ASX Announcement & Media Release

27 January 2026

Fast Facts
ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 660,559,748
Market Cap: ~A$4.9 billion
Cash, Bullion & Listed Investments (Dec 25)
Cash: A$299.3M (US$200.4M)
Bullion: A$35.6M (US$23.7M)
Listed investments: A$37.8M (US$25.3M)

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;
- ~450Koz gold produced project to date

Growth
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia:
  - Okvau Gold Mine reserve expansion;
  - Memot Project (100%) open pit indicated and inferred resource of 45.0Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 1.7Moz
  - 1,190km^2 of prospective tenure
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia:
  - Dingo Range Gold Project located on the underexplored Dingo Range greenstone belt
  - Dingo Range open pit measured, indicated and inferred resource of 40.1Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.36Moz
  - 1,110km^2 of prospective tenure

ESG
- Focussed on a net positive impact on near-mine environmental and social values by targeting strict compliance with corporate governance, international guidelines (IFC PS's) and local laws by engaging and collaborating with all stakeholders.
- Commitment to carbon neutral operations in Cambodia

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Exploration and Resource Drilling Update

Emerald Resources NL (ASX: EMR) ("**Emerald**" or "**Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's infill and exploration drill programs at Emerald's 100% owned Dingo Range Gold Project (Australia), Memot Gold Project (Cambodia) and Okvau Gold Mine and Exploration Tenure (Cambodia) during the quarter ended 31 December 2025 ("**Quarter**").

Highlights of recent significant results include:

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

- **Additional results received at the recently discovered Stables Prospect located 18km SE of Boundary/Neptune Resource; results during the Quarter include:**
  - **19m @ 1.62g/t Au from 109m (RC25STB070);**
  - **2m @ 7.77g/t Au from 75m (RC25STB055);**
- **Resource infill and expansion programs continue to indicate high grade mineralisation at the Freeman's Find Prospect Open Pit Resource; results during the Quarter include:**
  - **5m @ 18.26g/t Au from 72m (RC25FMF212);**
  - **2m @ 13.72g/t Au from 24m (RC25FMF182);**
  - **4m @ 6.4g/t Au from 43m (RC25FMF202);**
  - **6m @ 4.11g/t Au from 96m (RC25FMF191);**
  - **6m @ 4.01g/t Au from 56m (RC25FMF233); and**
  - **20m @ 1.15g/t Au from 61m (RC25FMF189).**
- **Previously announced (11 December 2025) results reported from near surface, close spaced drill program at Boundary and Neptune include:**
  - **8m @ 15.69g/t Au from 51.0m (RC25BDY305);**
  - **21m @ 5.77g/t Au from 20.0m including 3.0m @ 33.59g/t Au from 22m (RC25BDY417);**
  - **16m @ 7.33g/t Au from 42.0m (RC25NPT243);**
  - **17m @ 6.77g/t Au from 83.0m including 7m @ 15.25g/t Au from 88.0m (RC25BDY389); and**
  - **6m @ 11.97g/t Au from 55.0m (RC25BDY296) (EOH).**
- **Exploration completed since the June 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate has targeted both open pit extensions and underground potential**

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

- **Near-mine resource delineation drilling programs at various near mine prospects have supported an application for an Industrial Mining Licence in CY25. Results from the Granite Hill Prospect during the Quarter include:**
  - **7m @ 8.15g/t Au from 72m (RC25GRH189);**
  - **21m @ 2.14g/t Au from 8m (RC25GRH138);**
  - **2m @ 9.00g/t Au from 84m (RC25GRH166);**
  - **11m @ 1.60g/t Au from 98m (RC25GRH199); and**
  - **8m @ 1.97g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH138).**

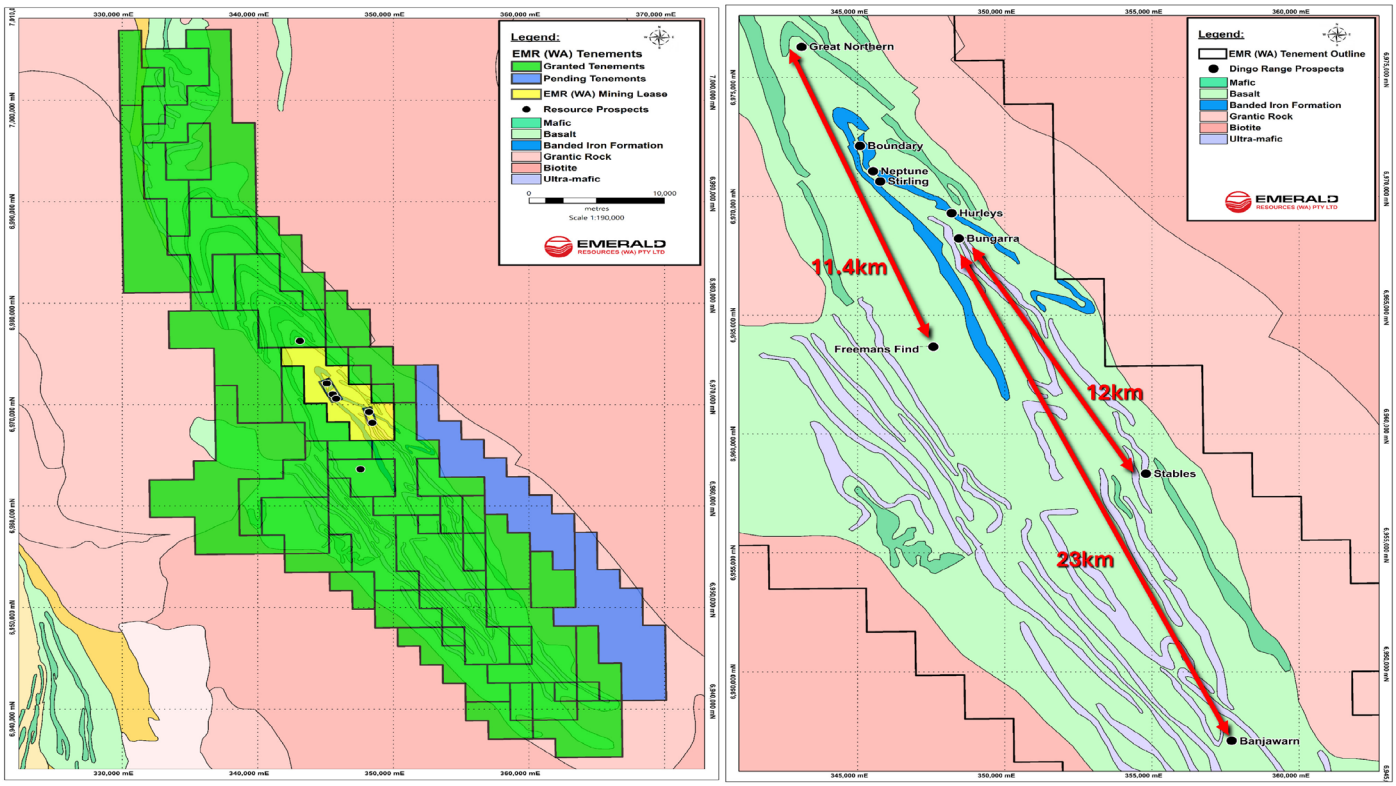
Memot Gold Project, Cambodia (EMR:100%)

- **Significant drill results returned included in the resource update (21 January 2026) included:**
  - **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);**
  - **0.8m @ 31.40g/t Au from 637.6m (RCDD25MMT237);**
  - **5.2m @ 4.73g/t Au from 144.8m (DD25MMT426).**

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

The Dingo Range Gold Project consists of 42 exploration licences (including two (2) applications) and four (4) mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with 1,110km^2 of tenure (refer Figure 1) and has the potential to host multiple standalone deposits or satellite deposits to supply additional ore to a central milling location. The current Dingo Range Gold Project Resource extends over a 11.4km strike length and includes the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurley's Reward, Bungarra, Great Northern and Freeman's Find gold deposits.

Figure 1 | Dingo Range Tenement Map with the prospect locations



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

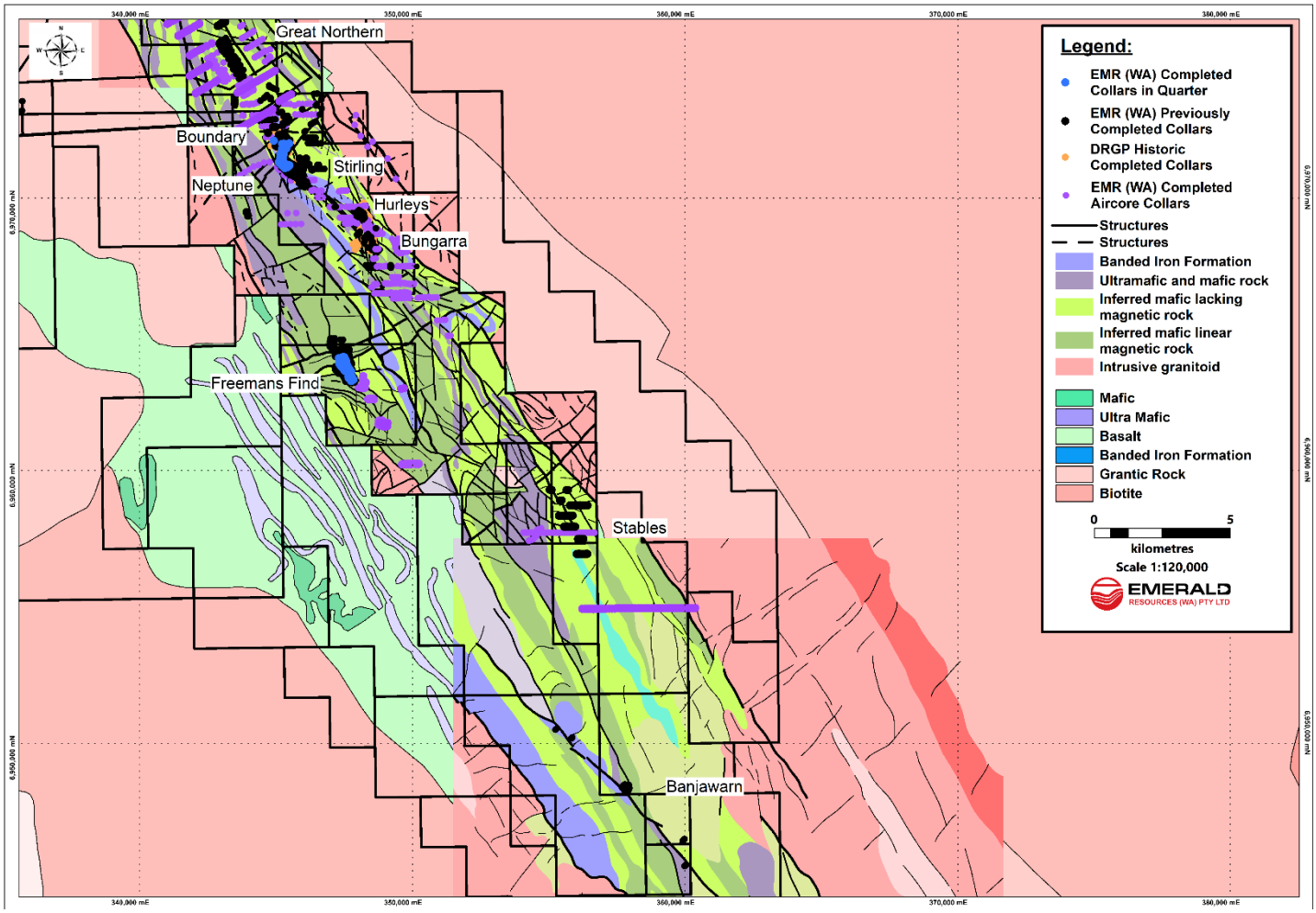
Dingo Range

Historic drilling on the Dingo Range belt includes 1,079 drill holes, for a total of 119,008m including 46 diamond holes (7,863m), 1,026 RC drill holes (110,713m) and 7 shallow air core collars (432m). Since commencing resource definition and exploration drilling in July 2022, Emerald has completed 1,654 drill holes for a total of 193,065m. This comprises 1113 RC drill holes (140,411m), 38 diamond drill holes (5,183m), 107 RC holes with diamond tails (13,415m RC and 16,779m 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 aircore, 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 and Freeman's Find and the newly identified Stables Prospect. A total of 378 drill holes were completed for 33,398m, including 369 RC holes (31,746m) and 9 diamond tails (1,652m). Recent results continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at the Boundary, Neptune (refer to ASX announcement 11 December 2025) and Freeman's Find deposits (Figures 2, 3 4 and 5), as well as the potential of the new discovery at the Stables Prospect located 18.5km SE of Boundary deposit (refer Figures 2, and 6).

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



Freeman's Find Infill RC Drill Program

During the Quarter RC drilling at the Freeman's Find Prospect focused on closer-spaced drilling on a 50 × 25m pattern (refer to Figures 3, 4 and 5). The program was designed to infill and test extensions to mineralisation associated with multiple stacked, sheared quartz vein sets developed proximal to a granodiorite intrusion within mafic volcanic and sedimentary lithologies.

41 collars for 4,984m of the planned 11,000m were completed at the time of writing with approximately 1,300m samples pending.

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

- **5m @ 18.26g/t Au from 72m (RC25FMF212);**
- **4m @ 6.40g/t Au from 43m (RC25FMF202);**
- **6m @ 4.11g/t Au from 96m (RC25FMF191);**
- **6m @ 4.01g/t Au from 56m (RC25FMF233);**
- **20m @ 1.15g/t Au from 61m (RC25FMF189);**
- **2m @ 10.66g/t Au from 107m (RC25FMF227); and**
- **3m @ 6.75g/t Au from 128m (RC25FMF227).**

Figure 3 | Freeman's Find Prospect plan view with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and historical results in black.

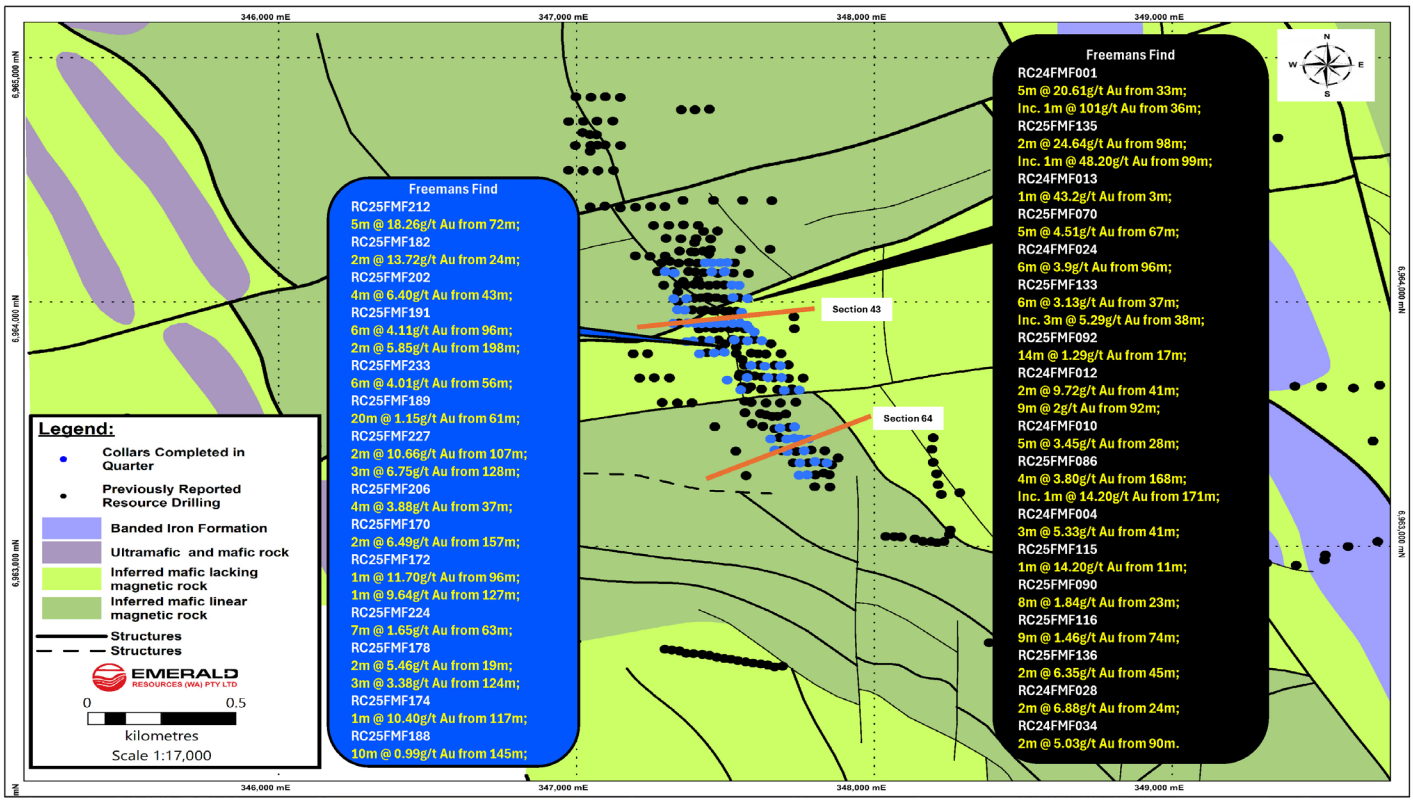


Figure 4 | Freeman's Find Prospect cross section with June 2025 Resource Estimate Block Model, displayed above 0.45g/t, along with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One)

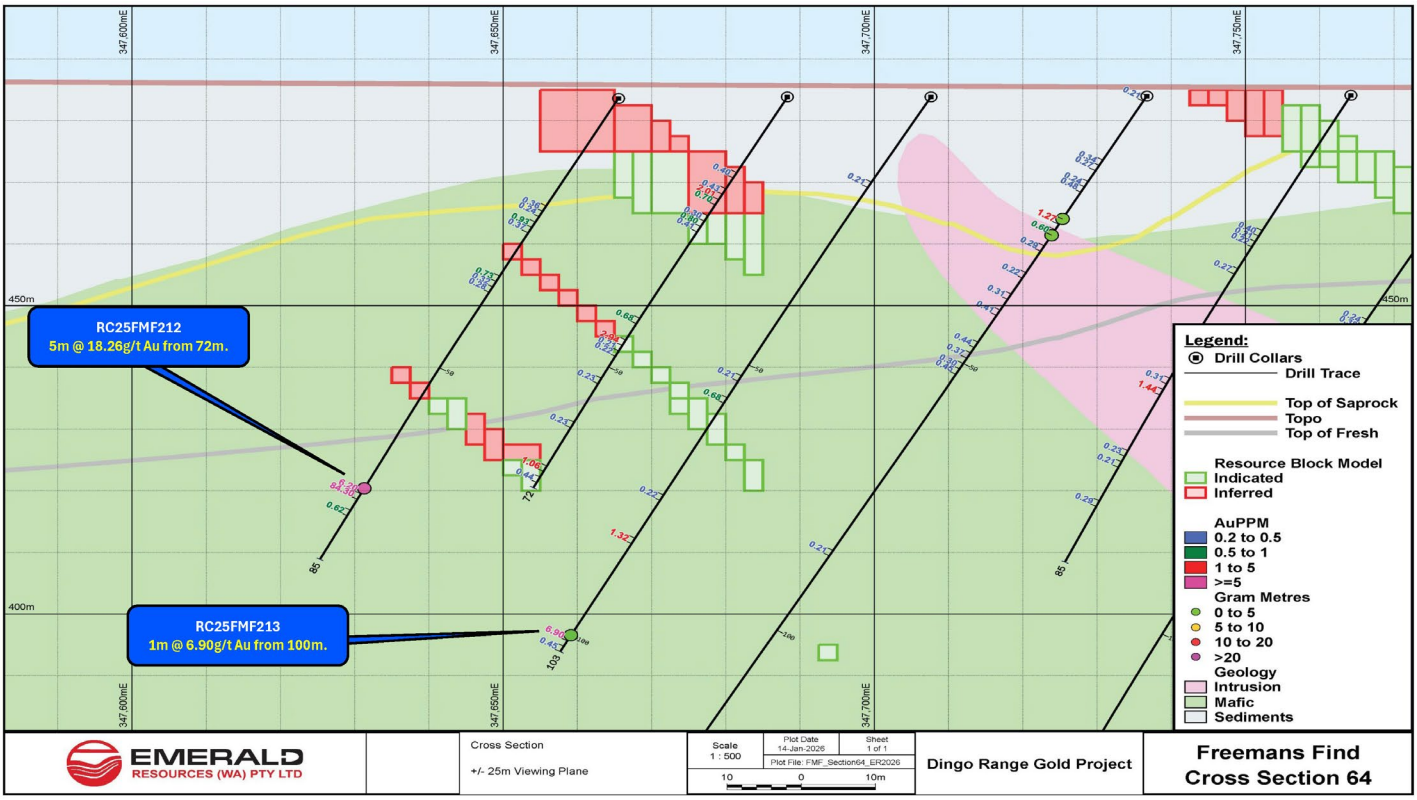
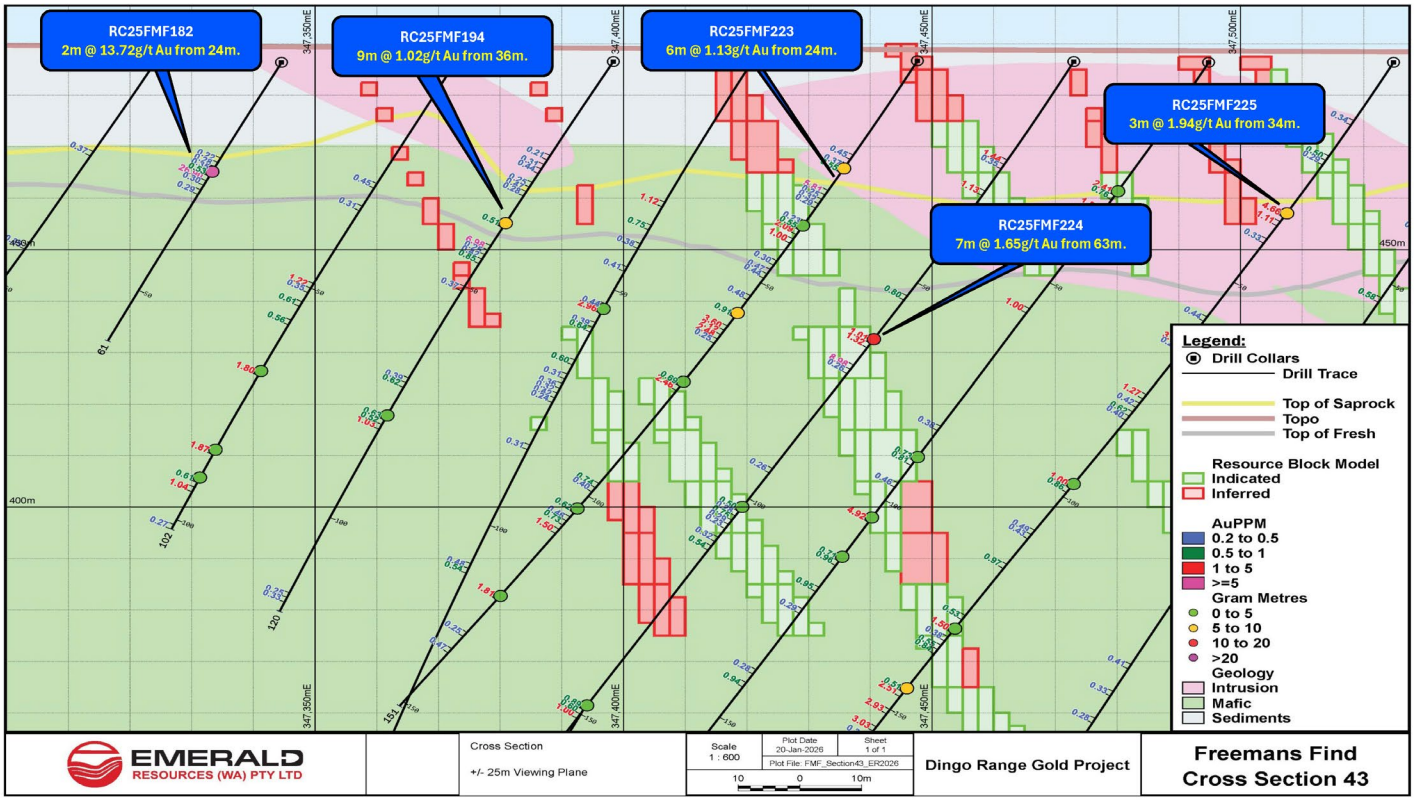


Figure 5 | Freeman's Find Prospect cross section with June 2025 Resource Estimate Block Model, displayed above 0.45g/t, along with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One)



Infill and extensional drilling at Freeman's Find will continue into the current quarter. These results are to be incorporated into future updates of the Dingo Range Resource and Reserve estimates.

Stables Prospect

The Stables Prospect was discovered 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 (refer announcement 7 October 2025 and Figure 6).

The program followed 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.

During the Quarter an additional 3 holes for 378m were completed, bringing the total drill metres for the Stables Prospect to 74 collars for 7,511m. Significant intercepts at Stables returned to date include:

- **15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 52m (RC25STB016)[1];**
- **19m @ 1.62g/t Au from 109m (RC25STB070)[2];**
- **14m @ 2.08g/t Au from 92m (RC25STB008)[1];**
- **2m @ 7.77g/t Au from 75m (RC25STB055)[2];**
- **4m @ 1.97g/t Au from 83m (RC25STB056)[2];**
- **2m @ 2.59g/t Au from 130m (RC25STB008) (EOH)[1];**
- **1m @ 3.37g/t Au from 93m (RC25STB017)[1];**
- **1m @ 2.99g/t Au from 22m (RC25STB016)[1];**
- **1m @ 2.96g/t Au from 10m (RC25STB037)[1];**
- **1m @ 2.65g/t Au from 0m (RC25STB046)[1]; and**
- **1m @ 2.10g/t Au from 0m (RC25STB003)[1].**

Refer to ASX announcement 7 October 2025[1] and Appendix One[2].

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 1,350m remain pending, with follow-up drilling underway to test continuity and strike orientation.

Figure 6 | Stables Prospect Cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One)

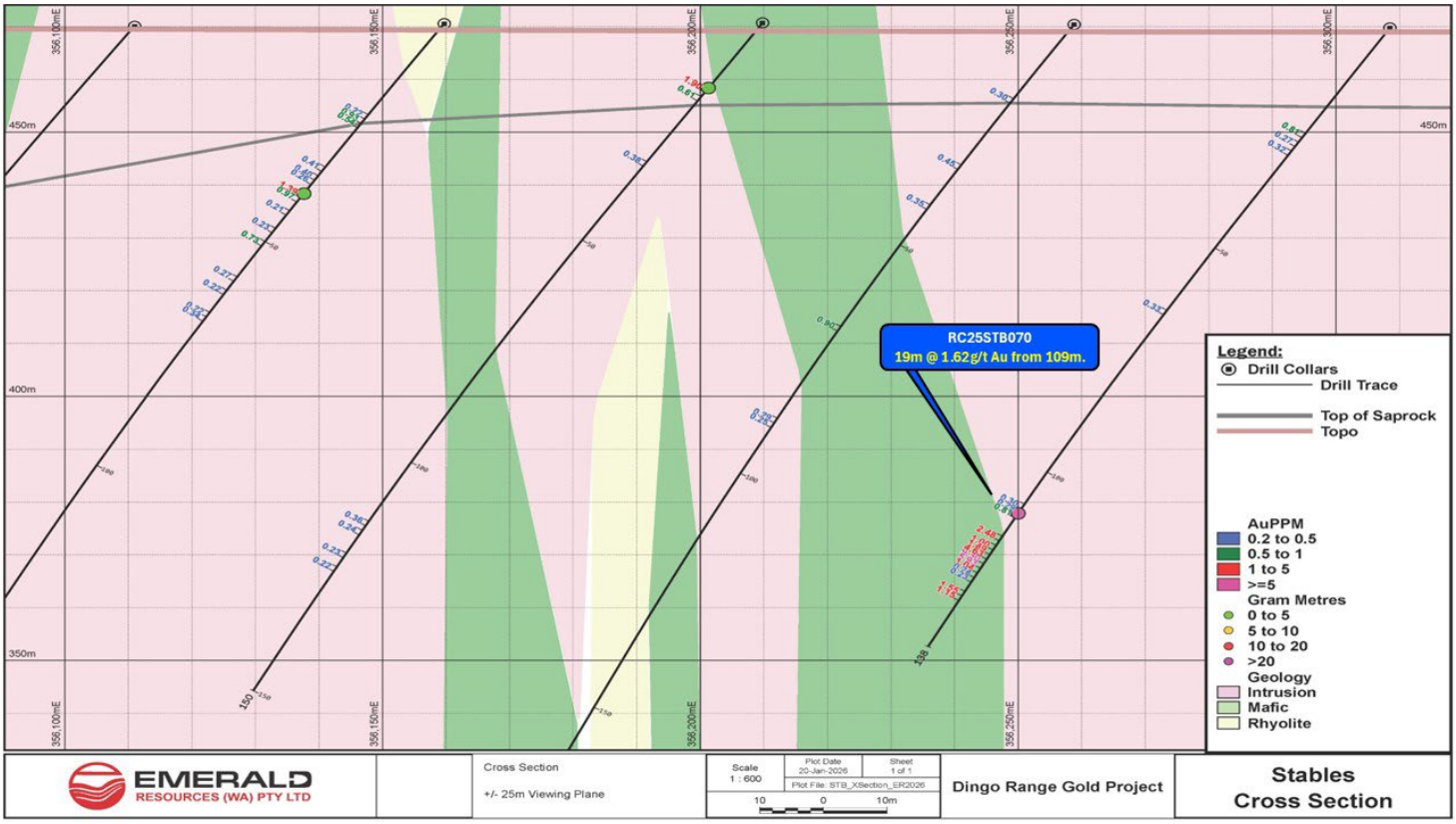


Table 1 | Previously announced significant intercepts from the Dingo Range Gold Prospects

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];
- 48m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17)[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)[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)[5];
- 8.0m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38.0m (DDRE-BDRC060)[1];
- 27.0m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62.0m (DDRE-BDRD0094)[1];
- 23.0m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73.0m (DDRE-BDRC061)[1];
- 3.0m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[7];
- 34.0m @ 2.21g/t Au from 127.0m (DDRE-BDRC002)[1];
- 9.0m @ 4.40g/t Au from 248.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[7];
- 10.0m @ 4.44g/t Au from 140.0m (DDRE-BDRC036)[1];
- 3.0m @ 10.59g/t Au from 346.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[7];
- 7.0m @ 4.64g/t Au from 390.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[7];
- 24.0m @ 1.30g/t Au from 124.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[1];

Neptune

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

- 3.0m @ 10.33g/t Au from 20.0m (DDRE-BDRC060)[1];
- 11.0m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208.0m (RC24BDY146)[7];
- 15.0m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291.0m (RCDD23BDY022)[3];
- 16.6m @ 5.27g/t Au from 202.0m (RCDD23BDY102)[5];
- 20.0m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244.0m (RC23BDY081)[4];
- 24.0m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64.0m (RC23BDY069)[4];
- 38.0m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56.0m (RC22BDY009)[2];
- 3.0m @ 19.09g/t Au from 121.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 43.0m @ 1.17g/t Au from 253.0m (RC23BDY065)[3];
- 7.1m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329.0m (RCDD22BDY001)[3];
- 6.0m @ 7.96g/t Au from 259.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 6.0m @ 8.01g/t Au from 356.0m (RCDD24BDY193)[8];
- 4.0m @ 11.72g/t Au from 162.0m (RC23BDY100)[5];
- 4.0m @ 11.42g/t Au from 92.0m (RC24BDY146)[7];
- 8.9m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.1m (RCDD23BDY059)[3];
- 18.0m @ 2.43g/t Au from 271.0m (RC23BDY108)[5];
- 2.0m @ 19.55g/t Au from 22.0m (RCDD24BDY201)[8];
- 5.0m @ 7.32g/t Au from 203.0m (DD24BDY170)[8];
- 7.0m @ 4.94g/t Au from 57.0m (RC23BDY103)[5];
- 10.0m @ 3.37g/t Au from 202.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 4.0m @ 9.21g/t Au from 84.0m (RC23BDY121)[5];
- 13.0m @ 2.53g/t Au from 76.0m (RCDD22BDY001)[1];
- 5.0m @ 6.33g/t Au from 100.0m (RC22BDY016)[2];
- 8.0m @ 3.94g/t Au from 78.0m (RC23BDY077)[4];
- 30.0m @ 1.01g/t Au from 238.0m (RC23BDY064)[3];
- 4.0m @ 7.54g/t Au from 231.0m (RC23BDY100)[5];
- 8m @ 16.24g/t Au from 336m (RCDD24BDY183)[12];
- 3m @ 16.14g/t Au from 64m (RC25BDY243)[12];
- 9.15m @ 5.14g/t Au from 344.85m (RCDD24BDY146)[12];
- 14m @ 1.58g/t Au from 262m (RCDD22BDY015)[12];
- 6m @ 3.00g/t Au from 126m (RC25BDY247)[12];
- 13m @ 1.07g/t Au from 301m (RCDD24BDY146)[12];

Great Northern

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

Hurley's Reward

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

Bungarra

- 14m @ 31.46g/t Au from 33m (LAVRD0126)[1];
- 19m @ 13.41g/t Au from 32m (DRP495)[1];
- 17m @ 13.28g/t Au from 49m (LAVRD0132)[1];
- 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];
- 4.0m @ 22.77g/t Au from 67.0m (RC24BGA034)[8];

Freeman's Find

- 5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m (RC24FMF001)[6];
- 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001)[6];
- 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m (RC24FMF009)[6];
- 1m @ 49.9g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)[6];
- 1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)[6];
- 2.0m @ 5.03g/t Au from 90.0m (RC24FMF034)[9];
- 6.0m @ 3.90g/t Au from 96.0m (RC24FMF024)[8];
- 2m @ 24.64g/t Au from 98m (RC25FMF135)[12];
- 6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 37m (RC25FMF133)[12];
- 2.0m @ 15.09g/t Au from 15.0m (RC24FMF030)[8];
- 14m @ 1.29g/t Au from 17m (RC25FMF092)[12];
- 4m @ 3.80g/t Au from 168m (RC25FMF086)[12];
- 8m @ 1.84g/t Au from 23m (RC25FMF090)[12];
- 1m @ 14.20g/t Au from 11m (RC25FMF115)[12];
- 9m @ 1.46g/t Au from 74m (RC25FMF116)[12]

Stirling

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

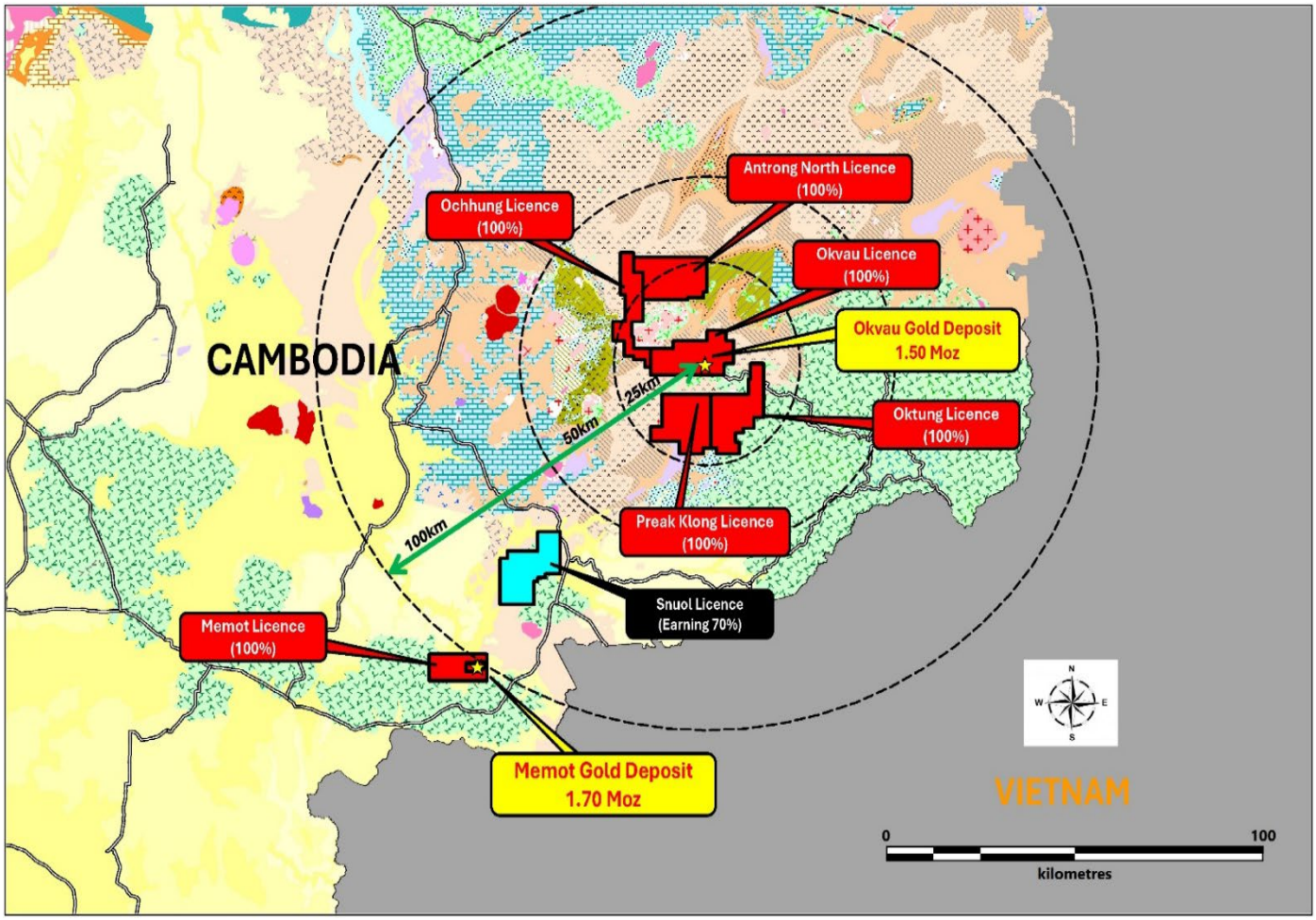
Refer ASX announcements on: [1] 7 October 2022; [2] 31 January 2023; [3] 4 July 2023; [4] 30 October 2023; [5] 24 January 2024; [6] 18 March 2024; [7] 18 April 2024; [8] 29 July 2024; [9] 30 October 2024; [10] 23 December 2024; [11] 28 January 2025; [12] 24 April 2025; [13] 30 June 2025 and [14] 5 July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

Exploration Activities – Cambodian Gold Projects

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

During the Quarter, the Company advanced drilling activities at the Granite Hill, Okvau North and Rhau Prospects, targeting near mine open-pit supplemental feed for the Okvau Gold Mine and close spaced infill drilling at the Memot Project.

Figure 7 | Cambodian Gold Project Locations



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

The work during the Quarter comprised 205 collars for 18,780m of RC drilling, targeting three near mine prospects (Granite Hill, Rhau and Okvau North), located within 10km of the Okvau Gold Project.

At the Granite Hill prospect 80 RC drill collars for 9,722m were completed on a 50 x 25m grid pattern during the quarter, bringing the total RC meters drilled at Granite Hill to 30,800m with approximately 2,000 samples pending.

Significant intercepts returned to date include:

- **2m @ 34.58g/t Au from 50m (RC25GRH017)[1];**
- **7m @ 8.15g/t Au from 72m (RC25GRH189)[3];**
- **21m @ 2.14g/t Au from 8m (RC25GRH138)[3*];**
- **14m @ 2.15g/t Au from 16m (RC25GRH046)[1];**
- **1m @ 26.70g/t Au from 91m (RC25GRH021)[1];**
- **8m @ 2.91g/t Au from 5m (RC25GRH032)[1];**
- **2m @ 9.00g/t Au from 84m (RC25GRH166)[3];**
- **3m @ 6.06g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH083)[2];**
- **1m @ 17.45g/t Au from 163m (RC25GRH065)[2];**
- **7m @ 2.34g/t Au from 125m (RC25GRH036)1;**
- **4m @ 3.79g/t Au from 39m (RC25GRH023)[1];**
- **11m @ 1.60g/t Au from 98m (RC25GRH199)[3];**
- **8m @ 1.97g/t Au from 47m (RC25GRH138)[3*].**

Refer ASX announcements dated 30 June 2025[1], 7 October 2025[2] and Appendix Three[3].
*Intercepts have been re-reported from previous announcements. Any previously reported 4m composite assays have been re-sampled to 1m intervals and re-calculated accordingly.

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

The now-completed program at the Rhau Prospect comprised a 2,360m first-pass RC drilling campaign across 21 drill holes targeting a broad gold-in-soil anomaly located approximately 4km southwest of the Okvau Gold Project. All assay results from this program are currently pending.

During the quarter, RC drilling recommenced on the Okvau North prospect with 3,880m (21 collars) completed of the planned 5,000m, following up previously announced significant drill intercepts such as:

- **8m @ 19.21g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 49.81g/t Au from 21m (RC10OKV048)[1];**
- **13.6m @ 5.08g/t Au from 54m (DD25OKV740)[4];**
- **6.8m @ 5.87g/t Au from 26m including 2m @ 14.53g/t Au from 30m (DD24OKV737)[4];**
- **6m @ 7.34g/t Au from 234m (RCDD25OKV776)[6];**
- **4m @ 9.58g/t Au from 29m (RC24OKV634)[3];**
- **3m @ 10.53g/t Au from 55m (RC24OKV601)[3];**
- **3m @ 7.68g/t Au from 64m (RC23OKV462)[1];**
- **2m @ 10.63g/t Au from 92m (RC23OKV476)[2];**
- **5m @ 3.71g/t Au from 55m (DD25OKV738)[4];**
- **1m @ 14.75g/t Au from 144m (RC24OKV634)[3];**
- **2m @ 9.39g/t Au from 57m (RC25OKN029)[5];**
- **5m @ 4.25g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKN020)[5]**

Refer ASX announcements dated 4 July 2023[1], 30 October 2023[2], 18 April 2024[3], 24 April 2024[4], 30 June 2025[5], 7 October 2025[6]

At the time of writing, all results from the recent Okvau North drill program are pending.

The Company has 10,000m of RC drilling planned across both the Prey Sror Laos and ORman prospects (refer to figure 8) to follow up significant intercepts such as 4m @ 5.98 g/t Au from 65m (RC24PSL035) and 2 @ 9.15 g/t Au from 17m (RC17ORM007). The company is expected to commence both programmes in the near term.

Figure 8 | Plan view of significant drill intersections from Okvau Gold Mine 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)

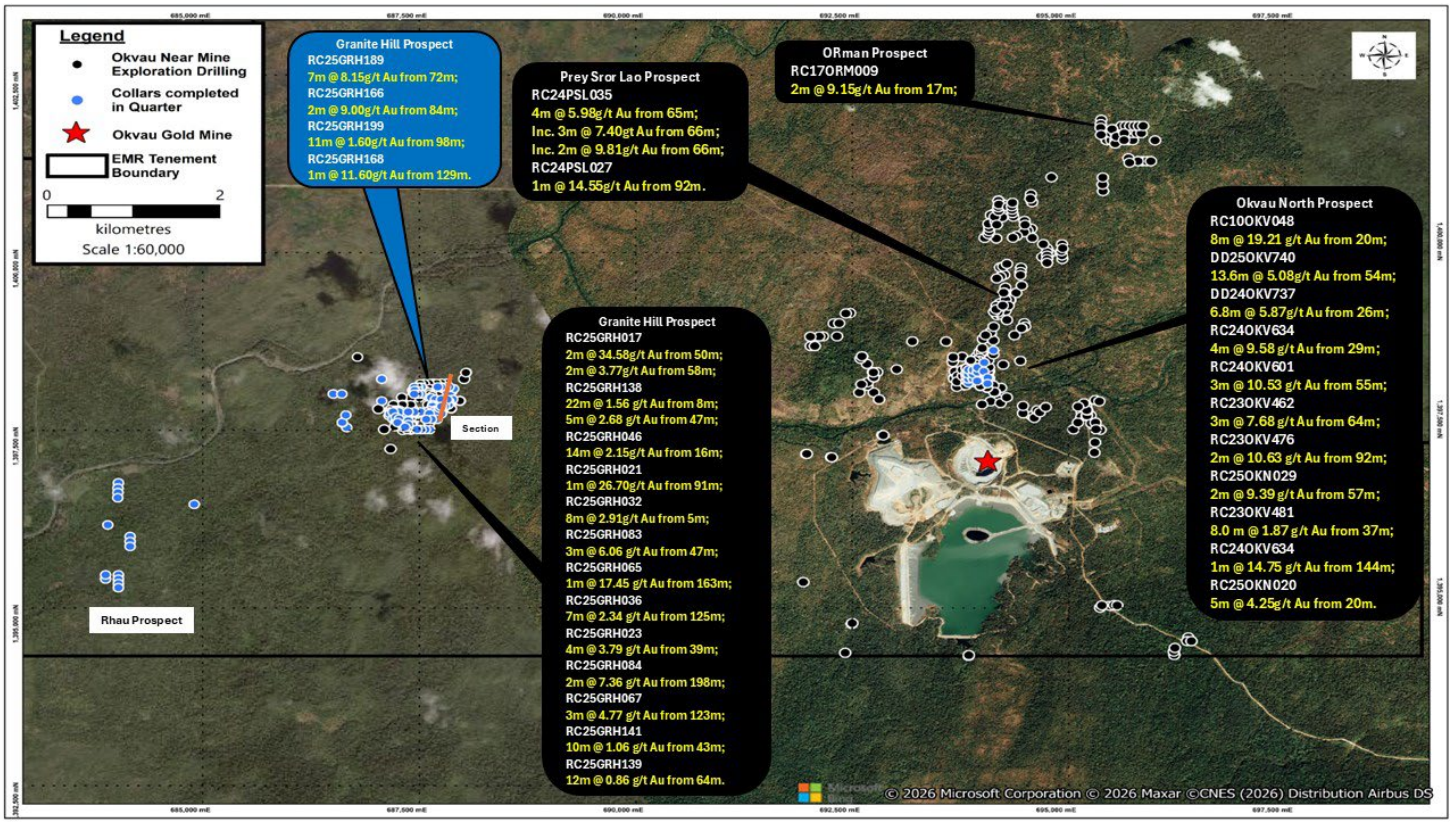
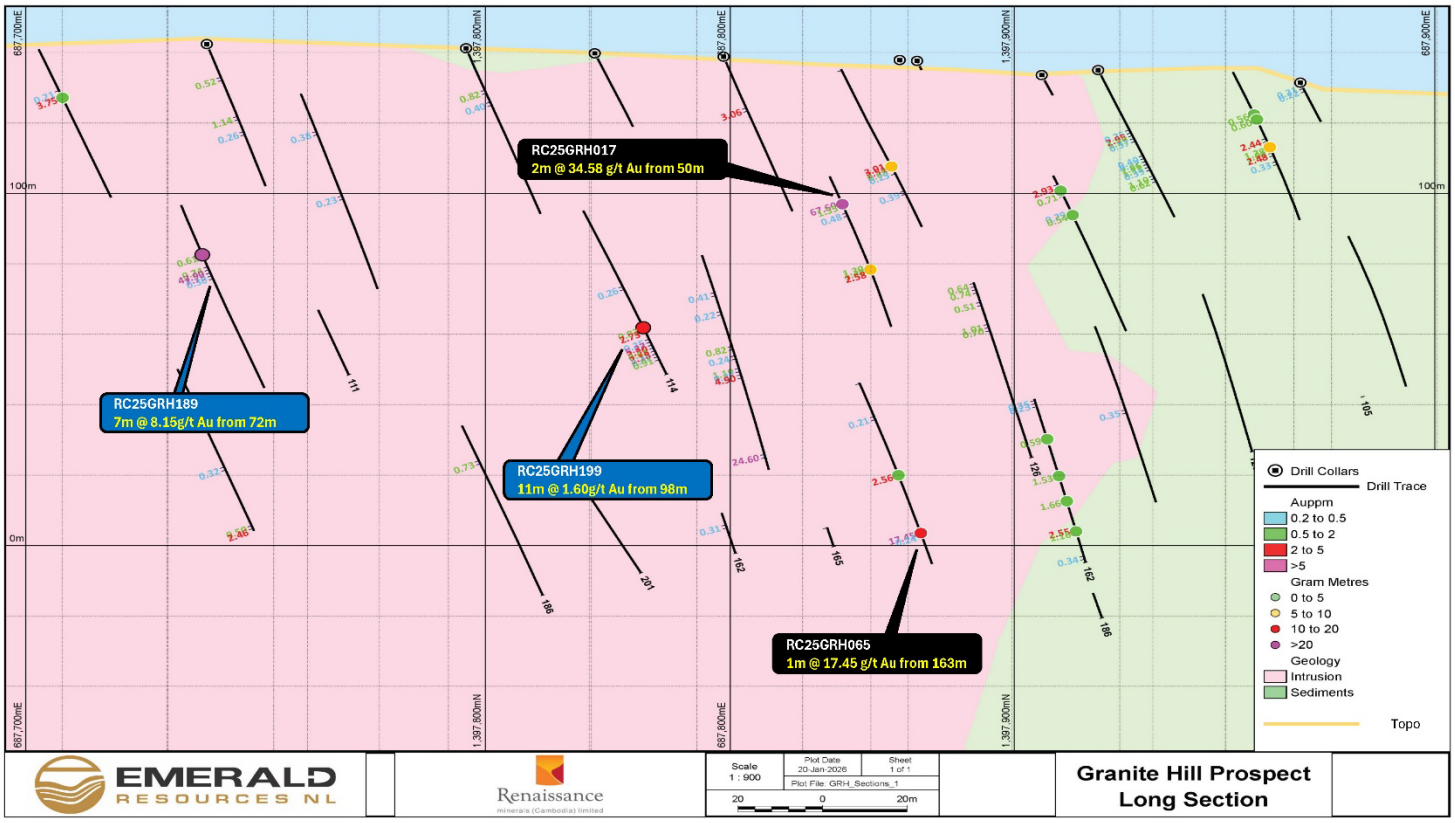


Figure 9 | Long Section of Granite Hill Prospect (recent results are highlighted in blue refer Appendix Three, black highlights refer ASX announcement 30 June 2025)



This ASX release was authorised on behalf of the Emerald Board by: Morgan Hart Managing Director.

For further information please contact
Emerald Resources NL

Morgan Hart
Managing Director

About Emerald Resources NL

Overview

Emerald is a developer and explorer of gold projects. Emerald's Okvau Gold Project in Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now poured over 450koz 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 Dingo Range Gold Project which covers 1,110km^2 of the entire Dingo Range greenstone belt.

Emerald has a highly experienced management team, undoubtedly one of the best credentialed gold development teams in Australia with a proven history of developing projects successfully, quickly and cost effectively. They are a team of highly competent mining engineers and geologists who have overseen the successful development of gold projects in developing countries such as the Bonikro Gold Project in Cote d'Ivoire for Equigold NL, Moolart Well, Garden Well and Rosemont Gold Projects with Regis Resources Limited, and more recently the Okvau Gold Mine in Cambodia.

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

		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)	0.5	3.7	0.7	90	10.5	2.0	680	1.2	5.0	190	**15.4**	**1.9**	**960**
Memot (CMB)	0.4	-	-	-	22.1	1.2	1,200	14.0	1.1	500	**45.0**	**1.2**	**1,700**
Dingo Range (AUS)	0.45	0.2	0.9	10	22.1	1.1	810	17.6	1.0	550	**40.1**	**1.1**	**1,360**
Total		**3.9**	**0.7**	**90**	**63.5**	**1.3**	**2,680**	**32.8**	**1.2**	**1,240**	**100.5**	**1.2**	**4,010**

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

Table 3 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2025 (refer 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, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

Table 4 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate – June 2025 (refer 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, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding

Forward Looking Statement

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

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Dingo Range Exploration and Drill Results (Appendix One) and Cambodian Recent Drilling (Appendix Three) is based on information compiled by Mr Keith King, who is an employee to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Keith King has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Keith King has reviewed the contents of this release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr King has reviewed the contents of this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

This document should be read in conjunction with Emerald's other periodic and continuous disclosure announcements lodged with the ASX, which will be available on Emerald's website.

To the extent that announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new material information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This document contains information extracted from the following ASX market announcements:

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

Appendix One | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Freeman's Find and Stables Prospects (>2 gram metre Au)

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF212	347,666	6,963,395	484	274	-61	85	72	77	5.0	18.26
Stables	RC25STB070	356,308	6,956,849	470	271	-56	138	109	128	19.0	1.62
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF182	347,345	6,963,914	486	269	-62	61	24	26	2.0	13.72
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF202	347,775	6,963,293	484	274	-61	85	43	47	4.0	6.40
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF191	347,622	6,963,843	486	274	-61	222	96	102	6.0	4.11
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF233	347,462	6,963,792	486	273	-60	151	56	62	6.0	4.01
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF189	347,574	6,963,842	486	271	-61	222	61	81	20.0	1.15
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF227	347,370	6,964,014	487	272	-61	151	107	109	2.0	10.66
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF227	347,370	6,964,014	487	272	-61	151	128	131	3.0	6.75
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF206	347,448	6,963,844	486	273	-61	145	37	41	4.0	3.88
Stables	RC25STB055	355,826	6,958,726	479	89	-56	84	75	77	2.0	7.77
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF170	347,417	6,964,070	487	271	-61	178	157	159	2.0	6.49
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF172	347,470	6,964,071	487	271	-61	240	96	97	1.0	11.70
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF191	347,622	6,963,843	486	274	-61	222	198	200	2.0	5.85
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF224	347,473	6,963,913	487	271	-61	181	63	70	7.0	1.65
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF178	347,406	6,964,159	488	272	-62	181	19	21	2.0	5.46
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF172	347,470	6,964,071	487	271	-61	240	127	128	1.0	9.64
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF174	347,496	6,964,071	487	272	-60	240	117	118	1.0	10.40
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF178	347,406	6,964,159	488	272	-62	181	124	127	3.0	3.38
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	145	155	10.0	0.99
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF194	347,398	6,963,913	487	275	-60	120	36	45	9.0	1.02
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF223	347,448	6,963,913	487	270	-61	151	57	63	6.0	1.57
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF225	347,525	6,963,913	486	273	-61	181	145	155	10.0	0.93
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF174	347,496	6,964,071	487	272	-60	240	144	158	14.0	0.59
Stables	RC25STB056	355,776	6,958,726	479	91	-56	91	83	87	4.0	1.97
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF213	347,708	6,963,389	484	275	-59	103	100	101	1.0	6.90
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF223	347,448	6,963,913	487	270	-61	151	24	30	6.0	1.13
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF189	347,574	6,963,842	486	271	-61	222	99	104	5.0	1.14
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF196	347,554	6,963,959	487	276	-61	264	31	32	1.0	6.19
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF208	347,750	6,963,342	484	272	-61	85	54	55	1.0	5.66
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF222	347,495	6,963,914	486	273	-61	181	173	174	1.0	5.51
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF225	347,525	6,963,913	486	273	-61	181	34	37	3.0	1.94
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF174	347,496	6,964,071	487	272	-60	240	106	109	3.0	1.60
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF175	347,343	6,964,159	488	273	-61	139	110	112	2.0	2.28
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF178	347,406	6,964,159	488	272	-62	181	47	51	4.0	1.34
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF186	347,522	6,964,070	487	270	-61	240	143	146	3.0	1.70
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF189	347,574	6,963,842	486	271	-61	222	141	150	9.0	0.53
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF222	347,495	6,963,914	486	273	-61	181	29	34	5.0	0.97
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF222	347,495	6,963,914	486	273	-61	181	104	105	1.0	4.92
Stables	RC25STB074	356,148	6,957,050	471	270	-55	144	43	49	6.0	0.91
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF170	347,417	6,964,070	487	271	-61	178	35	37	2.0	2.15
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF172	347,470	6,964,071	487	271	-61	240	85	86	1.0	4.02
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF176	347,343	6,964,071	487	274	-61	133	118	119	1.0	4.06
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF178	347,406	6,964,159	488	272	-62	181	177	178	1.0	3.73
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF181	347,367	6,964,070	487	274	-62	151	145	146	1.0	4.11

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF186	347,522	6,964,070	487	270	-61	240	66	69	3.0	1.25
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	211	212	1.0	3.65
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF189	347,574	6,963,842	486	271	-61	222	92	94	2.0	2.00
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF190	347,586	6,963,741	486	271	-61	222	141	143	2.0	1.98
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF191	347,622	6,963,843	486	274	-61	222	46	47	1.0	4.02
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF191	347,622	6,963,843	486	274	-61	222	68	74	6.0	0.61
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF192	347,454	6,964,124	487	272	-60	222	198	201	3.0	1.50
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF195	347,421	6,963,912	487	273	-61	150	54	59	5.0	0.82
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF207	347,496	6,963,795	486	275	-62	181	36	41	5.0	0.82
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF215	347,652	6,963,440	484	277	-61	85	38	39	1.0	3.58
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF216	347,705	6,963,439	484	273	-61	121	114	121	7.0	0.63
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF223	347,448	6,963,913	487	270	-61	151	37	41	4.0	0.95
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF223	347,448	6,963,913	487	270	-61	151	103	109	6.0	0.59
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF230	347,369	6,963,839	486	271	-61	85	47	54	7.0	0.60
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF165	347,300	6,964,261	489	269	-61	109	80	82	2.0	1.67
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF178	347,406	6,964,159	488	272	-62	181	143	144	1.0	3.39
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF181	347,367	6,964,070	487	274	-62	151	99	103	4.0	0.64
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF184	347,455	6,964,162	488	273	-61	216	129	133	4.0	0.86
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF184	347,455	6,964,162	488	273	-61	216	180	183	3.0	0.85
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF185	347,482	6,964,162	488	273	-60	240	88	89	1.0	2.75
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF185	347,482	6,964,162	488	273	-60	240	205	208	3.0	0.86
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF186	347,522	6,964,070	487	270	-61	240	179	180	1.0	2.53
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	165	169	4.0	0.71
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF189	347,574	6,963,842	486	271	-61	222	109	111	2.0	1.46
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF190	347,586	6,963,741	486	271	-61	222	14	18	4.0	0.82
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF196	347,554	6,963,959	487	276	-61	264	122	123	1.0	2.80
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF197	347,597	6,963,878	487	272	-60	180	68	69	1.0	2.66
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF202	347,775	6,963,293	484	274	-61	85	0	5	5.0	0.61
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF203	347,632	6,963,738	486	273	-61	181	102	103	1.0	3.08
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF207	347,496	6,963,795	486	275	-62	181	10	12	2.0	1.64
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF207	347,496	6,963,795	486	275	-62	181	25	30	5.0	0.63
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF209	347,747	6,963,292	483	272	-62	90	65	66	1.0	2.70
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF215	347,652	6,963,440	484	277	-61	85	29	31	2.0	1.70
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF218	347,683	6,963,485	484	276	-60	151	29	30	1.0	3.06
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF221	347,779	6,963,440	485	268	-61	121	63	64	1.0	2.64
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF223	347,448	6,963,913	487	270	-61	151	73	75	2.0	1.58
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF225	347,525	6,963,913	486	273	-61	181	64	65	1.0	3.13
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF225	347,525	6,963,913	486	273	-61	181	131	137	6.0	0.56
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF228	347,363	6,963,968	487	273	-60	121	51	52	1.0	3.21
Stables	RC25STB068	356,210	6,956,850	471	273	-55	150	15	18	3.0	0.85
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF169	347,425	6,964,209	488	272	-61	169	130	133	3.0	0.63
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF174	347,496	6,964,071	487	272	-60	240	194	196	2.0	0.96
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF174	347,496	6,964,071	487	272	-60	240	202	205	3.0	0.58
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF176	347,343	6,964,071	487	274	-61	133	105	106	1.0	1.96
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF178	347,406	6,964,159	488	272	-62	181	39	40	1.0	1.97
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF181	347,367	6,964,070	487	274	-62	151	52	53	1.0	2.31
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF183	347,433	6,964,162	488	270	-60	204	19	20	1.0	1.53

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF183	347,433	6,964,162	488	270	-60	204	69	71	2.0	0.93
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF185	347,482	6,964,162	488	273	-60	240	14	15	1.0	1.90
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF185	347,482	6,964,162	488	273	-60	240	197	199	2.0	0.77
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF186	347,522	6,964,070	487	270	-61	240	219	220	1.0	1.52
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	49	50	1.0	1.53
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	60	61	1.0	1.90
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF188	347,529	6,963,845	486	272	-61	240	77	78	1.0	1.51
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF189	347,574	6,963,842	486	271	-61	222	189	190	1.0	2.03
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF190	347,586	6,963,741	486	271	-61	222	39	40	1.0	1.97
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF192	347,454	6,964,124	487	272	-60	222	47	48	1.0	2.16
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF192	347,454	6,964,124	487	272	-60	222	143	144	1.0	1.50
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF193	347,373	6,963,915	487	273	-61	102	68	69	1.0	1.80
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF193	347,373	6,963,915	487	273	-61	102	85	86	1.0	1.87
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF193	347,373	6,963,915	487	273	-61	102	91	94	3.0	0.59
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF194	347,398	6,963,913	487	275	-60	120	78	81	3.0	0.73
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF197	347,597	6,963,878	487	272	-60	180	26	27	1.0	1.50
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF208	347,750	6,963,342	484	272	-61	85	48	49	1.0	1.71
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF210	347,800	6,963,348	484	274	-61	103	52	54	2.0	0.80
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF211	347,841	6,963,342	484	275	-61	109	17	19	2.0	0.99
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF211	347,841	6,963,342	484	275	-61	109	40	42	2.0	0.97
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF211	347,841	6,963,342	484	275	-61	109	80	81	1.0	1.51
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF216	347,705	6,963,439	484	273	-61	121	38	40	2.0	1.14
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF218	347,683	6,963,485	484	276	-60	151	22	24	2.0	0.78
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF219	347,732	6,963,490	485	271	-60	85	30	31	1.0	2.03
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF222	347,495	6,963,914	486	273	-61	181	90	92	2.0	0.77
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF222	347,495	6,963,914	486	273	-61	181	113	115	2.0	0.84
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF223	347,448	6,963,913	487	270	-61	151	124	125	1.0	1.81
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF224	347,473	6,963,913	487	271	-61	181	102	105	3.0	0.51
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF224	347,473	6,963,913	487	271	-61	181	148	151	3.0	0.83
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF225	347,525	6,963,913	486	273	-61	181	97	99	2.0	0.93
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF227	347,370	6,964,014	487	272	-61	151	84	85	1.0	1.53
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF228	347,363	6,963,968	487	273	-60	121	18	19	1.0	2.27
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF228	347,363	6,963,968	487	273	-60	121	100	102	2.0	0.91
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF233	347,462	6,963,792	486	273	-60	151	75	76	1.0	2.43
Stables	RC25STB067	356,160	6,956,851	471	272	-55	132	39	41	2.0	1.18

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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 and RC 4m composite samples are produced with the spear technique from the bagged material off the cyclone. • The drilling used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie for RC samples: SGS– samples are dried at 105° Celsius, crushed and milled to 85% passing -75µm. Assay was 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. Bureau Veritas– samples are dried at 105° Celsius, crushed and milled to 90% passing -75µm. Assay was 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. • Soil samples are prepared and analysed by Bureau Veritas (Perth) at their Canning Vale Laboratory • Soil samples are collected whilst the material is dry in nature and during periods of no rainfall. There is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • Soil sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (Bureau Veritas Perth)_where the samples are dried at 105° Celsius, and then pulverised using a vibrating disc pulveriser so 90% of particles passing through a 75um size. • Soil Sample analysis then begins by Bureau Veritas taking a 40 gram charge of material and mixing it with hydrochloric and nitric acid, a 2-acid digest creating an aliquot, which is then tested using ICP-OES (Inductively Couples Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry and ICP-MS. (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry. • Each soil sample is tested by Bureau Veritas for Calcium and Potassium using ICP-AES, and tested using ICP-MS for Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Barium, Bismuth, Cerium, Chromium, Caesium, Copper, Lithium, Molybdenum, Nickel, Lead, Palladium, Platinum, Rubidium, Tin, Tellurium, Titanium Tungsten and Zinc.
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. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using Trimble RTK DGPS by several authorised contractors including Insight UAS Anderson Consulting Surveyors. The instrument has sub centimetre accuracy for both horizontal coordinates and vertical coordinates. • The grid system used is GDA_94. • 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.

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

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The prospects within the Dingo Range Gold Project are 100% held by Emerald Resources NL's wholly owned subsidiary, Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd or by its wholly owned subsidiaries. • The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.
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 and Okvau Near Mine exploration (Granite Hill Prospect) or Memot Resource infill or extensional drilling

(Note: Blank Assay values for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn indicate multielement assay results are pending). >2 gram metre Au or anomalous Ag, Cu, Pb or Zn values. Any intercept highlighted with a "*" has been re-reported in this announcement due to previous 4m composite intervals being re-assayed into 1m samples and the significant intersection being recalculated.

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Granite Hill	RC25GRH189	687,685	1,397,750	145	90	-60	180	72	79	7.0	8.15	6.35	1,116	41	47
Granite Hill	RC25GRH138*	687,230	1,397,754	126	93	-60	126	8	29	21.0	2.14	0.51	102	4	19
Granite Hill	RC25GRH166	687,721	1,397,950	140	90	-60	126	84	86	2.0	9.00	3.90	1,016	8	58
Granite Hill	RC25GRH199	687,736	1,397,825	142	90	-55	114	98	109	11.0	1.60	1.44	554	5	22
Granite Hill	RC25GRH138*	687,230	1,397,754	126	93	-60	126	47	55	8.0	1.97	0.61	159	4	18
Granite Hill	RC25GRH168	687,755	1,397,900	138	90	-60	138	129	130	1.0	11.60	7.70	3,530	9	95
Granite Hill	RC25GRH117	687,640	1,397,974	152	90	-55	162	110	119	9.0	1.23	1.12	293	7	26
Granite Hill	RC25GRH139*	687,196	1,397,755	124	93	-60	150	66	75	9.0	1.23	0.18	39	5	15
Granite Hill	RC25GRH141	687,219	1,397,725	126	90	-60	126	43	53	10.0	1.06	0.26	88	3	26
Okvau	RCDD25OKV794	694,328	1,397,137	130	315	-60	246	189	194	5.0	2.06	0.63	197	17	46
Okvau	RCDD25OKV794	694,328	1,397,137	130	315	-60	246	223	230	7.0	1.41	0.26	134	6	28
Granite Hill	RC25GRH099	687,790	1,397,999	132	90	-55	123	88	91	3.0	2.87	0.77	172	6	14
Granite Hill	RC25GRH147	687,440	1,397,675	134	90	-60	126	111	112	1.0	8.66	4.50	966	14	60
Granite Hill	RC25GRH173	687,653	1,397,875	143	90	-60	126	27	31	4.0	2.19	1.18	210	2	10
Granite Hill	RC25GRH115*	687,301	1,397,625	125	90	-55	120	25	31	6.0	1.39	0.67	190	12	8
Granite Hill	RC25GRH189	687,685	1,397,750	145	90	-60	180	4	5	1.0	7.34	4.30	95	61	12
Granite Hill	RC25GRH194	687,521	1,398,125	136	90	-60	132	69	75	6.0	1.13	0.75	166	15	30
Granite Hill	RC25GRH097*	687,776	1,398,025	135	90	-55	120	27	33	6.0	1.03	0.67	125	14	15
Granite Hill	RC25GRH137	687,265	1,397,750	126	90	-60	126	118	119	1.0	6.04	3.80	171	91	87
Granite Hill	RC25GRH198	687,445	1,398,075	138	90	-56	150	86	91	5.0	1.29	0.85	312	4	11
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	RC25GRH150*	687,231	1,397,675	126	90	-60	132	107	109	2.0	2.70	2.15	549	4	36
Granite Hill	RC25GRH155	687,334	1,397,595	127	90	-60	120	46	48	2.0	2.28	1.68	28	31	15
Granite Hill	RC25GRH162	687,595	1,397,725	143	90	-60	126	92	95	3.0	1.60	1.00	227	10	29
Granite Hill	RC25GRH167	687,791	1,397,900	137	90	-60	126	55	58	3.0	1.54	1.83	742	11	49

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)
Granite Hill	RC25GRH175	687,721	1,397,851	142	90	-60	162	115	119	4.0	1.15	0.50	86	12	17
Granite Hill	RC25GRH122	687,843	1,397,923	135	90	-55	120	32	39	7.0	0.76	0.25	116	6	52
Granite Hill	RC25GRH122	687,843	1,397,923	135	90	-55	120	22	24	2.0	2.12	0.65	295	6	86
Granite Hill	RC25GRH177	687,755	1,397,802	141	90	-60	120	91	92	1.0	4.23	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH104	687,698	1,397,976	145	90	-55	99	32	33	1.0	2.75	0.90	240	9	19
Granite Hill	RC25GRH128	687,267	1,397,800	124	90	-60	126	19	20	1.0	3.03	0.10	16	4	8
Granite Hill	RC25GRH132	687,162	1,397,805	122	90	-61	150	118	121	3.0	1.13	0.07	26	5	13
Granite Hill	RC25GRH135	687,405	1,397,750	132	90	-60	126	42	44	2.0	1.59	0.95	35	46	25
Granite Hill	RC25GRH174	687,793	1,397,850	139	90	-60	120	17	18	1.0	3.06	2.90	244	119	20
Granite Hill	RC25GRH186	687,195	1,397,775	124	90	-60	120	82	84	2.0	1.74	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH114	687,346	1,397,625	126	90	-55	144	55	56	1.0	3.45	7.00	99	332	49
Granite Hill	RC25GRH116	687,300	1,397,595	123	90	-60	120	46	47	1.0	3.04	2.50	643	36	98
Okvau	RCDD25OKV792	694,342	1,397,137	130	315	-65	261	142	143	1.0	3.31	0.20	27	7	37
Okvau	RCDD25OKV795	694,343	1,397,122	131	315	-71	310	39	41	2.0	1.71	1.50	26	58	27
Okvau	RCDD25OKV795	694,343	1,397,122	131	315	-71	310	117	122	5.0	0.69	0.14	41	4	50
Granite Hill	RC25GRH060	687,799	1,397,972	133	90	-60	162	80	82	2.0	1.06	1.05	676	4	25
Granite Hill	RC25GRH067	687,746	1,397,925	137	90	-55	186	133	134	1.0	1.54	4.40	2,150	36	78
Granite Hill	RC25GRH087	687,755	1,398,050	135	90	-55	123	26	27	1.0	1.74	1.20	360	6	21
Granite Hill	RC25GRH097	687,776	1,398,025	135	90	-55	120	99	102	3.0	0.65	0.32	56	9	19
Granite Hill	RC25GRH100	687,720	1,398,000	140	90	-55	123	64	65	1.0	1.94	2.40	562	69	44
Granite Hill	RC25GRH102	687,823	1,397,976	131	90	-57	105	59	61	2.0	1.08	0.15	85	2	68
Granite Hill	RC25GRH103	687,779	1,397,975	134	90	-62	123	118	119	1.0	1.98	1.70	501	8	26
Granite Hill	RC25GRH108	687,370	1,397,750	131	90	-60	126	73	74	1.0	1.83	1.80	252	32	12
Granite Hill	RC25GRH128	687,267	1,397,800	124	90	-60	126	27	30	3.0	0.57	0.07	20	6	8
Granite Hill	RC25GRH129	687,231	1,397,800	124	90	-60	126	64	65	1.0	2.17	0.10	8	4	12
Granite Hill	RC25GRH133	687,230	1,397,775	125	90	-60	126	41	43	2.0	0.79	0.10	25	6	20
Granite Hill	RC25GRH141*	687,219	1,397,725	126	90	-60	126	30	32	2.0	1.01	0.25	51	18	9
Granite Hill	RC25GRH145	687,268	1,397,703	130	90	-60	127	106	107	1.0	2.27	1.60	638	7	35
Granite Hill	RC25GRH146*	687,196	1,397,700	124	90	-60	126	67	68	1.0	1.73	0.20	17	4	13
Granite Hill	RC25GRH149	687,299	1,397,675	127	90	-60	126	89	90	1.0	1.98	1.80	699	9	33
Granite Hill	RC25GRH150	687,231	1,397,675	126	90	-60	132	13	14	1.0	1.59	0.20	29	5	7
Granite Hill	RC25GRH156	687,370	1,397,560	131	90	-60	126	72	73	1.0	2.11	1.40	126	70	24
Granite Hill	RC25GRH166	687,721	1,397,950	140	90	-60	126	63	64	1.0	1.61	1.10	302	4	24
Granite Hill	RC25GRH167	687,791	1,397,900	137	90	-60	126	84	86	2.0	0.86	1.00	370	10	37
Granite Hill	RC25GRH176	687,651	1,397,850	143	90	-60	126	75	76	1.0	1.76	0.90	222	11	16
Granite Hill	RC25GRH183	687,511	1,397,776	136	90	-60	126	113	114	1.0	1.81	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH185	687,371	1,397,775	129	90	-60	120	77	79	2.0	0.98	5.60	179	293	1,099
Granite Hill	RC25GRH189	687,685	1,397,750	145	90	-60	180	39	40	1.0	1.96	2.00	176	43	17
Granite Hill	RC25GRH189	687,685	1,397,750	145	90	-60	180	151	152	1.0	2.34	1.50	377	7	24
Granite Hill	RC25GRH114	687,346	1,397,625	126	90	-55	144	38	40	2.0	1.17	0.70	63	49	33
Granite Hill	RC25GRH115	687,301	1,397,625	125	90	-55	120	74	75	1.0	1.60	1.60	72	29	12
Granite Hill	RC25GRH120	687,858	1,398,003	127	90	-55	84	22	23	1.0	2.10	0.60	131	4	57
Granite Hill	RC25GRH192	687,751	1,398,125	136	90	-60	126	51	52	1.0	1.59	0.90	389	6	20
Granite Hill	RC25GRH192	687,751	1,398,125	136	90	-60	126	98	100	2.0	1.06	0.45	122	5	10

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)
Granite Hill	RC25GRH193	687,713	1,398,125	140	90	-60	126	72	73	1.0	1.83	1.00	247	44	87
Granite Hill	RC25GRH196	687,442	1,398,120	140	90	-60	132	117	118	1.0	2.47	0.40	165	3	25
Granite Hill	RC25GRH198*	687,445	1,398,075	138	90	-56	150	96	97	1.0	2.25	1.30	374	2	19
Granite Hill	RC25GRH199	687,736	1,397,825	142	90	-55	114	45	46	1.0	1.82	0.80	328	6	17
Okvau	RCDD25OKV787	694,284	1,397,075	140	315	-61	279	127	129	2.0	1.20	0.25	29	10	37
Okvau	RCDD25OKV793	694,421	1,397,057	167	315	-67	463	199.8	201	1.2	1.31	0.40	358	163	62

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.