633,252	1,318,387	42	221	-60	353	149	150	1.0	3.93	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT442	633,252	1,318,387	42	49	-65	523	146.8	152	5.2	0.76	0.74	139	144	435
Granite Hill	RC25GRH041	687,687	1,397,723	147	90	-55	177	24	25	1.0	3.75	2.40	533	20	26

Granite Hill	RC25GRH046	687,248	1,397,723	127	265	-55	198	56	58	2.0	1.96	0.15	44	6	45
Memot	RCDD24MMT241	633,884	1,317,963	48	225	-59	495	115	116	1.0	4.27	2.46	354	36	130
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	423	428	5.0	0.87	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	643.8	644.6	1	5.29	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT182	633,434	1,318,148	44	225	-78	715	559.6	560.2	1	6.85	12.60	4,890	56	147
Memot	RCDD25MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	702	553.4	554	1	7.17	34.10	11,000	31	168
Memot	RCDD25MMT246	633,992	1,318,003	51	225	-65	712	317	322.6	6	0.79	1.41	264	62	184
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	360	361.6	2	2.76	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV719	694,249	1,397,023	144	310	-68	272	235	237	2	1.79	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV719	694,249	1,397,023	144	310	-68	272	252	253	1	3.54	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV720	694,252	1,397,026	144	325	-73	304	139	144	5	0.72	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV720	694,252	1,397,026	144	325	-73	304	279	282	3	1.45	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV759	694,430	1,397,013	167	310	-72	460	455	457	2	2.23	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV775	694,263	1,397,060	145	316	-58	289	209	210	1	3.71	0.10	3	5	39
Memot	DD24MMT331	633,737	1,318,383	42	225	-69	405	107	109	2	1.32	0.10	93	1	29
Memot	DD25MMT218	633,504	1,318,150	44	221	-65	632	556	559.4	3	0.92	0.90	750	7	69
Memot	DD25MMT408	634,010	1,318,137	56	223	-66	673	25.4	29.6	4	0.75	1.39	260	40	257
Memot	DD25MMT408	634,010	1,318,137	56	223	-66	673	319	320.4	1	2.01	0.39	252	21	48
Memot	DD25MMT408	634,010	1,318,137	56	223	-66	673	458	458.8	1	3.32	1.60	265	79	139
Memot	DD25MMT408	634,010	1,318,137	56	223	-66	673	636.2	638	2	1.45	4.54	659	147	351
Memot	DD25MMT420	633,689	1,318,397	41	222	-71	357	180.6	183.6	3	1.06	8.52	141	52	76
Memot	DD25MMT420	633,689	1,318,397	41	222	-71	357	214.4	220	6	0.56	0.50	119	34	119
Memot	DD25MMT422	633,775	1,318,131	42	225	-71	589	22	27	5	0.69	0.26	87	4	129
Memot	DD25MMT422	633,775	1,318,131	42	225	-71	589	522.9	524.4	2	2.29	1.72	649	15	50
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	455.6	456.6	1	3.21	6.90	1,755	48	142
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	477	478	1	2.63	0.20	293	4	23
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	494	494.6	1	5.24	0.40	116	9	28
Memot	DD25MMT427	633,840	1,317,642	48	225	-69	269	163.4	169	6	0.51	1.79	186	137	269
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	30	35.6	6	0.55	0.03	31	3	19
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	502.6	503.2	1	5.75	0.40	389	1	26
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	187	188.6	2	1.97	4.64	1,688	31	84
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	306	306.6	1	5.53	1.40	270	31	290
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	428	430	2	1.40	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	665.4	666	1	4.96	0.30	230	12	37
Memot	DD25MMT439	633,847	1,317,854	49	190	-82	615	301	303.2	2	1.27	2.25	343	122	691
Memot	DD25MMT439	633,847	1,317,854	49	190	-82	615	354.8	357.4	3	1.22	3.05	787	57	141
Memot	DD25MMT442	633,252	1,318,387	42	49	-65	523	32	34	2	1.68	0.15	110	1	27
Okanong	DD25ONG012	702,803	1,380,390	188	360	-55	279	200.8	204.2	3	0.83	0.22	611	2	30
Granite Hill	RC25GRH060	687,799	1,397,972	133	90	-60	162	7	10	3	0.97	0.37	138	5	12
Granite Hill	RC25GRH065	687,744	1,397,879	140	90	-55	180	144	145	1	2.56	8.10	2,710	17	149
Granite Hill	RC25GRH081	687,763	1,398,076	136	90	-55	183	7	8	1	2.61	1.80	566	18	13
Granite Hill	RC25GRH086	687,790	1,398,051	132	90	-55	93	34	35	1	2.94	1.90	701	17	19
Granite Hill	RC25GRH091	687,299	1,397,978	126	90	-60	204	64	65	1	3.48	1.70	212	5	21
Granite Hill	RC25GRH100	687,720	1,398,000	140	90	-55	123	62	66	4	0.66	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH101	687,650	1,398,000	153	90	-55	123	118	122	4	0.77	-	-	-	-

Granite Hill	RC25GRH129	687,231	1,397,800	124	90	-60	126	62	66	4	0.71	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH132	687,162	1,397,805	122	90	-61	150	118	122	4	0.73	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH135	687,405	1,397,750	132	90	-60	126	42	44	2	1.59	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH141	687,219	1,397,725	126	90	-60	126	28	32	4	0.81	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC25OKV785	695,010	1,395,600	159	270	-60	80	48	52	4	0.63	0.93	702	3	30
Memot	RCDD25MMT098	633,854	1,318,434	45	225	-65	619	330.8	336	5	0.67	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT175	633,409	1,317,826	46	225	-67	540	388.6	389.2	1	4.92	48.00	1,755	3,040	30,500
Memot	RCDD25MMT246	633,992	1,318,003	51	225	-65	712	673.8	675	1	2.33	8.00	892	388	82
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	446.8	447.4	1	4.99	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV721	694,298	1,396,913	157	311	-59	474	371	372	1	2.53	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	248	253	5	0.60	0.06	38	7	33
Okvau	RCDD25OKV787	694,284	1,397,075	140	315	-61	279	126	129	3	0.97	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV792	694,342	1,397,137	130	315	-65	261	142	143	1	3.11	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT331	633,737	1,318,383	42	225	-69	405	65.4	66.1	1	2.91	62.00	13,250	533	532
Kang Roland North	DD25KAR016	677,212	1,422,902	143	360	-55	167	28	29	1	2.42	1.10	810	8	208
Kang Roland North	DD25KAR020	677,207	1,422,745	162	360	-55	158	112.8	113.5	1	3.28	10.40	2,110	183	782
Kang Roland North	DD25KAR022	677,207	1,422,743	162	180	-55	177	134	135	1	1.65	2.70	225	85	3,840
Kang Roland North	DD25KAR027	677,815	1,421,670	151	360	-55	152	82	83	1	1.72	0.70	7	32	59
Memot	DD25MMT218	633,504	1,318,150	44	221	-65	632	362	362.6	1	2.86	1.30	169	24	26
Memot	DD25MMT218	633,504	1,318,150	44	221	-65	632	457.4	458.2	1	2.48	2.20	473	11	56
Memot	DD25MMT218	633,504	1,318,150	44	221	-65	632	471.6	473	1	1.78	0.24	216	0	22
Memot	DD25MMT218	633,504	1,318,150	44	221	-65	632	526	527	1	2.22	7.00	2,900	7	112
Memot	DD25MMT374	633,234	1,318,437	39	228	-55	405	286	287	1	2.19	0.70	6	11	18
Memot	DD25MMT394	633,072	1,318,577	40	225	-55	273	44	45	1	2.40	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT408	634,010	1,318,137	56	223	-66	673	559.8	560.4	1	4.10	0.90	929	5	33
Memot	DD25MMT410	634,268	1,318,421	51	225	-60	599	562	562.6	1	3.17	7.70	276	583	171
Memot	DD25MMT412	633,617	1,318,400	41	224	-76	445	196.8	197.6	1	1.89	13.60	815	1,295	489
Memot	DD25MMT412	633,617	1,318,400	41	224	-76	445	371	372	1	1.71	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT413	634,130	1,317,782	46	225	-56	265	118	118.6	1	2.64	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT414	634,016	1,317,771	47	225	-60	364	20	21	1	1.98	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT414	634,016	1,317,771	47	225	-60	364	138	139.8	2	1.10	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	246	248.6	3	0.87	0.56	262	10	87
Memot	DD25MMT424	633,852	1,318,070	43	223	-62	579	526	526.6	1	3.20	0.50	286	2	44
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	17.4	22	5	0.53	2.30	519	51	167
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	355	355.6	1	2.57	4.40	554	42	780
Memot	DD25MMT426	633,992	1,317,933	49	220	-64	725	462	463	1	2.28	0.90	373	27	130
Memot	DD25MMT427	633,840	1,317,642	48	225	-69	269	96	96.6	1	2.61	5.30	357	286	2,220
Memot	DD25MMT428	633,904	1,317,914	48	223	-82	597	114	116	2	1.09	1.25	449	15	137
Memot	DD25MMT428	633,904	1,317,914	48	223	-82	597	423	425	2	1.14	0.30	101	28	107
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	67	71.6	5	0.53	0.32	110	16	66
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	376.8	377.4	1	3.09	18.40	3,310	385	1,505
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	460	461	1	1.58	0.70	163	8	56
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	468.6	469.2	1	3.80	5.40	1,115	56	78
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	483.4	487	4	0.59	1.09	298	29	469
Memot	DD25MMT432	633,930	1,317,873	48	225	-61	535	529	529.6	1	2.59	1.90	438	88	180

Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	145.6	146.2	1	2.89	99.00	1,945	7,810	11,400
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	246.2	247	1	2.50	22.60	8,800	48	400
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	475	477.2	2	1.00	12.53	4,460	40	317
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	540.8	541.6	1	2.97	1.20	775	4	49
Memot	DD25MMT435	633,779	1,317,797	50	219	-83	673	552	556	4	0.55	0.08	107	4	29
Memot	DD25MMT436	633,722	1,317,622	47	225	-69	311	90.4	91.6	1	1.89	5.25	338	1,297	1,024
Memot	DD25MMT436	633,722	1,317,622	47	225	-69	311	270.8	271.6	1	2.09	1.90	214	24	1,790
Memot	DD25MMT437	633,823	1,318,462	43	224	-68	319	54.6	55.2	1	2.91	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT439	633,847	1,317,854	49	190	-82	615	444	446.2	2	0.90	3.56	726	105	292
Memot	DD25MMT441	633,835	1,317,783	49	217	-65	526	15.4	16	1	2.71	7.00	263	294	727
Memot	DD25MMT441	633,835	1,317,783	49	217	-65	526	311	313	2	1.09	0.34	205	7	30
Memot	DD25MMT441	633,835	1,317,783	49	217	-65	526	387	388	1	1.57	0.10	71	0	27
Okanong	DD25ONG010	702,949	1,380,370	194	360	-55	227	77.4	78	1	3.83	0.40	404	7	61
Granite Hill	RC25GRH042	687,617	1,397,620	140	90	-55	162	133	134	1	1.84	1.60	310	25	17
Granite Hill	RC25GRH043	687,447	1,397,725	135	90	-55	192	7	8	1	2.24	1.30	46	38	36
Granite Hill	RC25GRH057	687,557	1,398,173	134	90	-55	132	13	14	1	1.65	0.30	58	5	46
Granite Hill	RC25GRH060	687,799	1,397,972	133	90	-60	162	80	82	2	1.06	1.05	676	4	25
Granite Hill	RC25GRH065	687,744	1,397,879	140	90	-55	180	113	114	1	1.66	1.10	290	5	21
Granite Hill	RC25GRH067	687,746	1,397,925	137	90	-55	186	63	64	1	1.64	4.60	1,180	42	77
Granite Hill	RC25GRH067	687,746	1,397,925	137	90	-55	186	133	134	1	1.54	4.40	2,150	36	78
Granite Hill	RC25GRH070	687,852	1,397,900	134	86	-55	126	11	12	1	2.24	2.10	558	4	63
Granite Hill	RC25GRH083	687,471	1,398,074	141	90	-55	171	13	14	1	1.79	0.40	75	4	9
Granite Hill	RC25GRH086	687,790	1,398,051	132	90	-55	93	7	8	1	1.96	0.70	177	4	14
Granite Hill	RC25GRH087	687,755	1,398,050	135	90	-55	123	108	109	1	1.81	1.70	452	31	24
Granite Hill	RC25GRH090	687,721	1,398,050	140	90	-55	123	58	59	1	2.28	0.80	62	17	10
Granite Hill	RC25GRH090	687,721	1,398,050	140	90	-55	123	75	76	1	2.27	2.10	438	39	45
Granite Hill	RC25GRH092	687,651	1,398,050	152	90	-55	135	43	44	1	1.83	0.70	101	6	10
Granite Hill	RC25GRH096	687,707	1,398,025	159	90	-55	153	69	70	1	2.10	1.50	533	27	27
Granite Hill	RC25GRH097	687,776	1,398,025	135	90	-55	120	98	102	4	0.52	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH102	687,823	1,397,975	130	90	-57	105	56	60	4	0.54	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH103	687,779	1,397,975	134	90	-62	123	118	119	1	1.98	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH129	687,231	1,397,800	124	90	-60	126	96	100	4	0.53	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH145	687,266	1,397,701	126	90	-60	127	106	107	1	2.27	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH146	687,195	1,397,700	124	90	-60	126	66	68	2	0.90	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC25OKV780	695,039	1,395,604	160	270	-60	80	37	38	1	1.64	0.40	139	4	24
Memot	RCDD24MMT244	633,899	1,317,990	49	225	-64	490	58	59	1	1.99	3.81	178	6	42
Memot	RCDD25MMT155	633,477	1,318,197	43	225	-76	632	543.4	544	1	2.80	0.60	148	11	38
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	568.8	569.4	1	3.61	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT171	633,566	1,318,073	45	225	-63	660	475	475.6	1	3.34	2.10	637	11	91
Memot	RCDD25MMT171	633,566	1,318,073	45	225	-63	660	564.4	565	1	3.60	0.30	261	1	21
Memot	RCDD25MMT171	633,566	1,318,073	45	225	-63	660	577.4	578	1	3.58	0.50	220	3	24
Memot	RCDD25MMT175	633,409	1,317,826	46	225	-67	540	397.6	398.2	1	3.97	1.00	454	0	74
Memot	RCDD25MMT182	633,434	1,318,148	44	225	-78	715	583.6	586.6	3	0.65	1.25	160	17	43
Memot	RCDD25MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	702	608	609.2	1	1.47	0.25	172	4	36
Memot	RCDD25MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	702	631	631.6	1	3.59	0.40	94	1	29

Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	508.2	509.2	1	1.55	31.10	3,590	203	482
Memot	RCDD25MMT265	633,639	1,317,894	49	225	-70	658	419.6	420.2	1	4.02	47.00	7,880	679	732
Memot	RCDD25MMT265	633,639	1,317,894	49	225	-70	658	425.2	428.4	3	0.68	1.67	393	53	1,472
Okvau	RCDD25OKV724	694,387	1,397,035	167	310	-59	526	481	482	1	1.66	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	106	107	1	1.64	0.30	104	9	31
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	173	176	3	0.74	1.93	93	40	30
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	179	182	3	0.52	0.32	61	7	31
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	259	261	2	1.14	0.30	245	5	38
Okvau	RCDD25OKV776	694,350	1,397,115	141	315	-65	279	272	273	1	1.51	0.30	94	16	54
Okvau	RCDD25OKV777	694,337	1,397,106	141	-63	312	279	130	132	2	1.07	0.25	17	18	27
Okvau	RCDD25OKV793	694,421	1,397,057	167	315	-67	463	199.8	201	1	1.73	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV794	694,328	1,397,137	130	315	-60	246	53	55	2	0.90	0.15	68	10	32

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. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with 80% of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • The Exploration drill samples preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample using Fire Assay with AAS finish on and Aqua Regia digest of the lead collection button. Multi-element assay is completed at ALS, Perth, Australia on a 1g pulp subsample digested by Aqua Regia and determined by ICP-AES or ICP-MS for lowest available detection for the respective element. • 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 metre basis. The specific sub-sampling equipment utilised is not known and therefore representivity is not known. • Standards, field duplicates and pulp blanks are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance.
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.
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 April 2023. 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).
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 October 2023. • 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.
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.