

28 January 2025

Fast Facts

ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 657,045,406
Market Cap: ~A\$2.5 billion
Cash: A\$217.5m (US\$135.2m) (31 Dec 2024)
Bullion: A\$25.5m (US\$15.8m) (31 Dec 2024)

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;
- FY24 production guidance achieved of 114koz gold

Growth

- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia:
 - Okvau Gold Mine reserve expansion;
 - Memot Project (100%) open pit indicated and inferred resource of 19.5MT @ 1.65g/t Au for 1.03Moz
 - 1,428km² 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 maiden open pit measured, indicated and inferred resource of 28.0Mt @ 1.13g/t Au for 1.01Moz
 - ~950km² 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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Emerald Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia

Highlights

Memot Gold Project, Cambodia (EMR 100%)

- **Completion of the Stage 2 - 50,000m resource extensional and infill drill program;**
- **Drill results underpin an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade to 19.5Mt @ 1.65g/t Au for 1.03Moz;**
- **Significant results during the reporting period include:**
 - 14.8m @ 3.94g/t Au from 288.4m including 0.6m @ 58.10g/t Au from 292.4m (DD24MMT303)¹;
 - 1m @ 35.70g/t Au from 264m (RCDD24MMT235)²;
 - 3.2m @ 11.11g/t Au from 120.8m including 0.6m @ 57.60g/t Au from 120.8m (DD24MMT311)¹;
 - 0.8m @ 39.10g/t Au from 15.6m (DD24MMT321)¹;
 - 7m @ 4.34g/t Au from 242m including 0.6m @ 43.40g/t Au from 246.4m (RCDD24MMT237)²;
 - 2.4m @ 11.31g/t Au from 384m including 0.6m @ 42.20g/t Au from 384m (DD24MMT303)¹;
 - 21m @ 1.25g/t Au from 191m (DD24MMT310)¹;
 - 3.2m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151.4m (DD24MMT344)²;
 - 1.8m @ 14.10g/t Au from 299.2m (DD24MMT343)²; and
 - 0.8m @ 31.20g/t Au from 325.6m (DD24MMT315)¹.

Refer to ASX announcement dated 13 December 2024 ¹or Appendix Three ²

Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia (EMR 100%)

- **Underground and open pit extensional drilling continues to deliver significant gold mineralisation at the Okvau Gold Mine;**
- **Significant results during the reporting period include:**
 - 8m @ 5.79g/t Au from 79m (DD24OKV589);
 - 9m @ 5.14g/t Au from 252m (RCDD24OKV645);
 - 21m @ 1.98g/t Au from 60m (RC24OKV682);
 - 21m @ 1.86g/t Au from 81m including (RC24OKV678);
 - 3m @ 11.43g/t Au from 42m (RC24OKV675);
 - 2m @ 16.60g/t Au from 235m (RCDD24OKV583);
 - 1m @ 33.40g/t Au from 87m (RCDD24OKV647); and
 - 5m @ 6.21g/t Au from 322m (RCDD24OKV646).

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

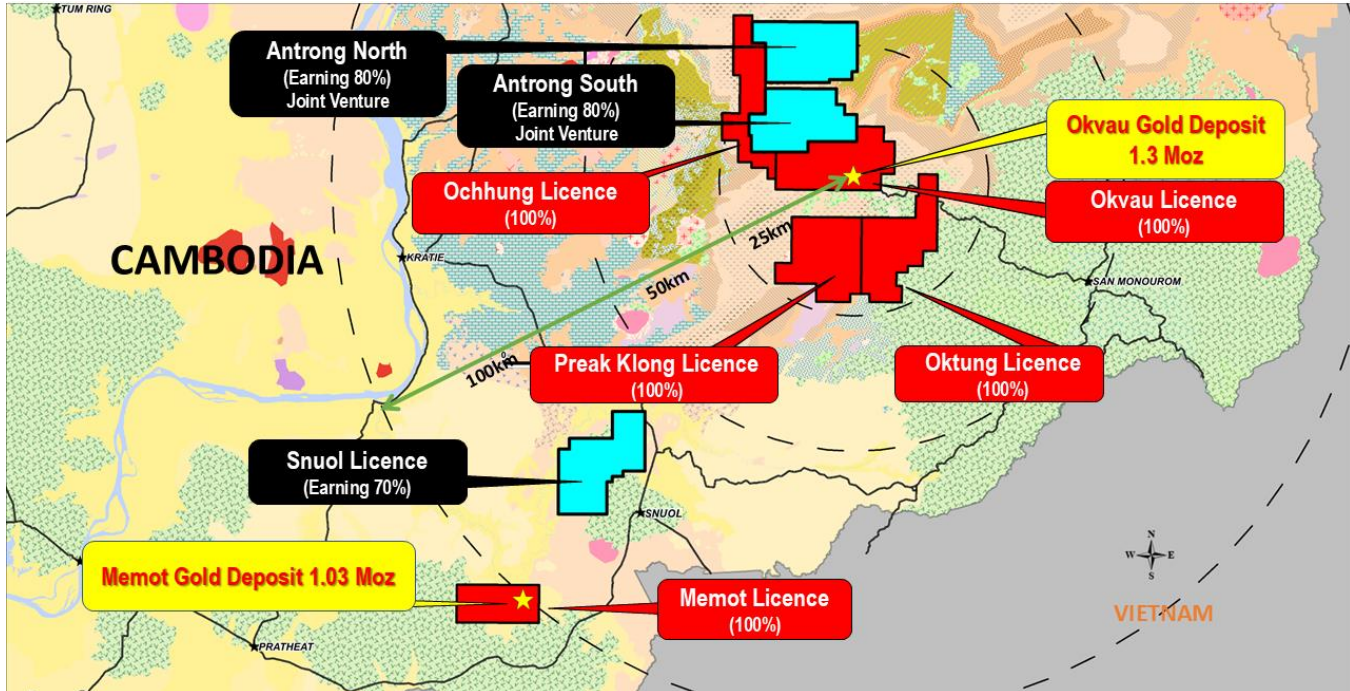
- **Maiden Dingo Range Gold Project Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 28.0Mt @ 1.13g/t Au for 1.01Moz;**
- **The Dingo Range Gold Project MRE includes high grade resources totalling 17.5Mt @ 1.46g/t Au for 820Koz;**
- **Drilling continued across the Boundary-Bungarra Prospects; significant results during the reporting period include:**
 - 1m @ 66.70g/t Au from 56m (RC24FMF060)¹;
 - 7m @ 8.08g/t Au from 25m (RC24NPT142)¹;
 - 19m @ 2.59g/t Au from 75m (RC24NPT132) (EOH)¹;
 - 13m @ 2.45g/t Au from 10m (RCDD24FMF067)¹;
 - 0.5m @ 49.50g/t Au from 114m (RCDD24FMF067)¹; and
 - 5m @ 4.51g/t Au from 67m (RC24FMF070)².
- **Ongoing regional programs continued to deliver with high-grade results from the recently discovered Great Northern prospect including:**
 - 1m @ 28.30g/t Au from 57m (RC24GRN080)²;
 - 0.5m @ 33.80g/t Au from 208m (RCDD24GRN018)²; and
 - 5.36m @ 3.71g/t Au from 217.64m (RCDD24GRN050)¹.

Refer to ASX announcement dated 24 December 2024 ¹or Appendix One ²

Exploration Activities – Cambodian Gold Projects

Emerald's exploration tenements, which comprise of a combination of five (5) 100% owned granted licences, and a further three (3) subject to joint venture agreements (with EMR earning majority ownership), cover a combined area of 1,428km² in Cambodia.

Figure 1 | Cambodian Gold Project | Exploration Licence Areas



Memot Project, Cambodia – (EMR: 100%)

During the Quarter the Company completed its planned +50km Stage 2 extensional and infill resource drill program with results culminating in an upgraded Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 19.5Mt at 1.65 g/t Au with 1,030,000 ounces (at a 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade), (refer ASX announcement dated 13 December 2024).

Following the Memot Resource announcement, Emerald has continued its drilling campaign, targeting mineralisation beyond the defined resource boundaries, both down-dip and along strike (refer Figures 3 and 4). The program also focuses on infilling areas currently classified as Inferred, with the objective of upgrading these to the Indicated category in future Memot Resource updates. During the reporting period, 14,018m of diamond drilling (37 collars) was completed. Drilling completed to date on the Memot Resource totals 92,432m (360 collars), including 56,924m diamond (185 collars), RC 11,330m (113 Collars) and RC 7,610m with diamond tail 16,567m (62 collars). Significant intercepts returned during the reporting period include:

- 14.8m @ 3.94g/t Au from 288.4m including 0.6m @ 58.10g/t Au from 292.4m (DD24MMT303)¹;
- 3.2m @ 11.11g/t Au from 120.8m including 0.6m @ 57.60g/t Au from 120.8m (DD24MMT311)¹;
- 0.8m @ 39.10g/t Au from 15.6m (DD24MMT321)¹;
- 2.4m @ 11.31g/t Au from 384m including 0.6m @ 42.20g/t Au from 384m (DD24MMT303)¹;
- 21m @ 1.25g/t Au from 191m (DD24MMT310)¹;
- 0.8m @ 31.20g/t Au from 325.6m (DD24MMT315)¹;
- 5.2m @ 4.60g/t Au from 152.6m (RCDD24MMT034)¹;
- 0.6m @ 38.00g/t Au from 170.2m (DD24MMT309)¹;
- 9.8m @ 2.24g/t Au from 162.2m (DD24MMT305)¹;
- 0.6m @ 36.20g/t Au from 207.6m (DD24MMT303)¹;
- 3.6m @ 5.61g/t Au from 118.6m (DD24MMT313)¹;
- 1m @ 35.70g/t Au from 264m (RCDD24MMT235)²;
- 7m @ 4.34g/t Au from 242m including 0.6m @ 43.4g/t Au from 246.4m (RCDD24MMT237)²;
- 3.2m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151.4m (DD24MMT344)²; and
- 1.8m @ 14.10g/t Au from 299.2m (DD24MMT343)².

Refer ASX announcement dated 13 December 2024 ¹, Appendix Three ²

Previously announced significant results include:

- **6m @ 348.76g/t Au from 125m including 1m @ 2,090g/t Au from 130m (DD24MMT243)⁶;**
- **9m @ 12.61g/t Au from 193m including 1m @ 64.50g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT256)⁷;**
- **5m @ 15.36g/t Au from 210m including 1m @ 67.4g/t Au from 214m (DD23MMT136)⁴;**
- **4m @ 13.49g/t Au from 63m including 2m @ 26.31g/t Au from 63m (RCDD24MMT158)⁵;**
- **2.5m @ 20.67g/t Au from 134.5m (DD24MMT200)⁶;**
- **31m @ 1.80g/t Au from 239m including 0.7m @ 21.80g/t Au from 257.6m (DD24MMT168)⁶;**
- **0.8m @ 63.30g/t Au from 99m (DD24MMT298)⁷;**
- **1.1m @ 44.30g/t Au from 214m (DD24MMT219)⁷;**
- **15.2m @ 3.11g/t Au from 246.4m including 1m @ 29.9g/t Au from 252m(DD24MMT292)⁷;**
- **2m @ 23.29g/t Au from 131m (DD23MMT090)³;**
- **1m @ 46.00g/t Au from 135m (DD24MMT188)⁶;**
- **7m @ 6.13g/t Au from 277m including 1m @ 40.00g/t Au from 277m (DD24MMT243)⁶;**
- **3m @ 13.95g/t Au from 72m including 1m @ 36.40g/t Au from 73m (RCDD24MMT159)⁵;**
- **2m @ 20.63g/t Au from 21m (RC24MMT197)⁶;**
- **1.5m @ 27.00g/t Au from 206.2m (RCDD24MMT269)⁷;**
- **8.4m @ 4.74g/t Au from 278.8m including 0.6m @ 28.10g/t Au from 278.8m (DD24MMT299)⁷;**
- **1m @ 38.70g/t Au from 280.8m (DD24MMT290)⁷;**
- **1m @ 37.20 g/t Au from 33m (DD21MMT005)¹;**
- **1.1m @ 33.30g/t Au from 288m (RCDD24MMT197)⁷;**
- **1m @ 35.10g/t Au from 131m (DD24MMT279)⁷;**
- **23.8m @ 1.47g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT287)⁷;**
- **1m @ 33.60g/t Au from 162m (DD24MMT192)⁶;**
- **2m @ 16.33g/t Au from 355m (RCDD24MMT151)⁶;**
- **1m @ 32.60g/t Au from 226m (RCDD24MMT172)⁷; and**
- **4m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151m including 1m @ 19.90g/t Au from 154m and 1m @ 12.30g/t Au from 151m (DD22MMT080W)².**

Refer ASX announcements dated 31 January 2022¹, 28 April 2023², 4 July 2023³, 30 October 2023⁴, 19 April 2024⁵, 18 July 2024⁶, and 31 October 2024⁷.

The Memot Deposit is largely hosted in a Cretaceous diorite intrusion emplaced within an upper Triassic metasedimentary host rock package. Gold mineralisation is contained in a set of parallel, north-east dipping veins. The veins are hosted primarily within the diorite intrusion, however, have been observed to extend beyond the diorite contact into the hornfels metasediments. Gold mineralisation is concentrated along a network of parallel, sub horizontal sulphide-rich veins (refer Figure 2). The mineralised veins typically comprise 30cm to 3m wide zones of highly sulphidic material.

The current resource has an interpreted strike of 1,100m, a width of approximately 900m and to a depth of 450m below surface and is open in all directions. These recent drill results are planned to be incorporated into future updates of the Memot Resource and Reserve estimates, with announcements to be made at an appropriate time in alignment with the continued development of the project.

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



Figure 3 | Memot artisanal workings with recent drill collars and significant intersections returned in the reporting period (blue) and previously announced (black)

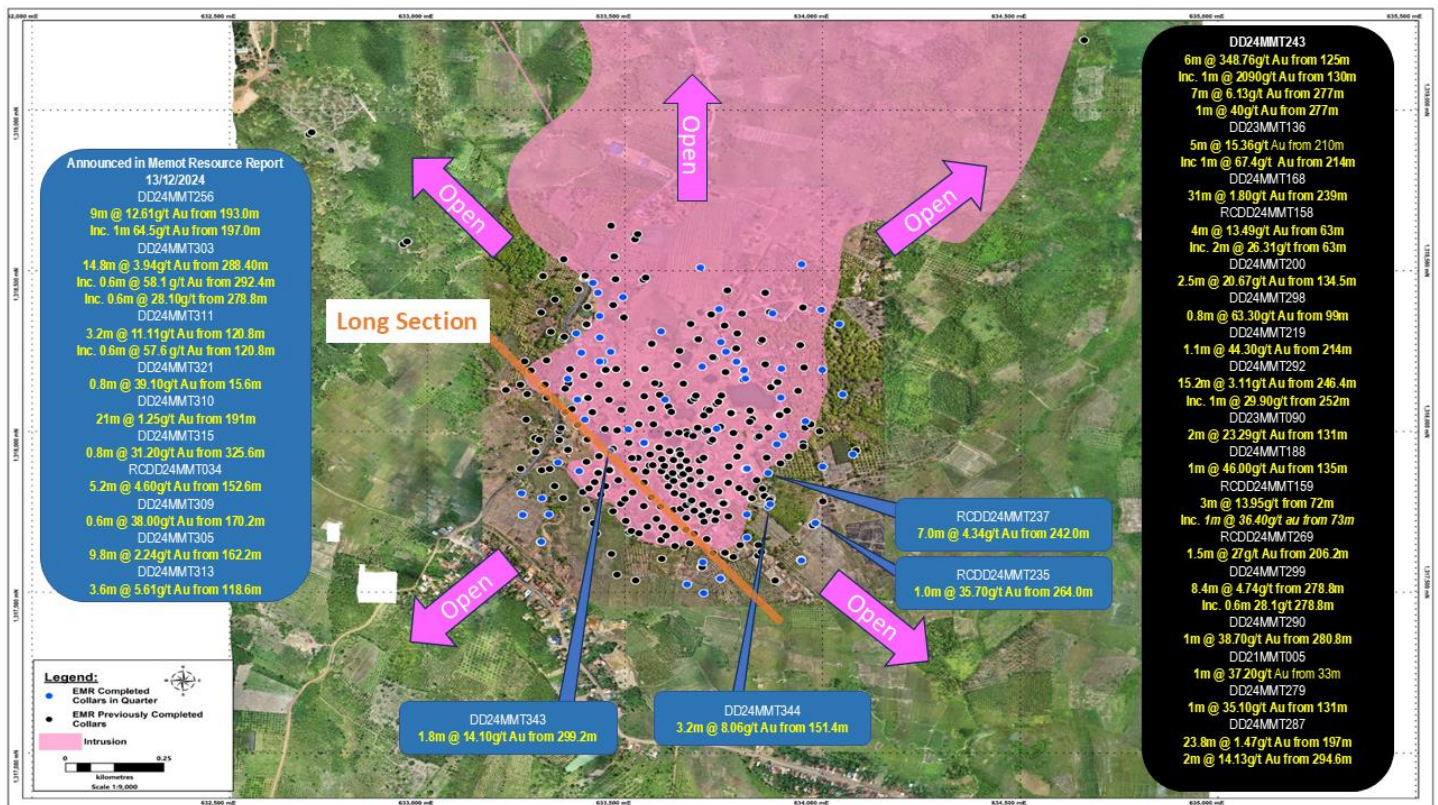
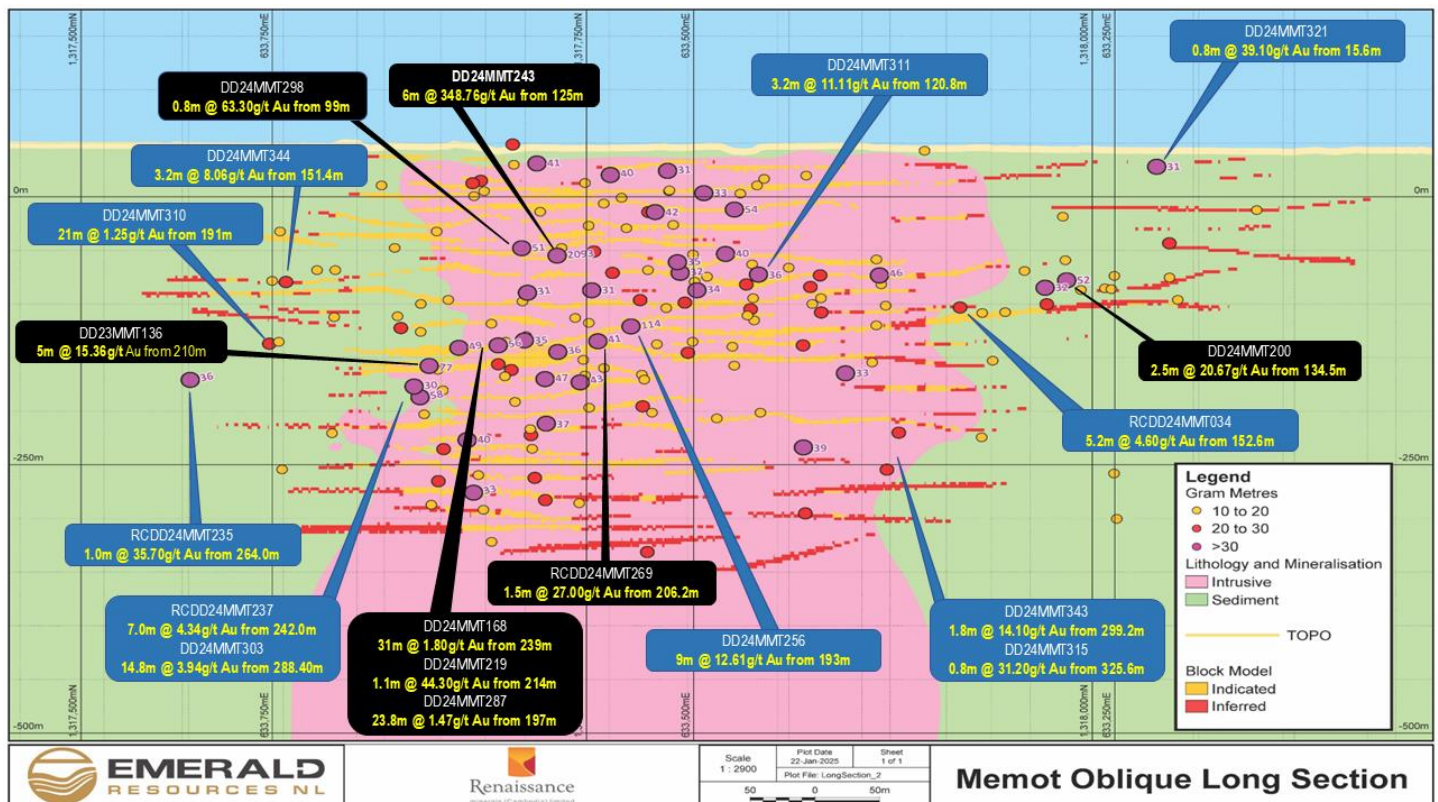


Figure 4 | Long section of the Memot resource with previously announced significant intercepts (black) and significant intercepts from the current reporting period (blue)



Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

During the Quarter, Emerald continued a drill program with the primary focus to infill and extend the current (August 2024) open pit resource and underground resource mineralisation (refer ASX announcement dated 29 August 2024). Drilling targeted mineralisation proximal to the northeastern aspect (Stage 7) of the reserve pit shell, significant results returned to date include:

- **11m @ 8.40g/t Au from 91m (RC24OKV644)¹;**
- **7m @ 6.48g/t Au from 35m (RC24OKV642)¹;**
- **5.1m @ 5.51g/t Au from 71m (RCDD24OKV637)¹;**
- **8m @ 3.02g/t Au from 66m (DD24OKV589)¹;**
- **8m @ 5.79g/t Au from 79m (DD24OKV589)²;**
- **9m @ 5.14g/t Au from 252m (RCDD24OKV645)²;**
- **21m @ 1.98g/t Au from 60m (RC24OKV682)²;**
- **21m @ 1.86g/t Au from 81m (RC24OKV678)²;**
- **3m @ 11.43g/t Au from 42m (RC24OKV675)²;**
- **2m @ 16.60g/t Au from 235m (RCDD24OKV583)²;**
- **1m @ 33.4g/t Au from 87m (RCDD24OKV647)²; and**
- **5m @ 6.21g/t Au from 322m (RCDD24OKV646)².**

Refer ASX announcement dated 30 October 2024¹ and Appendix Three².

During the Quarter, Emerald completed 40 drill collars for 8,339m, 22 of which were RC for 2,532m, 17 of which were 1,930m of RC pre-collar and 3,691m of diamond core tail and 1 of which was 187m of diamond core.

The holes were predominately drilled from the Stage 7 pit floor, approximately 30m below the natural surface. The mineralisation is associated with massive pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite stacked sulphide vein sets hosted in both diorite and hornfels sedimentary lithologies.

The significant intercepts listed above are either outside the existing resource, likely to extend the known mineralisation, or have been intercepted in areas that previous modelling has indicated to be mineralised, enhancing confidence in the existing Okvau Resource (refer Figures 5 and 6).

The Company also commenced a resource infill program to enhance its confidence in the current Okvau Resource and assist with future production planning. Emerald completed 15 drill collars for 1,698m of RC drilling during the Quarter, results returned to date include (refer Appendix Three):

- 5m @ 20.11g/t Au from 4m (RC24OKV654);
- 12m @ 3.22g/t Au from 27m (RC24OKV653);
- 12m @ 2.74g/t Au from 85m (RC24OKV676);
- 5m @ 5.78g/t Au from 111m (RC24OKV654); and
- 14m @ 1.83g/t Au from 14m (RC24OKV654).

All the results outlined above are being incorporated into an Okvau Resource/Reserve estimation update.

Figure 5 | Plan view of significant drill intersections from Okvau Gold Project (recent results are highlighted in blue; black are historical)

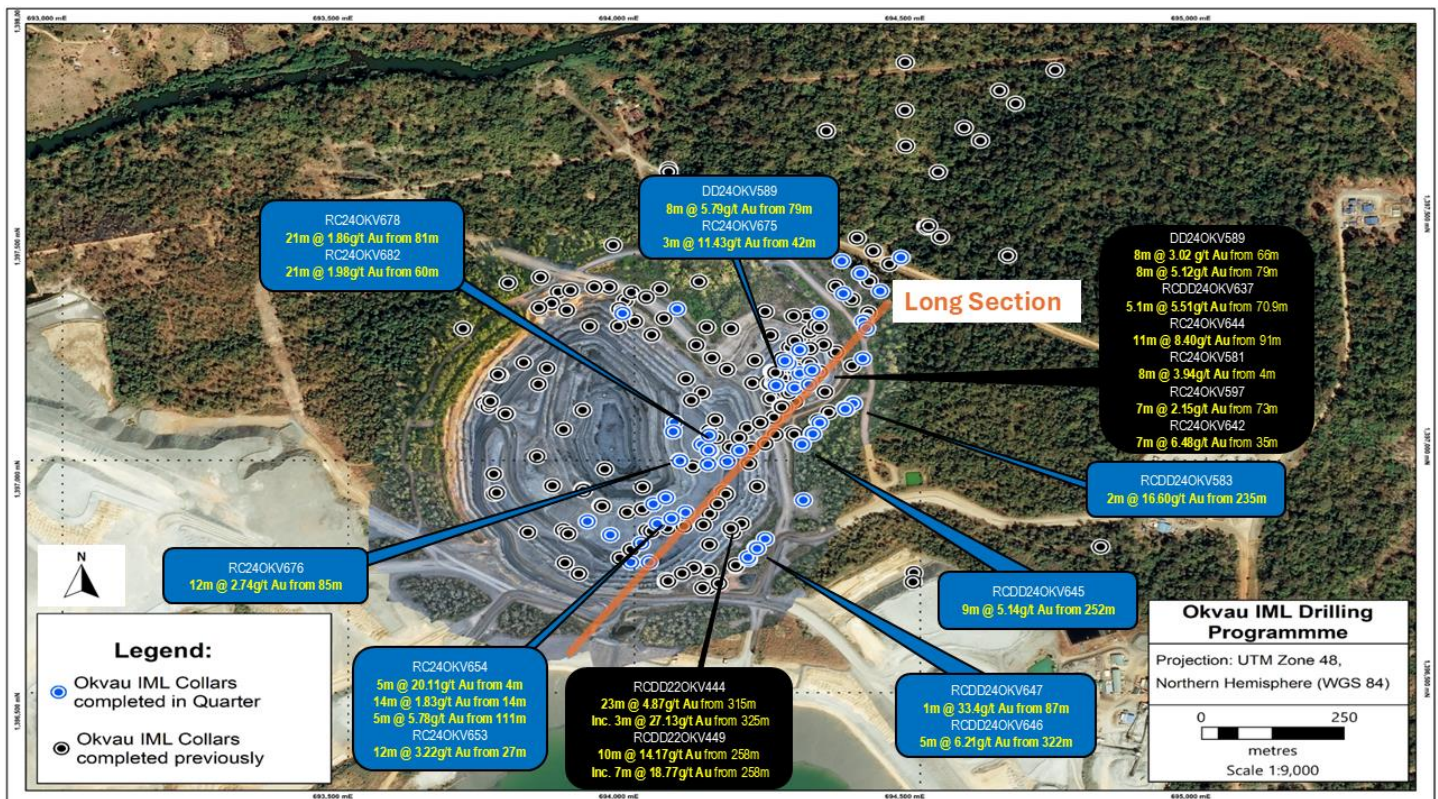
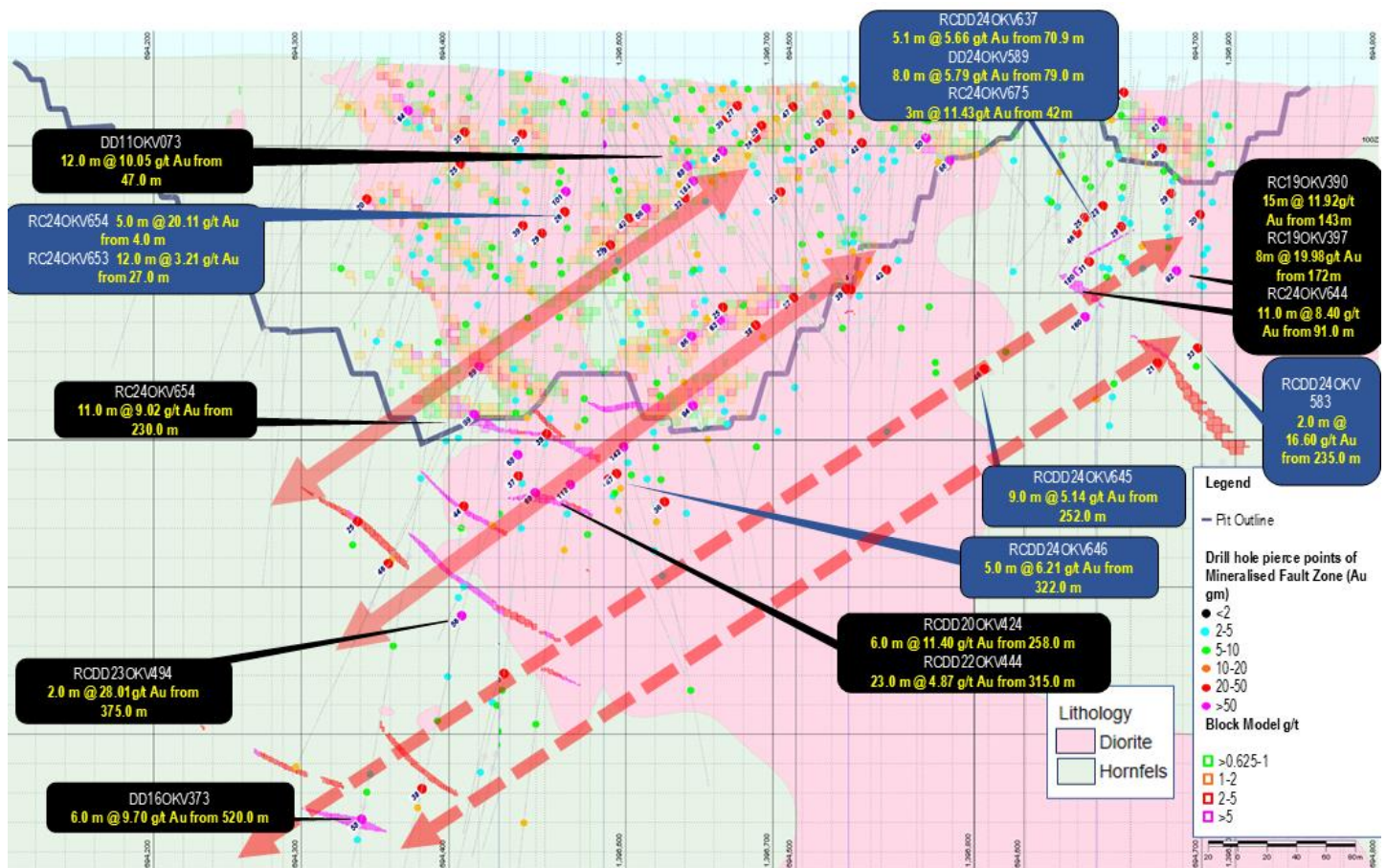


Figure 6 | Oblique Long Section along the Interpreted Eastern Feeder Zone highlighting significant results previously reported (black highlights) and from the current reporting period (blue highlights - refer Appendix Three)



Okvau Gold Project - Near Mine Exploration, (EMR: 100%)

The Company has continued progressing near-mine exploration drill programs with the aim of defining mineral resources to provide supplemental ore feed for the Okvau Gold Mine processing facility. During the Quarter drilling was undertaken on the Prey Sror Lao prospect located 3km North of the Okvau Gold Mine. The ongoing drill program is focused on geophysical and geochemical anomalies as well as known mineralisation from previous drilling activities including Okvau North and the O Rman Prospects. The Company completed 32 RC collars for 3,811m with results returned including (refer Appendix Three):

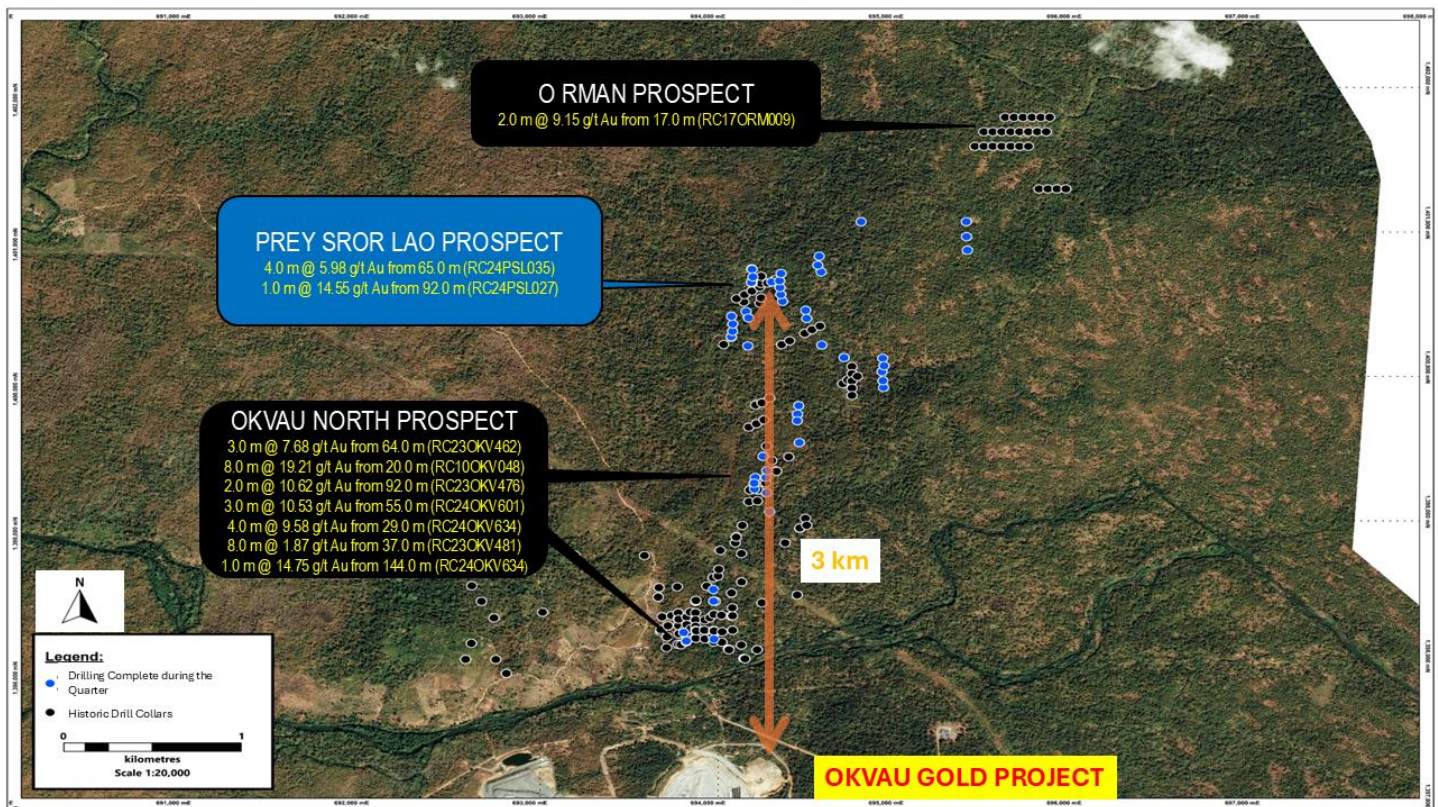
- **4m @ 5.98g/t Au from 65m (RC24PSL035); and**
- **1m @ 14.55g/t Au from 92m (RC24PSL027).**

Further drilling is ongoing to follow up other notable significant intercepts on the Okvau North Prospect (refer Figure 7) such as the following with ~1,500m drill metres of assay results pending:

- **8m @ 19.21g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 49.81 g/t Au from 21m (RC100OKV048)¹;**
- **3m @ 7.68g/t Au from 64m (RC23OKV462)¹;**
- **2m @ 10.63g/t Au from 92m (RC23OKV476)²;**
- **4m @ 9.58g/t Au from 29m (RC24OKV634)³;**
- **3m @ 10.53g/t Au from 55m (RC24OKV601)³; and**
- **1m @ 14.75g/t Au from 144m (RC24OKV634)³.**

(1) refer ASX announcement dated 4 July 2023, (2) refer ASX announcement dated 30 October 2023, (3) refer ASX announcement dated 18 April 2024.

Figure 7 | Completed collars of the current near mine Okvau exploration drill program, plan view. Previously reported significant results (black highlights refer to 30 October 2023) and from the current reporting period (blue highlights - refer Appendix Three).

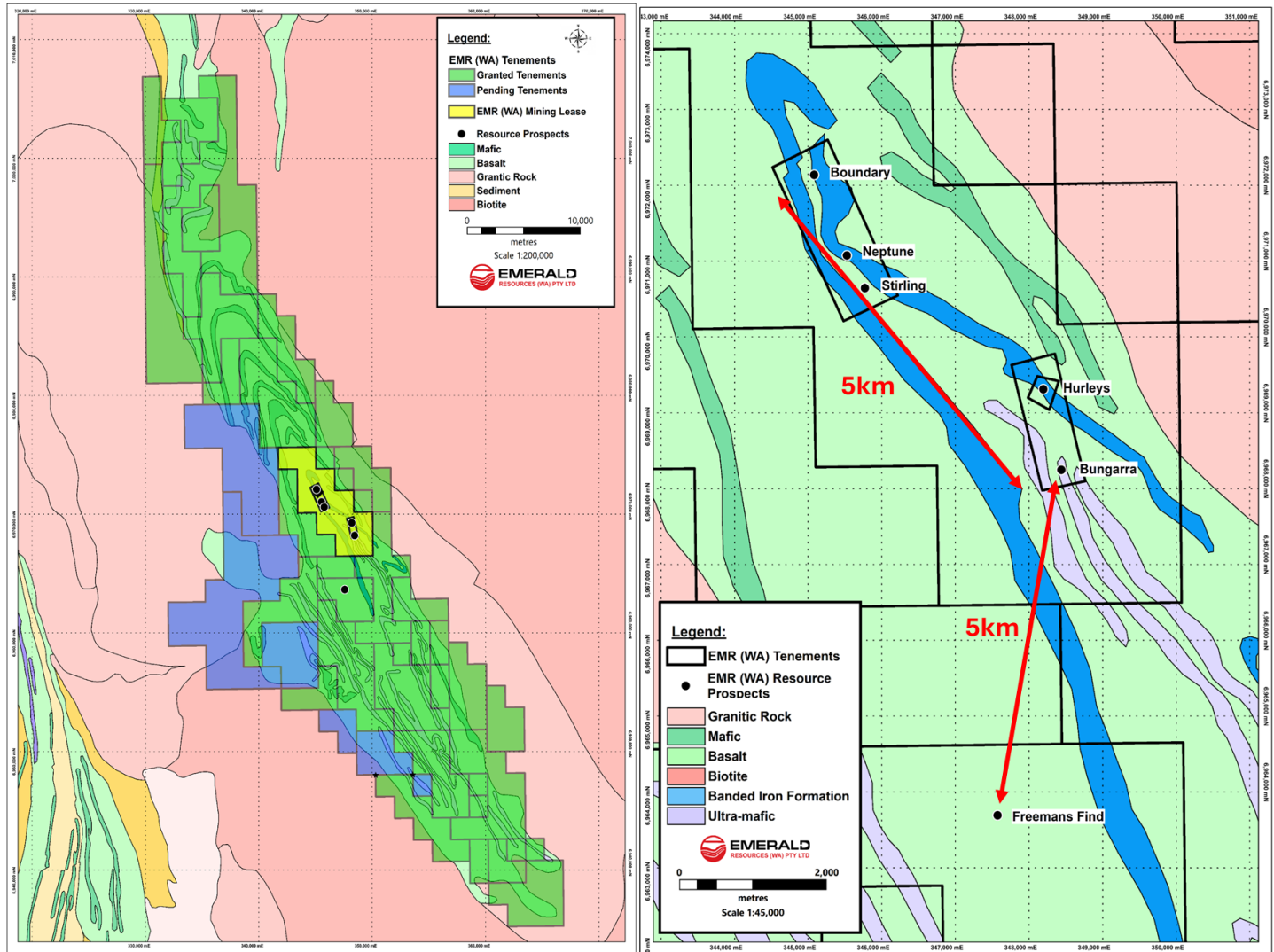


Dingo Range Gold Project, Western Australia (EMR: 100%)

The Dingo Range Gold Project consists of 39 exploration licences (including 7 applications) and 4 mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with ~950km² of tenure (refer Figure 8) and has the potential to host multiple standalone deposits or satellite deposits to supply additional ore to a central milling location. It includes the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurleys and Bungarra gold deposits, included in the Maiden Dingo Range Resource, extending over a 6.4km strike length.

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

Figure 8 | Dingo Range Tenement Map with the prospect locations



Dingo Range Exploration Drill Program

During the Quarter, Emerald announced its Maiden Dingo Range Gold Project Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 28.0Mt @ 1.13g/t Au for 1.01Moz (lower cut-off grade of 0.45g/t Au) including high grade resources of 17.5Mt @ 1.46g/t Au for 820Koz (lower cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au), (refer ASX announcement dated 24 December 2024).

Historic drilling on the Dingo Range belt includes 1,079 drill holes, for a total of 119,008m including 46 diamond holes (7,863m), 1026 RC drill holes (110,713m) and 7 shallow air core collars (432m). The totals include 764 drill holes of 116,697m since Emerald commenced a resource definition and exploration drill programs at the Dingo Range Gold Project in July 2022. Emerald have drilled 509 RC drill holes (80,105m), 38 diamond drill holes (5,183m) 89 RC with diamond tails (RC 12,803m and diamond 12,943m) and 128 shallow air core collars (5,663m). Refer Table 1 for previously announced significant intercepts.

Drilling results to date (current and historical) continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth and along strike. One air core, two RC percussion drill rigs and one diamond drill rig are currently engaged on site, continuing resource and exploration drilling activities and investigating along strike extensions, as well as drilling other regional targets.

During the Quarter, exploration was focussed on further infill and extensional drilling at Great Northern, Neptune, Hurleys and Freeman's Find prospects, completing 363 drill holes, for a total of 24,999m including 129 RC drill holes (14,928m) and 11 RC with diamond tails (RC 736m and diamond 1,239m). In addition, the Company completed 128 shallow air core (AC) drill holes (5,663m), targeting geochemical and geophysical targets on the largely untested, interpreted mineralised corridor between the Boundary-Bungarra Prospects, as well as strike extensions of Great Northern and Freeman's Find.

Table 1 | Previous 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 (BDR0058)¹;
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDR0035)¹;
- 53m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17) (EOH)¹;
- 47m @ 3.42g/t Au from 93m (BDR00025)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 (BDR0060)¹;
- 40m @ 3.17g/t Au from 55m (BDR00022)¹;
- 27m @ 4.53g/t Au from 62m (BDR0014)¹;
- 9m @ 13.55g/t Au from 42m (WDDH1)¹;
- 30m @ 3.82g/t Au from 179m (BDR00043)¹;
- 9m @ 12.55g/t Au from 42m (WRC23)¹;
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (BDR00094)¹;
- 23m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73m (BDR0061)¹;
- 24m @ 3.88g/t Au from 20m (DRP176) (EOH)¹;
- 49m @ 1.89g/t Au from 74m (BDR00061)¹;
- 45m @ 2.01g/t Au from 62m (BDR00010)¹;
- 3.3m @ 111.79g/t Au from 214.7m (DDRE-BDR0017)²;
- 27.0m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153.0m (DDRE-BDR0035)²;
- 8.0m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38.0m (DDRE-BDR0060)²;
- 27.0m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62.0m (DDRE-BDR0094)²;
- 23.0m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73.0m (DDRE-BDR0061)²;
- 3.0m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283.0m (DDRE-BDR0035)²;
- 34.0m @ 2.21g/t Au from 127.0m (DDRE-BDR0002)²;
- 9.0m @ 4.40g/t Au from 248.0m (DDRE-BDR0035)²;
- 10.0m @ 4.44g/t Au from 140.0m (DDRE-BDR0036)²;
- 3.0m @ 10.59g/t Au from 346.0m (DDRE-BDR0035)².

Neptune

- 26m @ 6.95g/t Au from 40m (NPRD0039)¹;
- 16m @ 10.10g/t Au from 63m (NPRD0026)¹;
- 25m @ 5.24g/t Au from 0m (NPGC0053)¹;
- 17m @ 7.44g/t Au from 29m (NPRD0007)¹;
- 33m @ 3.82g/t Au from 37m (NPMD1019)¹;
- 40m @ 2.98g/t Au from 14m (NPGC0025)¹;
- 22m @ 4.87g/t Au from 17m (NPRD0056)¹;
- 15m @ 6.60g/t Au from 67m (NPMD1007)¹;
- 3m @ 29.85g/t Au from 45m (NPMD1026)¹;
- 6m @ 14.24g/t Au from 37m (NPGC0018)¹;
- 9m @ 9.44g/t Au from 82m (NPRD0078)¹;
- 9m @ 9.36g/t Au from 7m (NPGC0045)¹;
- 9.0m @ 7.35g/t Au from 59.0m (RCDD22NPT027)²;
- 12.0m @ 4.94g/t Au from 62.0m (RC22NPT003)²;
- 14.0m @ 2.37g/t Au from 115.0m (RC22NPT020)²;
- 15.0m @ 2.48g/t Au from 108.0m (RC22NPT004)²;
- 28.0m @ 1.11g/t Au from 96.0m (RC22NPT018)²;
- 32.0m @ 0.92g/t Au from 92.0m (RC22NPT006)²;
- 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.

Boundary

- 7.0m @ 4.64g/t Au from 390.0m (DDRE-BDR0035)²;
- 24.0m @ 1.30g/t Au from 124.0m (DDRE-BDR0035)²;
- 3.0m @ 10.33g/t Au from 20.0m (DDRE-BDR0060)²;
- 11.0m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208.0m (RC24BDY146)²;
- 15.0m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291.0m (RCDD23BDY022)²;
- 16.6m @ 5.27g/t Au from 202.0m (RCDD23BDY102)²;
- 20.0m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244.0m (RC23BDY081)²;
- 24.0m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64.0m (RC23BDY069)²;
- 38.0m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56.0m (RC22BDY009)²;
- 3.0m @ 19.09g/t Au from 121.0m (RC23BDY121)²;
- 43.0m @ 1.17g/t Au from 253.0m (RC23BDY065)²;
- 7.1m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329.0m (RCDD22BDY001)²;
- 6.0m @ 7.96g/t Au from 259.0m (RC23BDY121)²;
- 6.0m @ 8.01g/t Au from 356.0m (RCDD24BDY193)²;
- 4.0m @ 11.72g/t Au from 162.0m (RC23BDY100)²;
- 4.0m @ 11.42g/t Au from 92.0m (RC24BDY146)²;
- 8.9m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.1m (RCDD23BDY059)²;
- 18.0m @ 2.43g/t Au from 271.0m (RC23BDY108)²;
- 2.0m @ 19.55g/t Au from 22.0m (RCDD24BDY201)²;
- 5.0m @ 7.32g/t Au from 203.0m (DD24BDY170)²;
- 7.0m @ 4.94g/t Au from 57.0m (RC23BDY103)²;
- 10.0m @ 3.37g/t Au from 202.0m (RC23BDY121)²;
- 4.0m @ 9.21g/t Au from 84.0m (RC23BDY121)²;
- 13.0m @ 2.53g/t Au from 76.0m (RCDD22BDY001)²;
- 5.0m @ 6.33g/t Au from 100.0m (RC22BDY016)²;
- 8.0m @ 3.94g/t Au from 78.0m (RC23BDY077)²;
- 30.0m @ 1.01g/t Au from 238.0m (RC23BDY064)²;
- 4.0m @ 7.54g/t Au from 231.0m (RC23BDY100)².

Bungarra

- 14m @ 31.46g/t Au from 33m (LAVRD0126)¹;
- 19m @ 13.41g/t Au from 32m (DRP495)¹;
- 17m @ 13.28g/t Au from 49m (LAVRD0132)¹;
- 3m @ 67.37g/t Au from 30m (BFRC15)¹;
- 5m @ 39.41g/t Au from 31m (LAVRD0133)¹;
- 9m @ 17.02g/t Au from 33m (BFRC13)¹;
- 6m @ 23.26g/t Au from 89m (LAVRD0054)¹;
- 9m @ 15.45g/t Au from 39m (LAVRD0142)¹;
- 14m @ 9.74g/t Au from 30m (LAVGW0003)¹;
- 9m @ 14.58g/t Au from 75m (LAVRD0054)¹;
- 6m @ 19.28g/t Au from 53m (LAVRD0135)¹;
- 8m @ 12.38g/t Au from 48m (LAVRD0054)¹;
- 6m @ 16.16g/t Au from 59m (LAVRD0156)¹;
- 4m @ 23.78g/t Au from 49m (LAVGW0002)¹;
- 4.0m @ 22.77g/t Au from 67.0m (RC24BGA034)².

Freeman's Find

- 5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m (RC24FMF001)²;
- 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001)²;
- 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m (RC24FMF009)²;
- 1m @ 49.9g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)²;
- 1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)².

Hurleys

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

1 Historical Data

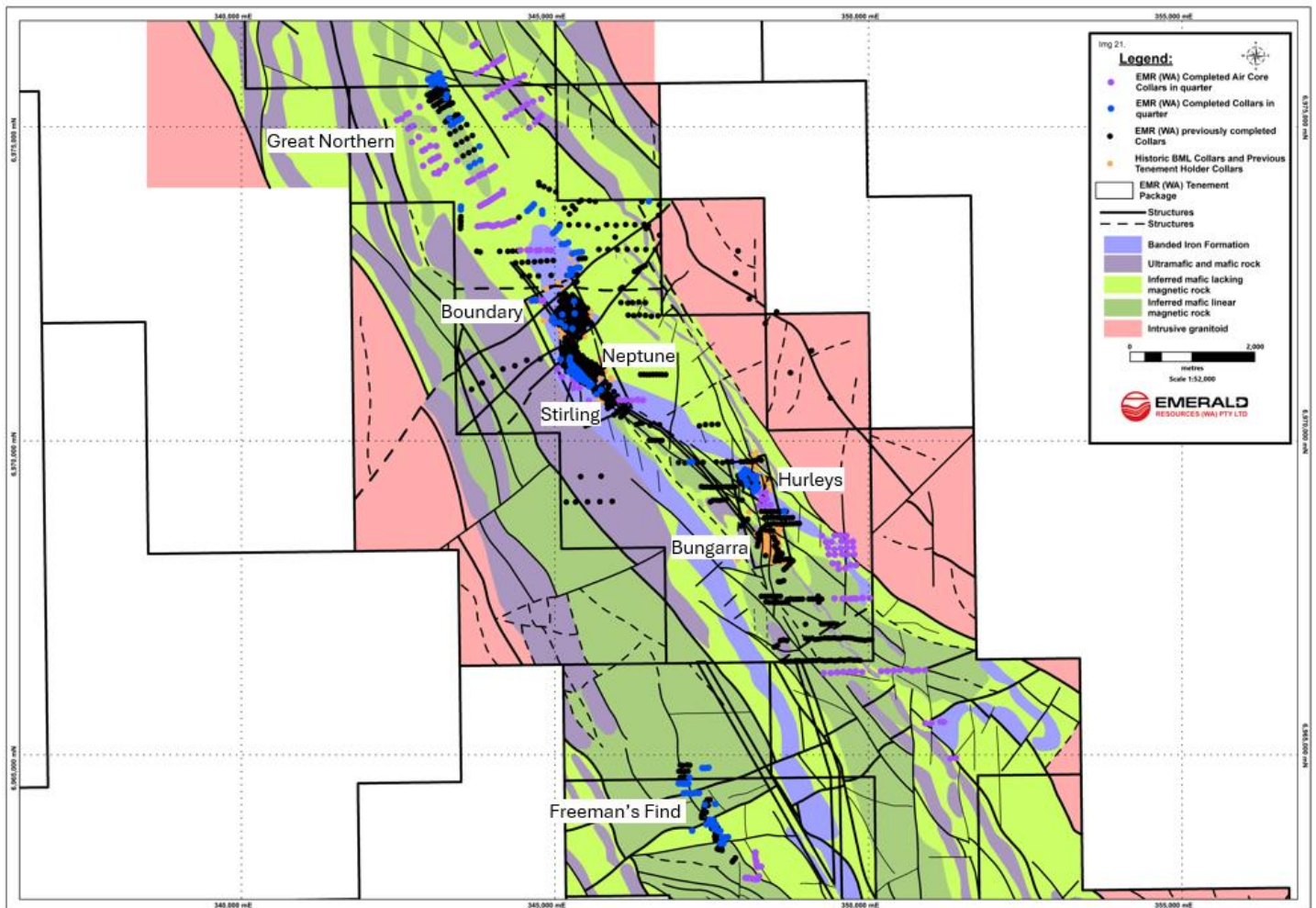
2 Drilling completed by Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd

Stirling

- 26m @ 5.83g/t Au from 33m (STRD0016)¹;
- 38m @ 2.62 g/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 @ 1.87 g/t Au from 40.0 m (RC23STI022)²;
- 19.0m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 72.0 m (RC23STI012)².

Refer ASX announcements dated 30 October 2024, 29 July 2024, 18 April 2024, 24 January 2024, 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 28 April 2023, 31 January 2023, 7 October 2022, 5 July 2022.

Figure 9 | Current drilling completed on mining lease tenement (Plan view)



Recently returned results from programs continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth and along strike on the Boundary-Bungarra and Freeman's Find resources and the Great Northern prospect (located 3km northwest of Boundary) (refer Figures 9 to 12). These results include:

- **1m @ 66.70g/t Au from 56m (RC24FMF060)¹;**
- **7m @ 8.08g/t Au from 25m (RC24NPT142)¹;**
- **19m @ 2.59g/t Au from 75m (RC24NPT132) (EOH)¹;**
- **13m @ 2.45g/t Au from 10m (RCDD24FMF067)¹;**
- **1m @ 28.30g/t Au from 57m (RC24GRN080)²;**
- **0.5m @ 49.50g/t Au from 114m (RCDD24FMF067)¹;**
- **22m @ 1.03g/t Au from 105m (RC24NPT126)¹;**
- **5m @ 4.51g/t Au from 67m (RC24FMF070)²;**
- **1m @ 21.00g/t Au from 8m (RC24HUR077)¹;**
- **5.36m @ 3.71g/t Au from 217.64m (RCDD24GRN050)¹;**
- **14m @ 1.40g/t Au from 104m (RC24FMF065)^{1*};**
- **0.5m @ 33.80g/t Au from 208m (RCDD24GRN018)²;**
- **1m @ 13.80g/t Au from 101m (RCDD24GRN070)²; and**
- **8m @ 1.23g/t Au from 43m (RC24NPT152)².**

Refer ASX announcement dated 24 December 2024¹ and Appendix One².

During the Quarter drilling on the Great Northern and Freeman's Find prospects focused on closer spaced 25 and 50 x 100m spacing RC and some diamond drilling to confirm the orientation and widths of the mineralisation (refer Figures 10, 11 and 12).

On both prospects, the mineralisation is associated with multiple, stacked, sheared quartz vein sets located proximal to a granodiorite intrusion into mafics.

Further drilling is planned for Great Northern to continue to infill and extend the interpreted 1km strike of mineralisation, which is untested to the North and South, along with some further reconnaissance drilling on the 3kms of strike between Great Northern and Boundary (refer Figure 10).

Infill drilling of the current Inferred Resource at Freeman's Find will continue into the next quarter, as well as drill testing extensions both down dip and along strike.

Recent drilling results have further delineated high-grade mineralised structures beyond the current resource estimates. These results are planned to be incorporated into future updates of the Dingo Range Resource and Reserve estimates, with announcements to be made in alignment that complements the continued development of the project.

The mineralisation on all Dingo Range prospects remains open at depth and along strike throughout a significant portion of the prospects (refer Figures 12,13 and 14).

Figure 10 | Great Northern, Boundary, Stirling and Neptune Prospects Drill collars with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and previously announced in black (Plan view)

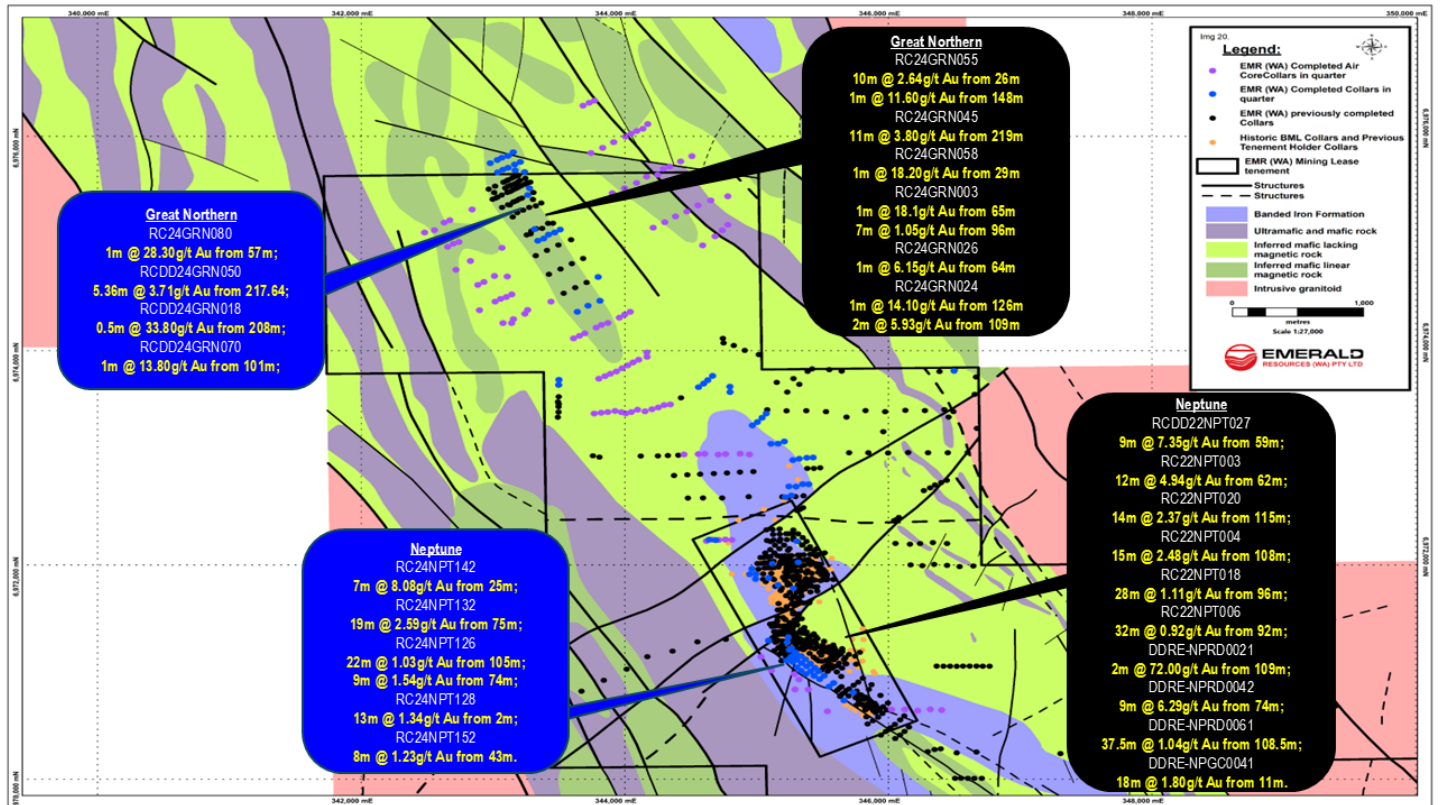


Figure 11 | Freeman's Find Prospect Drill collars with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and previously announced in black (Plan view)

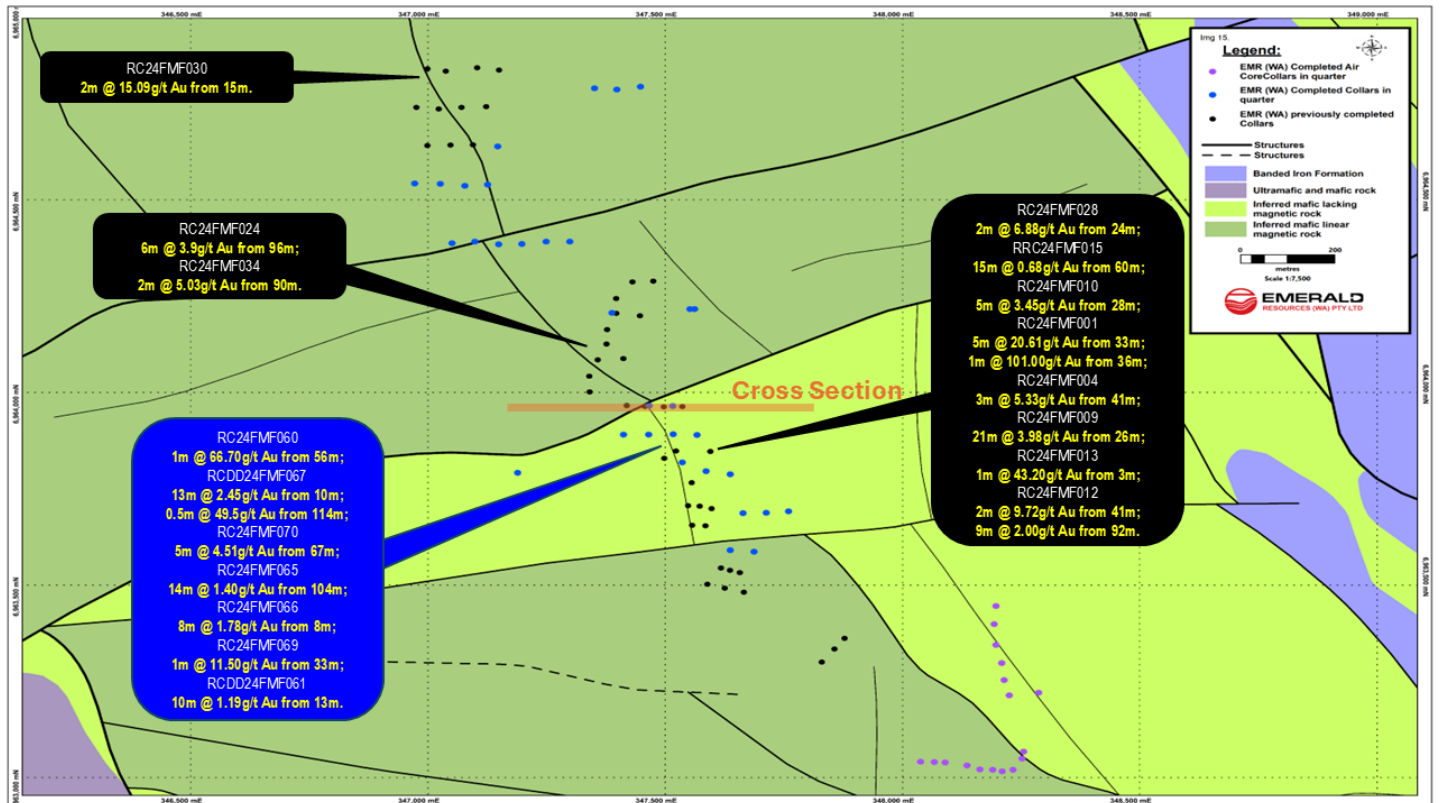


Figure 12 | Freeman's Find Cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer ASX announcement dated 24 December 2024 and Appendix One) and previously announced in black. Red shaded areas are the interpreted orientation of the gold mineralisation.

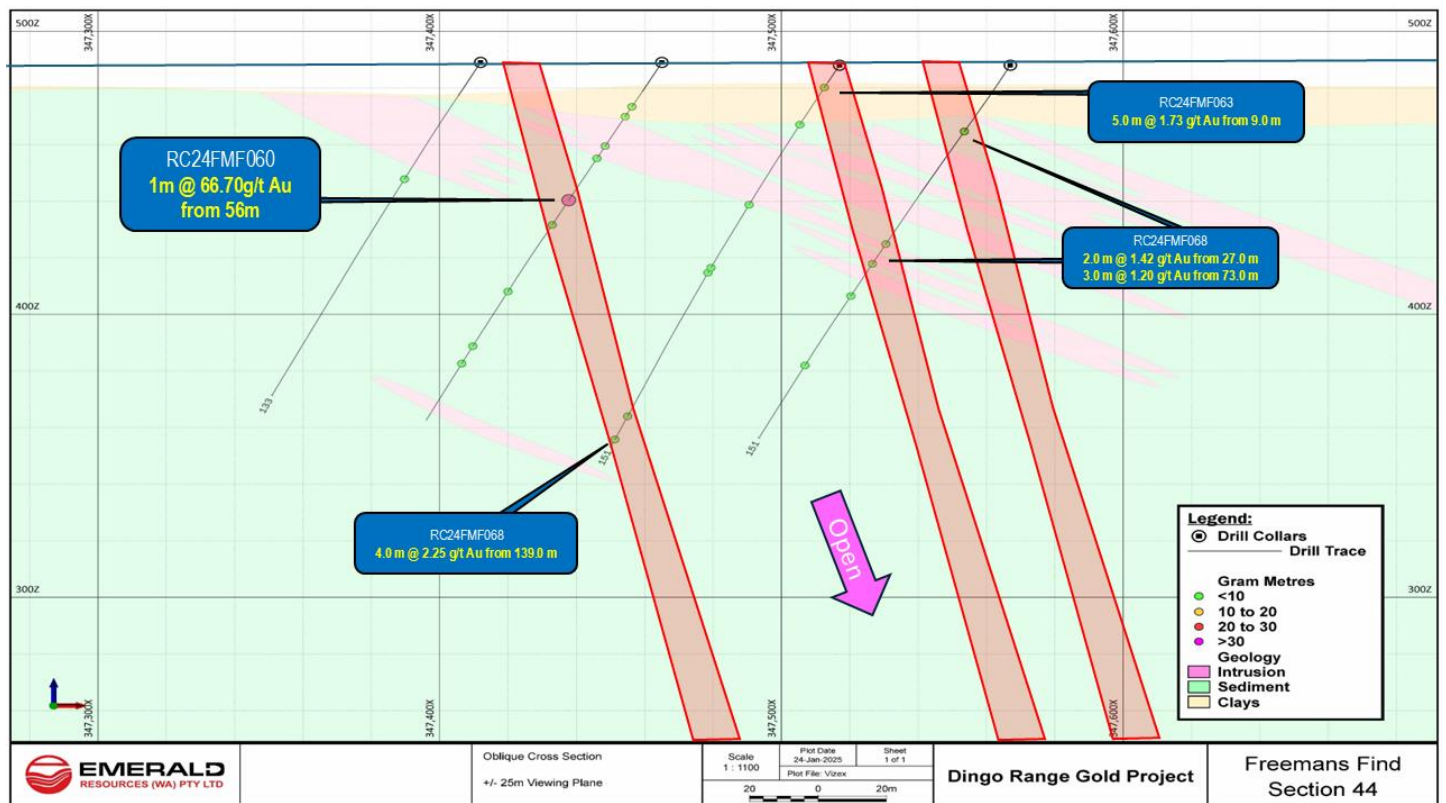


Figure 13 | Boundary, Neptune and Stirling gram metre plot (oblique long section)

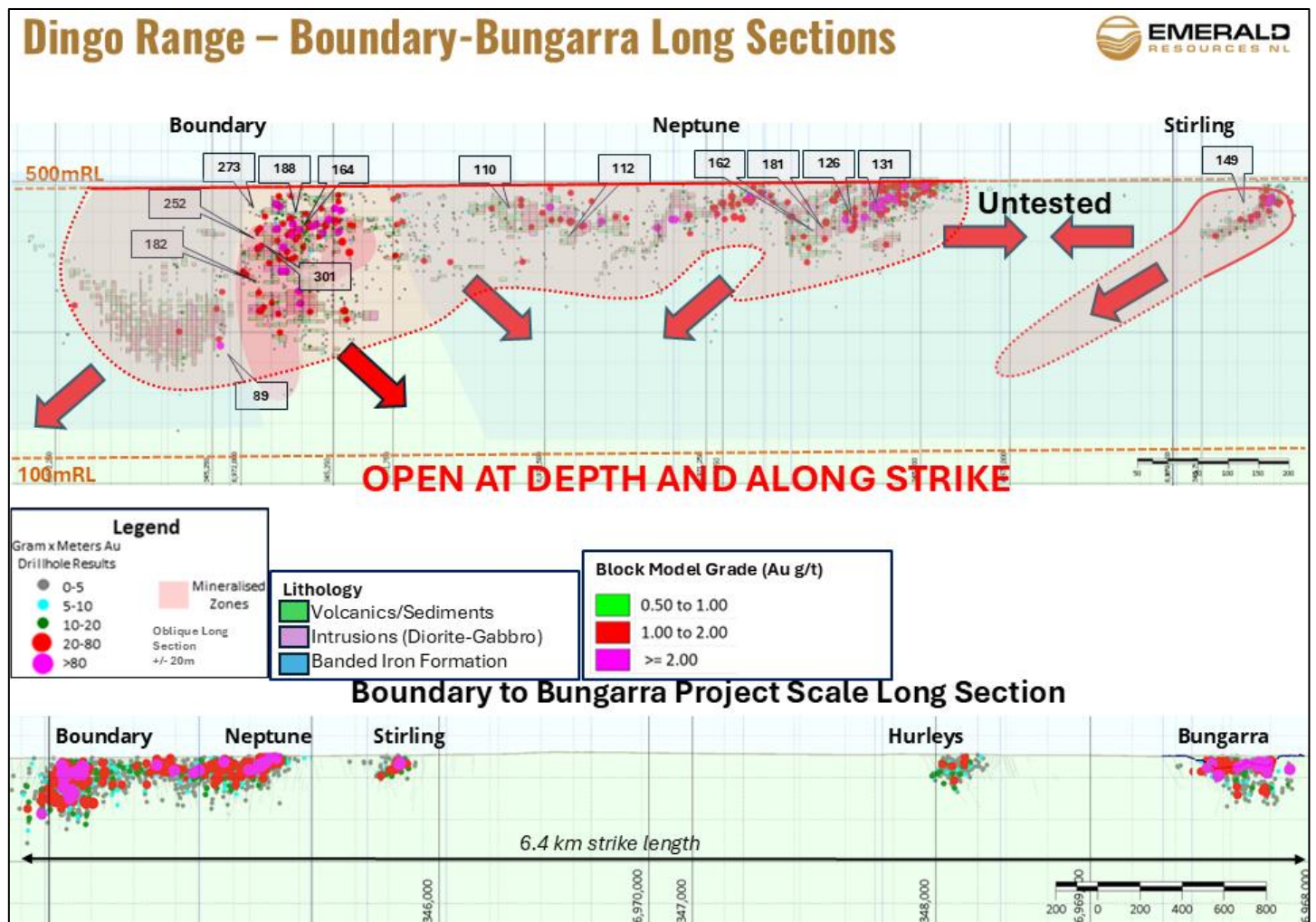
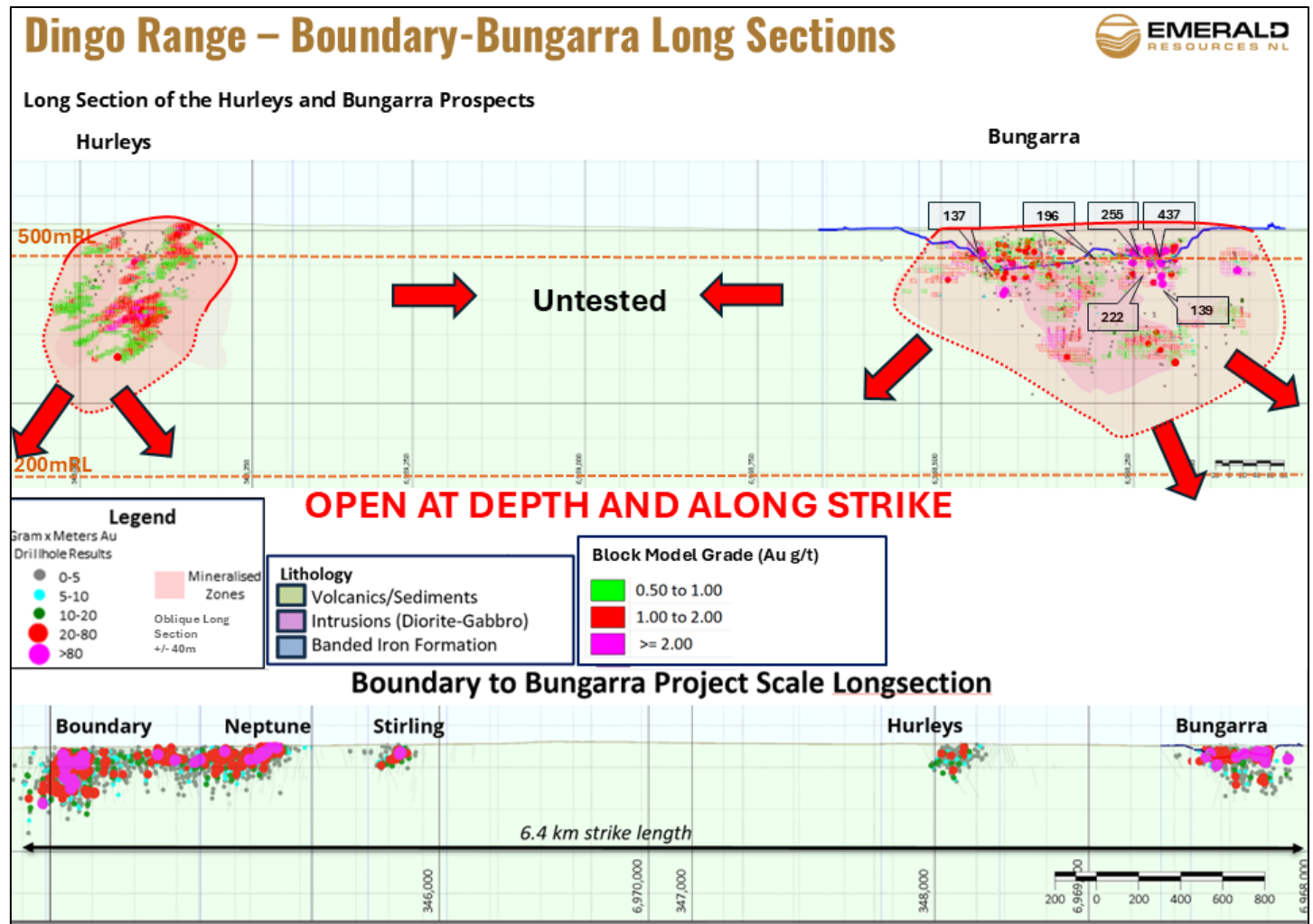


Figure 14 | Hurleys and Bungarra-Boundary, Stirling and Neptune gram metre plot (oblique long section)



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 Mine, Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now poured ~380koz 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 1,428km².

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia with its highly prospective Western Australian gold project, the Dingo Range Gold Project which covers ~950km² 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 and more recently the Okvau Gold Mine in Cambodia.

Table 2 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate (refer to ASX announcement dated 29 August 2024)

Resource Type	Cut Off Au g/t	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
		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	3.52	0.84	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.52	0.84	95
Open Pit	0.625	-	-	-	6.83	2.08	457	0.05	1.59	3	6.88	2.08	460
Underground	3.0	-	-	-	1.00	6.00	192	1.13	6.00	218	2.13	6.00	410
Total		3.52	0.84	95	7.83	2.58	649	1.18	5.8	221	12.53	2.40	965

*tonnage is rounded to the nearest 10,000t, grade is rounded to the second decimal point and ounces are rounded to the nearest 1,000oz

Table 3 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate (refer to ASX announcement dated 29 August 2024)

Okvau Gold Mine - March 2024 Reserve Estimate with Cut off Grade of 0.625 g/t Au			
Resources	Tonnage	Grade	Contained
Type	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)
Proven	3.52	0.84	95
Probable	6.77	2.08	453
Total	10.29	1.66	548

*tonnage is rounded to the nearest 10,000t, grade is rounded to the second decimal point and ounces are rounded to the nearest 1,000oz

Table 4 | Memot Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimate (refer to ASX announcement dated 13 December 2024)

Memot Gold Project Resource Estimate													
Au Lower Cut off	Measured Resources*			Indicated Resources*			Inferred Resources*			Total Resources			
	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	
0.7	-	-	-	12.6	1.72	700	6.9	1.52	330	19.5	1.65	1,030	

*tonnage is rounded to the nearest 100Kt, grade is rounded to the second decimal point and ounces are rounded to the nearest 10,000oz

Table 5 | Dingo Range Gold Project Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimate (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 December 2024)

Resource Type	Cut Off Au g/t	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
		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)
Open Pit	0.60	0.2	0.90	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.90	10
Stockpiles													
Dingo Range Gold Deposits	0.45	-	-	-	15.3	1.13	560	12.4	1.12	450	27.7	1.13	1,010
Total		0.2	0.90	6	15.3	1.13	560	12.4	1.12	450	28.0	1.13	1,010

*tonnage is rounded to the nearest 100,000t, grade is rounded to the second decimal point and ounces are rounded to the nearest 10,000oz. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

Forward Looking Statement

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

Competent Persons Statements

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

Mr King has reviewed the contents of this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

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

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

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

- Quarterly Activities Report dated 28 April 2017;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 26 July 2017;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 29 January 2021;
- Exploration Results Continue to Demonstrate Strong Potential dated 29 July 2022;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Okvau and Bullseye dated 7 October 2022
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Bullseye and Memot dated 31 January 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 28 April 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 4 July 2023;
- Okvau Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update dated 31 August 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 30 October 2023;
- Maiden Memot Gold Project Resource Statement dated 21 December 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 24 January 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 18 April 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 29 July 2024;
- EMR Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 30 October 2024;
- Quarterly Report dated 31 October 2024;
- Memot Gold Project Resource Increases by 120% to 1.03Moz dated 13 December 2024; and
- Maiden Gold Resource of 1.01Moz at Dingo Range Gold Project dated 24 December 2024.

Appendix One | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Great Northern, Freeman's Find, Hurleys or Neptune 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
Great Northern	RC24GRN080	343,340	6,975,024	488	243	-61	85	57	58	1.0	28.30
Freeman's Find	RC24FMF070	347,637	6,963,590	487	273	-60	150	67	72	5.0	4.51
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN018	343,264	6,975,451	487	245	-61	352	208	208.5	0.5	33.80
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN070	343,167	6,975,680	489	244	-60	252	101	102	1.0	13.80
Neptune	RC24NPT152	345,435	6,970,963	503	225	-61	110	43	51	8.0	1.23
Great Northern	RC24GRN081	343,385	6,975,045	488	242	-60	85	50	60	10.0	0.80
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN018	343,264	6,975,451	487	245	-61	352	264.09	274	9.9	0.82
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN070	343,167	6,975,680	489	244	-60	252	68	77	9.0	0.91
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN070	343,167	6,975,680	489	244	-60	252	200	202	2.0	2.48
Hurleys	RC24HUR089	348,164	6,969,399	511	39	-61	114	14	15	1.0	4.19
Boundary	RCDD24BDY234	345,278	6,971,781	495	0	0	150	59	62	3.0	1.24
Neptune	RC24NPT147	345,306	6,971,041	502	224	-60	120	104	106	2.0	2.20
Neptune	RC24NPT149	345,379	6,971,053	502	221	-61	120	85	88	3.0	1.34
Neptune	RC24NPT149	345,379	6,971,053	502	221	-61	120	118	120	2.0	1.82
Great Northern	RC24GRN076	343,113	6,975,704	489	239	-68	84	62	68	6.0	0.57
Great Northern	RC24GRN080	343,340	6,975,024	488	243	-61	85	71	73	2.0	1.30
Hurleys	RC24HUR089	348,164	6,969,399	511	39	-61	114	0	1	1.0	2.53
Freeman's Find	RCDD24FMF069	347,516	6,963,964	489	274	-61	244	65	68	3.0	1.12
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN018	343,264	6,975,451	487	245	-61	352	239	243.31	4.3	0.73
Boundary	RC24BDY237	344,639	6,972,235	492	269	-61	80	77	78	1.0	2.06
Freeman's Find	RC24FMF070	347,637	6,963,590	487	273	-60	150	20	24	4.0	0.54
Freeman's Find	RC24FMF070	347,637	6,963,590	487	273	-60	150	50	51	1.0	2.35
Freeman's Find	RC24FMF071	347,713	6,963,687	487	273	-60	180	118	119	1.0	1.64
Great Northern	RC24GRN080	343,340	6,975,024	488	243	-61	85	83	84	1.0	1.56
Hurleys	RC24HUR089	348,164	6,969,399	511	39	-61	114	57	58	1.0	1.51
Freeman's Find	RCDD24FMF069	347,516	6,963,964	489	274	-61	244	73	74	1.0	1.66
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN018	343,264	6,975,451	487	245	-61	352	315	316	1.0	1.95
Neptune	RC24NPT147	345,306	6,971,041	502	224	-60	120	94	95	1.0	1.63
Neptune	RC24NPT149	345,379	6,971,053	502	221	-61	120	74	75	1.0	2.02
Neptune	RC24NPT150	345,407	6,971,079	501	222	-61	150	31	34	3.0	0.70
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF073	347,687	6,963,586	487	275	-60	210	64	66	2.0	0.92
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF073	347,687	6,963,586	487	275	-60	210	108	111	3.0	0.76
Great Northern	RCDD24GRN070	343,167	6,975,680	489	244	-60	252	140	141	1.0	1.73

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from Recent Drilling at Great Northern, Freeman's Find, Hurleys or Neptune Prospects.

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in the precollar. 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. 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 5 3/8 hole were used to drill the RC holes. A UDR1000 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill sample recovery averaged better than 99%.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralization 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 samples were put through a fixed cone splitter at 1m intervals with the sample reduced to between a 2kg to 5kg sample. 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Collars drilled prior to 20 December 2023 have been picked up using Trimble RTK DGPS by Insight UAS authorised surveyors. Drillholes drilled after 4 July 2024 have been picked up using a hand GPS. These collars will continue to be picked up using DGPS in future survey campaigns. It is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up relevant collars prior to any resource calculation. All drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~5m intervals for the drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples were sampled as single 1m 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. If the composite returns an anomalous value, the individual 1m samples (collected and stored at the time of drilling) are submitted for analysis. Soil sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (Bureau Veritas Canning Vale, Australia). Gold and multi-element assays are conducted at Bureau Veritas Canning Vale laboratory, utilising a 40-gram subsample of 90% passing 75µm pulped sample digested by Aqua Regia and analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-AES.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 employee, Keith King completed his most recent lab audit of both the SGS Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie laboratories in September 2023. Keith King regularly attends the Dingo Range Gold Project and inspects all drilling and sampling practices taking place.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from Recent Drilling at Great Northern, Freeman's Find, Hurleys or Neptune Prospects.

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 300m 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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		hard saprock and fresh rock are encountered in more shallow horizons.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of significant drilling results are shown in Appendix One.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high-grade top cuts have been applied. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix One.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.

Appendix Three | New Significant Intercepts – Okvau Gold Mine Resource infill, Okvau Near Mine exploration (Prey Sror Lao and Samnang prospects) or Memot Resource infill or extensional drilling (Note: Blank Assay values for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn indicate multielement assay results are pending). >2 gram metre Au or anomalous Ag, Cu, Pb or Zn values

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Memot	RCDD24MMT235	633,981	1,317,718	47	225	-58	332	264	265	1.0	35.70	5.50	40	11	101
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	242	249	7.0	4.34	3.35	491	71	451
	including							246.4	247	0.6	43.40	26.80	2,730	491	4,400
Memot	DD24MMT344	633,862	1,317,769	49	210	-57	404	151.4	154.6	3.2	8.06	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT343	633,462	1,317,942	47	235	-62	399	299.2	301	1.8	14.10	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT343	633,462	1,317,942	47	235	-62	399	186.7	193.8	7.1	2.58	1.22	215	17	168
Memot	DD24MMT334	633,894	1,318,108	49	225	-59	478	112	120	8.0	2.03	0.35	271	1	24
Memot	RCDD24MMT241	633,884	1,317,963	48	225	-59	495	291.2	292	0.8	18.45	25.60	794	823	93
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	360	360.6	0.6	24.10	9.30	366	64	3,840
Memot	DD24MMT330	633,801	1,318,194	46	225	-73	298	194	197.4	3.4	3.60	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT344	633,862	1,317,769	49	210	-57	404	216.2	226	9.8	1.18	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT328	633,390	1,318,248	43	225	-66	341	153	154	1.0	11.20	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT347	633,867	1,317,777	49	190	-83	411	306	307	1.0	10.55	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT342	633,355	1,318,167	43	240	-54	235	154	154.6	0.6	17.15	10.00	717	58	122
Memot	DD24MMT328	633,390	1,318,248	43	225	-66	341	113.7	117.4	3.7	2.38	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	135	136.4	1.4	6.63	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	232	232.6	0.6	15.45	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT351	633,782	1,318,220	45	45	-85	505	141.6	142.8	1.2	7.12	13.10	3,582	91	415
Memot	DD24MMT334	633,894	1,318,108	49	225	-59	478	135	142.2	7.2	1.13	0.13	109	2	22
Memot	DD24MMT341	633,873	1,318,370	46	225	-67	476	460.6	461.8	1.2	6.32	18.70	1,828	1,361	398
Memot	DD24MMT351	633,782	1,318,220	45	45	-85	505	440	442	2.0	4.12	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT351	633,782	1,318,220	45	45	-85	505	477	477.6	0.6	12.75	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	466.6	470	3.4	2.45	1.09	379	5	44
Memot	RCDD24MMT241	633,884	1,317,963	48	225	-59	495	267	273.4	6.4	1.19	2.28	346	36	860
Memot	RCDD24MMT244	633,899	1,317,990	49	225	-64	490	407	412	5.0	1.60	4.67	908	166	310
Memot	DD24MMT326	633,444	1,318,220	43	45	-81	383	140	140.8	0.8	8.45	2.20	54	47	43
Memot	DD24MMT328	633,390	1,318,248	43	225	-66	341	20	25	5.0	1.44	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT332	633,804	1,318,167	47	45	-71	487	6	11.1	5.1	1.44	0.44	429	46	109
Memot	DD24MMT334	633,894	1,318,108	49	225	-59	478	230.6	231.2	0.6	11.35	45.00	5,790	292	577
Memot	DD24MMT343	633,462	1,317,942	47	235	-62	399	220	225	5.0	1.33	0.32	127	1	31
Memot	DD24MMT344	633,862	1,317,769	49	210	-57	404	190	195	5.0	1.32	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT352	633,419	1,318,465	41	237	-59	411	153.8	154.8	1.0	7.11	34.80	8,460	670	773
Memot	RCDD24MMT035	633,330	1,317,906	44	225	-70	398	262	263	1.0	7.21	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	227.4	228	0.6	12.35	20.40	852	803	337
Memot	RCDD24MMT241	633,884	1,317,963	48	225	-59	495	418	419	1.0	6.53	1.00	116	22	326
Memot	DD24MMT332	633,804	1,318,167	47	45	-71	487	149	149.6	0.6	9.32	5.20	1,045	133	187
Memot	DD24MMT333	633,436	1,318,362	43	225	-55	398	88	88.6	0.6	10.65	1.10	76	13	77
Memot	DD24MMT334	633,894	1,318,108	49	225	-59	478	364	369.2	5.2	1.20	2.25	737	31	151
Memot	DD24MMT338	634,051	1,318,118	61	225	-73	409	402.6	403.2	0.6	9.48	1.10	219	6	114
Memot	DD24MMT342	633,355	1,318,167	43	240	-54	235	17.5	18.3	0.8	7.17	0.70	204	1	33
Memot	DD24MMT343	633,462	1,317,942	47	235	-62	399	235.8	238.6	2.8	2.31	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT344	633,862	1,317,769	49	210	-57	404	137.2	137.8	0.6	9.19	-	-	-	-

Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	382.6	385	2.4	2.69	1.15	454	7	62
Memot	RCDD24MMT199	633,888	1,318,054	50	45	-72	452	380	385	5.0	1.10	0.05	49	1	19
Memot	DD24MMT330	633,801	1,318,194	46	225	-73	298	115.2	117.6	2.4	1.88	11.16	1,994	193	285
Memot	DD24MMT346	633,508	1,318,009	46	223	-60	500	179	180	1.0	5.41	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT347	633,867	1,317,777	49	190	-83	411	150.6	151.4	0.8	6.08	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT352	633,419	1,318,465	41	237	-59	411	273	273.6	0.6	8.64	0.60	122	2	9
Memot	RCDD24MMT101	633,999	1,318,194	55	225	-66	508	475	476	1.0	4.90	0.20	78	1	29
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	199	201	2.0	2.31	1.25	255	137	234
Memot	DD24MMT327	633,742	1,318,281	43	225	-73	381	46	47	1.0	4.18	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT337	633,431	1,318,434	42	225	-61	384	284	284.6	0.6	7.06	0.20	69	0	18
Memot	DD24MMT345	633,380	1,318,102	44	220	-76	347	9.1	10.3	1.2	3.48	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT345	633,380	1,318,102	44	220	-76	347	15	16.1	1.1	3.87	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT349	633,377	1,318,308	42	225	-55	399	127.8	128.4	0.6	6.66	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	98	98.6	0.6	7.23	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	190.2	191	0.8	5.21	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT025	633,450	1,318,193	43	225	-60	350	223	225	2.0	1.81	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	325.8	326.6	0.8	5.27	23.70	1,795	245	6,120
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	477.4	478	0.6	6.40	2.80	491	15	55
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	483	483.6	0.6	6.33	3.90	144	4	27
Memot	RCDD24MMT103	634,076	1,317,932	50	225	-65	403	260.6	261.2	0.6	7.12	20.60	1,095	814	3,680
Memot	RCDD24MMT105	634,000	1,317,894	48	225	-55	522	175	175.6	0.6	7.34	4.20	694	88	280
Memot	RCDD24MMT187	633,632	1,318,209	44	225	-60	384	333	334	1.0	4.40	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT235	633,981	1,317,718	47	225	-58	332	193	194.6	1.6	2.29	10.01	861	1,224	6,020
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	214	214.8	0.8	5.17	3.60	573	117	416
Memot	RCDD24MMT244	633,899	1,317,990	49	225	-64	490	378	378.8	0.8	5.19	1.00	645	1	30
Memot	RCDD24MMT244	633,899	1,317,990	49	225	-64	490	481	482	1.0	4.46	2.60	230	62	68
Memot	DD24MMT326	633,444	1,318,220	43	45	-81	383	155	156	1.0	2.79	8.20	1,460	47	65
Memot	DD24MMT331	633,737	1,318,383	42	225	-69	405	107	109	2.0	1.32	0.10	93	1	29
Memot	DD24MMT333	633,436	1,318,362	43	225	-55	398	159	160	1.0	3.42	3.50	326	248	306
Memot	DD24MMT334	633,894	1,318,108	49	225	-59	478	308	309	1.0	3.27	0.60	328	27	56
Memot	DD24MMT340	633,895	1,318,198	50	225	-71	474	96	98	2.0	1.34	0.13	105	6	113
Memot	DD24MMT340	633,895	1,318,198	50	225	-71	474	435	435.6	0.6	4.56	1.60	572	10	79
Memot	DD24MMT341	633,873	1,318,370	46	225	-67	476	204.4	205.6	1.2	2.42	14.05	5,060	61	301
Memot	DD24MMT342	633,355	1,318,167	43	240	-54	235	97.7	98.6	0.9	3.47	3.40	86	182	337
Memot	DD24MMT343	633,462	1,317,942	47	235	-62	399	7.1	8.5	1.4	2.22	2.60	522	120	275
Memot	DD24MMT345	633,380	1,318,102	44	220	-76	347	81	81.6	0.6	4.82	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT345	633,380	1,318,102	44	220	-76	347	116.9	117.6	0.7	4.66	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT346	633,508	1,318,009	46	223	-60	500	225.4	226	0.6	4.95	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT347	633,867	1,317,777	49	190	-83	411	73.2	74	0.8	3.80	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	129	130.2	1.2	2.41	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	235.8	237.4	1.6	2.18	15.65	514	2,141	6,258
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	241.6	242.2	0.6	5.21	16.80	1,395	423	818
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	444	444.6	0.6	5.08	0.50	245	3	17
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	510	512	2.0	1.31	0.38	311	3	36
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	524.2	525.2	1.0	2.71	3.90	1,590	8	125
Memot	RCDD24MMT171	633,566	1,318,074	45	225	-63	441	64	65	1.0	2.98	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT235	633,981	1,317,718	47	225	-58	332	137.2	138	0.8	3.60	6.60	785	220	2,830
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	380	381	1.0	3.04	16.60	4,140	184	1,070

Memot	DD24MMT326	633,444	1,318,220	43	45	-81	383	296.4	297	0.6	3.91	5.10	1,635	11	128
Memot	DD24MMT327	633,742	1,318,281	43	225	-73	381	125	127.4	2.4	0.98	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT330	633,801	1,318,194	46	225	-73	298	203	203.6	0.6	3.68	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT330	633,801	1,318,194	46	225	-73	298	268.4	269	0.6	2.78	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT331	633,737	1,318,383	42	225	-69	405	65.4	66.1	0.7	2.91	62.00	13,250	533	532
Memot	DD24MMT332	633,804	1,318,167	47	45	-71	487	30	31	1.0	1.60	4.10	696	147	166
Memot	DD24MMT332	633,804	1,318,167	47	45	-71	487	72	74.2	2.2	1.12	0.21	90	2	53
Memot	DD24MMT337	633,431	1,318,434	42	225	-61	384	268	269	1.0	1.60	0.10	55	0	15
Memot	DD24MMT338	634,051	1,318,118	61	225	-73	409	26	26.6	0.6	3.26	5.50	344	212	1,125
Memot	DD24MMT339	633,495	1,318,421	42	225	-70	438	381.8	382.4	0.6	2.83	1.40	311	88	33
Memot	DD24MMT339	633,495	1,318,421	42	225	-70	438	429	430	1.0	1.90	0.90	422	3	50
Memot	DD24MMT340	633,895	1,318,198	50	225	-71	474	252	252.8	0.8	2.30	0.20	39	9	44
Memot	DD24MMT340	633,895	1,318,198	50	225	-71	474	300	301	1.0	1.72	5.50	551	115	35
Memot	DD24MMT343	633,462	1,317,942	47	235	-62	399	208.6	209.2	0.6	3.54	31.10	9,860	26	593
Memot	DD24MMT343	633,462	1,317,942	47	235	-62	399	252.8	253.4	0.6	2.71	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT346	633,508	1,318,009	46	223	-60	500	44.4	45.4	1.0	2.26	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT346	633,508	1,318,009	46	223	-60	500	82.2	82.8	0.6	2.57	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT346	633,508	1,318,009	46	223	-60	500	361.4	362	0.6	3.30	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT346	633,508	1,318,009	46	223	-60	500	475	476.2	1.2	1.92	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT347	633,867	1,317,777	49	190	-83	411	110	111	1.0	2.48	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT347	633,867	1,317,777	49	190	-83	411	176	176.6	0.6	2.90	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT349	633,377	1,318,308	42	225	-55	399	81.8	82.4	0.6	3.99	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	153	153.6	0.6	2.64	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	316.2	316.8	0.6	2.52	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	367.8	368.4	0.6	3.33	18.90	5,630	892	1,825
Memot	DD24MMT350	633,398	1,318,040	46	225	-67	427	417.6	418.2	0.6	3.62	8.40	676	167	487
Memot	DD24MMT351	633,782	1,318,220	45	45	-85	505	39	39.6	0.6	3.68	14.20	4,210	135	475
Memot	DD24MMT352	633,419	1,318,465	41	237	-59	411	34.2	34.9	0.7	2.27	1.90	422	12	204
Memot	DD24MMT352	633,419	1,318,465	41	237	-59	411	90.4	91	0.6	2.61	1.10	94	18	39
Memot	DD24MMT352	633,419	1,318,465	41	237	-59	411	165.8	167	1.2	1.49	0.25	242	1	30
Memot	DD24MMT353	633,307	1,317,744	44	225	-62	291	199	200	1.0	2.05	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	183.8	185	1.2	1.44	0.50	149	5	52
Memot	RCDD24MMT038	633,548	1,317,967	47	225	-68	555	531	532	1.0	1.97	1.10	464	9	63
Memot	RCDD24MMT105	634,000	1,317,894	48	225	-55	522	123	124	1.0	1.98	0.90	278	2	34
Memot	RCDD24MMT173	633,695	1,318,205	44	225	-64	555	230	230.8	0.8	2.45	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	177	179	2.0	1.12	1.05	171	27	77
Memot	RCDD24MMT237	633,862	1,317,873	48	225	-67	447	291.3	292.6	1.3	1.55	5.78	1,245	83	75
Memot	RCDD24MMT241	633,884	1,317,963	48	225	-59	495	171	172	1.0	2.48	0.60	117	23	42
Memot	RCDD24MMT241	633,884	1,317,963	48	225	-59	495	357.6	358.2	0.6	2.83	5.10	752	31	292
Memot	RCDD24MMT244	633,899	1,317,990	49	225	-64	490	401	402	1.0	2.00	2.70	595	23	62

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting IND60	Northing IND60	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Okvau	RC24OKV654	694,484	1,396,553	75	315	-72	130	4	9	5.0	20.11	0.57	173	3	32
O Rman	RC17ORM009	695,909	1,401,375	143	270	-60	80	17	19	2.0	9.15	-	-	-	-
Okvau	DD24OKV589	694,667	1,396,840	110	180	-60	127	79	87	8.0	5.79	0.15	60	9	31
Okvau	RCDD24OKV645	694,712	1,396,714	159	300	-54	309	252	261	9.0	5.14	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV682	694,550	1,396,733	80	315	-66	148	60	81	21.0	1.98	0.16	73	5	58
Okvau	RC24OKV653	694,459	1,396,542	75	315	-60	140	27	39	12.0	3.22	0.20	158	3	30
Okvau	RC24OKV678	694,537	1,396,713	80	315	-60	140	81	102	21.0	1.86	0.77	436	16	56
Okvau	RC24OKV675	694,682	1,396,893	105	315	-50	110	42	45	3.0	11.43	0.25	22	10	59
Okvau	RC24OKV676	694,499	1,396,677	40	315	-72	100	85	97	12.0	2.74	1.30	425	28	72
Okvau	RCDD24OKV583	694,787	1,396,791	161	312	-58	325	235	237	2.0	16.60	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV647	694,633	1,396,489	160	312	-64	470	87	88	1.0	33.40	5.60	10	5	45
Okvau	RCDD24OKV646	694,617	1,396,470	160	312	-61	376	322	327	5.0	6.21	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV654	694,484	1,396,553	75	315	-72	130	111	116	5.0	5.78	0.22	91	3	44
Samnang	RC24SAM061	693,880	1,397,286	136	360	-60	80	17	23	6.0	4.79	0.74	21	41	36
Okvau	RCDD24OKV637	694,679	1,396,856	110	184	-62	202	70.9	76	5.1	5.66	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV654	694,484	1,396,553	75	315	-72	130	14	28	14.0	1.83	0.10	79	2	28
Okvau	DD24OKV589	694,667	1,396,840	110	180	-60	127	66	74	8.0	3.16	0.12	315	6	47
Prey Srar Lao	RC24PSL035	694,497	1,399,997	154	360	-55	102	65	69	4.0	5.98	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV652	694,433	1,396,534	75	315	-60	142	129	138	9.0	2.31	0.94	99	28	79
Okvau	RC24OKV654	694,484	1,396,553	75	315	-72	130	121	125	4.0	4.67	0.19	110	4	42
Okvau	RC24OKV672	694,452	1,396,585	40	315	-60	102	77	87	10.0	1.75	0.11	188	3	29
Okvau	RCDD24OKV590	694,730	1,396,736	160	315	-65	372	255	259	4.0	4.13	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV652	694,433	1,396,534	75	315	-60	142	51	58	7.0	2.29	0.34	118	26	93
Okvau	RC24OKV678	694,537	1,396,713	80	315	-60	140	60	62	2.0	8.09	0.60	1,608	7	28
Okvau	RCDD24OKV583	694,787	1,396,791	161	312	-58	325	272	273	1.0	15.90	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV681	694,509	1,396,566	75	314	-60	142	46	55	9.0	1.65	0.11	55	4	26
Prey Srar Lao	RC24PSL027	695,219	1,400,754	155	360	-55	120	92	93	1.0	14.55	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV653	694,459	1,396,542	75	315	-60	140	4	8	4.0	3.40	0.19	92	4	38
Okvau	RC24OKV674	694,497	1,396,679	40	315	-60	102	99	101	2.0	6.83	1.15	1,268	11	39
Okvau	RC24OKV679	694,551	1,396,699	80	315	-68	140	73	74	1.0	14.35	3.20	319	18	190
Okvau	RC24OKV648	694,681	1,396,888	105	315	-58	140	46	48	2.0	6.29	0.60	219	19	46
Okvau	RC24OKV676	694,499	1,396,677	40	315	-72	100	63	65	2.0	6.64	0.90	451	3	39
Okvau	RC24OKV689	694,487	1,396,741	40	315	-65	85	12	15	3.0	3.54	0.53	482	7	65
Okvau	RC24OKV649	694,689	1,396,824	110	135	-77	144	79	82	3.0	3.18	0.17	722	4	33
Okvau	RCDD24OKV647	694,633	1,396,489	160	312	-64	470	335	348	13.0	0.76	0.60	298	13	34
Okvau	RC24OKV681	694,509	1,396,566	75	314	-60	142	14	21	7.0	1.23	0.35	100	30	53
Okvau	RC24OKV688	694,489	1,396,760	40	315	-60	102	48	50	2.0	4.65	1.60	1,637	13	54
Okvau	DD24OKV589	694,667	1,396,840	110	180	-60	127	24	29	5.0	1.56	0.06	59	7	27
Okvau	RC24OKV651	694,396	1,396,536	75	315	-60	145	33	37	4.0	2.02	0.15	112	6	30
Okvau	RC24OKV672	694,452	1,396,585	40	315	-60	102	93	94	1.0	8.41	0.70	1,085	7	24
Okvau	RCDD24OKV657	694,602	1,396,700	70	330	-68	175	130	132	2.0	3.94	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV638	694,708	1,396,866	105	45	-60	100	19	24	5.0	1.30	0.64	142	17	38
Okvau	RC24OKV654	694,484	1,396,553	75	315	-72	130	92	100	8.0	0.87	0.09	88	3	27
Okvau	RC24OKV678	694,537	1,396,713	80	315	-60	140	46	49	3.0	2.40	2.33	583	146	133
Okvau	RC24OKV681	694,509	1,396,566	75	314	-60	142	120	130	10.0	0.67	0.16	497	2	27
Okvau	RC24OKV728	694,624	1,398,897	142	90	-57	162	24	32	8.0	0.88	0.21	200	4	23

Okvau	RCDD24OKV583	694,787	1,396,791	161	312	-58	325	250	252	2.0	3.34	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV646	694,617	1,396,470	160	312	-61	376	333	338	5.0	1.34	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV651	694,396	1,396,536	75	315	-60	145	26	28	2.0	3.25	1.05	80	28	71
Okvau	RC24OKV654	694,484	1,396,553	75	315	-72	130	64	66	2.0	2.79	0.55	422	13	51
Okvau	RC24OKV681	694,509	1,396,566	75	314	-60	142	4	7	3.0	1.98	0.18	70	6	25
Okvau	RC24OKV689	694,487	1,396,741	40	315	-65	85	73	78	5.0	1.17	0.88	689	12	74
Okvau	RCDD24OKV657	694,602	1,396,700	70	330	-68	175	137	141	4.0	1.53	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV672	694,452	1,396,585	40	315	-60	102	58	66	8.0	0.60	0.13	118	5	36
Okvau	RC24OKV681	694,509	1,396,566	75	314	-60	142	68	72	4.0	1.35	0.25	685	3	22
Okvau	RC24OKV683	694,431	1,396,500	76	315	-60	140	122	126	4.0	1.13	0.33	166	8	49
Okvau	RC24OKV689	694,487	1,396,741	40	315	-65	85	57	61	4.0	1.28	0.48	221	12	44
Prey Srur Lao	RC24PSL033	694,491	1,399,957	149	180	-55	120	89	94	5.0	0.90	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV648	694,681	1,396,888	105	315	-58	140	89	92	3.0	1.39	0.13	29	6	26
Okvau	RC24OKV652	694,433	1,396,534	75	315	-60	142	11	16	5.0	0.75	0.08	59	5	40
Okvau	RC24OKV674	694,497	1,396,679	40	315	-60	102	58	64	6.0	0.66	0.20	159	9	32
Prey Srur Lao	RC24PSL012	694,870	1,399,477	171	360	-55	108	18	19	1.0	3.75	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV590	694,730	1,396,736	160	315	-65	372	157	159	2.0	1.88	0.15	10	5	29
Okvau	RCDD24OKV599	694,801	1,396,802	161	320	-53	322	195	196	1.0	4.27	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV691	694,724	1,396,842	105	337	-77	238	91	94	3.0	1.26	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC24OKV649	694,689	1,396,824	110	135	-77	144	95	97	2.0	1.60	0.55	103	25	53
Okvau	RC24OKV651	694,396	1,396,536	75	315	-60	145	57	58	1.0	3.40	0.80	75	14	53
Okvau	RC24OKV652	694,433	1,396,534	75	315	-60	142	105	106	1.0	2.68	0.10	45	4	33
Okvau	RC24OKV653	694,459	1,396,542	75	315	-60	140	58	59	1.0	2.57	0.40	314	7	47
Okvau	RC24OKV663	694,743	1,396,994	137	317	-55	133	45	46	1.0	2.58	0.50	1,315	9	27
Okvau	RC24OKV665	694,484	1,396,916	125	360	-50	130	4	6	2.0	1.39	0.15	335	6	40
Okvau	RC24OKV681	694,509	1,396,566	75	314	-60	142	75	78	3.0	0.88	0.18	474	11	29
Okvau	RC24OKV681	694,509	1,396,566	75	314	-60	142	100	103	3.0	1.00	0.23	361	3	45
Okvau	RC24OKV683	694,431	1,396,500	76	315	-60	140	63	64	1.0	2.97	0.20	54	4	42
Okvau	RC24OKV688	694,489	1,396,760	40	315	-60	102	25	27	2.0	1.49	1.40	323	31	58
Okvau	RC24OKV730	694,619	1,398,947	142	90	-55	150	125	126	1.0	3.02	0.10	51	6	43
Prey Srur Lao	RC24PSL022	694,586	1,399,894	185	360	-55	123	111	114	3.0	0.96	0.13	77	5	26
Prey Srur Lao	RC24PSL047	694,614	1,400,372	153	360	-55	108	15	17	2.0	1.35	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV583	694,787	1,396,791	161	312	-58	325	184	187	3.0	0.91	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV647	694,633	1,396,489	160	312	-64	470	330	331	1.0	2.64	0.05	92	6	41
Okvau	RCDD24OKV691	694,724	1,396,842	105	337	-77	238	80	83	3.0	1.03	-	-	-	-
Okvau	DD24OKV593	694,669	1,396,843	110	260	-60	157	105	106	1.0	1.54	0.05	170	9	21
Okvau	DD24OKV650	694,724	1,396,850	110	135	-80	151	106	108	2.0	0.79	0.08	61	8	23
Okvau	RC24OKV651	694,396	1,396,536	75	315	-60	145	44	45	1.0	1.53	0.20	76	6	32
Okvau	RC24OKV651	694,396	1,396,536	75	315	-60	145	125	128	3.0	0.71	0.25	43	11	44
Okvau	RC24OKV652	694,433	1,396,534	75	315	-60	142	64	65	1.0	1.76	0.10	299	4	29
Okvau	RC24OKV653	694,459	1,396,542	75	315	-60	140	118	119	1.0	2.39	0.30	348	2	32
Okvau	RC24OKV664	694,784	1,397,037	140	315	-60	160	58	60	2.0	1.12	0.08	21	3	32
Okvau	RC24OKV665	694,484	1,396,916	125	360	-50	130	11	13	2.0	0.99	0.30	275	10	39
Okvau	RC24OKV667	694,398	1,396,995	125	360	-68	140	2	3	1.0	1.85	0.10	58	3	21
Okvau	RC24OKV668	694,396	1,397,001	125	315	-55	123	35	37	2.0	0.75	0.40	592	11	54
Okvau	RC24OKV672	694,452	1,396,585	40	315	-60	102	2	3	1.0	1.70	0.05	208	2	28
Okvau	RC24OKV672	694,452	1,396,585	40	315	-60	102	24	25	1.0	1.81	0.10	305	6	36
Okvau	RC24OKV673	694,474	1,396,598	40	315	-60	102	86	89	3.0	0.61	0.10	219	4	24

Okvau	RC24OKV678	694,537	1,396,713	80	315	-60	140	11	12	1.0	2.08	0.10	24	4	30
Okvau	RC24OKV679	694,551	1,396,699	80	315	-68	140	88	91	3.0	0.77	0.33	143	12	53
Okvau	RC24OKV689	694,487	1,396,741	40	315	-65	85	66	67	1.0	2.35	2.50	65	130	261
Okvau	RC24OKV726	694,394	1,398,207	142	360	-55	138	3	6	3.0	0.64	0.70	179	1,045	1,086
Okvau	RC24OKV729	694,619	1,398,987	142	90	-55	150	25	27	2.0	0.80	0.15	655	3	25
Okvau	RC24OKV734	694,675	1,399,128	185	270	-55	156	106	107	1.0	1.94	0.40	269	11	15
Prey Sror Lao	RC24PSL017	695,346	1,399,607	171	180	-55	120	36	37	1.0	2.16	-	-	-	-
Prey Sror Lao	RC24PSL046	694,611	1,400,422	151	270	-55	165	64	65	1.0	2.24	-	-	-	-
Prey Sror Lao	RC24PSL047	694,614	1,400,372	153	360	-55	108	34	35	1.0	1.69	-	-	-	-
Prey Sror Lao	RC24PSL047	694,614	1,400,372	153	360	-55	108	90	91	1.0	2.27	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV583	694,787	1,396,791	161	312	-58	325	117	119	2.0	0.83	0.65	76	23	36
Okvau	RCDD24OKV583	694,787	1,396,791	161	312	-58	325	153	157	4.0	0.59	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV599	694,801	1,396,802	161	320	-53	322	142	143	1.0	1.53	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV645	694,712	1,396,714	159	300	-54	309	177	178	1.0	2.15	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV662	694,818	1,396,897	147	312	-55	343	335	336	1.0	2.38	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD24OKV691	694,724	1,396,842	105	337	-77	238	61	63	2.0	1.14	-	-	-	-

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

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

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 precollar. 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 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. Soil samples (approximately 1000g) are collected to avoid any surface contamination from shallow (generally +/-20-30cm deep) shovel holes to selectively sample pisolite bearing laterite soil material and are used to define areas of interest and mineralised system footprints. Soil auger samples (approx. 500g) are collected from hand auger refusal depth in in-situ weathered bedrock (B/C horizon soil transition). The sample is sieved to collect a sample passing 2mm. Where transported material is not penetrated no sample is taken to avoid spurious anomalism in transported material and assist in confirming bedrock geology. This sampling is preferred to constrain areas of interest and/or drill targets. Soil sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold and multi-element assays are conducted at ALS Brisbane, Australia utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample digested by Aqua Regia and analysed by ICP-MS. Rock chip samples are collected as niche samples of rock material of specific style or character of interest. A target sample weight of 3-5kg is collected for assay. Sample 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, Brisbane, Australia utilising a 4 acid digest of a 1g subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample and determination by ICP-AES or ICP-MS for lowest available detection for the respective element. Oxide matrix standards, field duplicates and pulp blanks are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A track mounted UDR650 rig is used to drill 5.5-inch RC precollar holes and a LF90 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. The "Okvau Close Spaced" drilling was completed using a A Schramm T450WS/BH mounted on tracked drill rig is used to drill 5.51-inch. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interference from the rod string and hammer assembly. All readings showed that down hole were within acceptable limits.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2022. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 reanalysed 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst, all sample locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values), not all samples were insitu. All locations are surveyed to IND60 or 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 conducted on this project by Duncan Hackman (August 2009, February 2010 & November 2011), SRK (February 2013) and Nola Hackman (January 2014), Wolfe (July 2015). Mr Brett Gossage reviewed the data used in the Okvau Resource up to December 2016 and concluded that there are no concerns about data quality. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the critical importance to production, the Okvau Mine site lab has regular internal audits completed. Including routine checks of selected assays being sent to external laboratories for umpire checks.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Okvau 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). EMR is in a Joint Venture agreement on the Antrong North and South Licences where the Company can earn up to an 80% share. The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been completed by previous explorers; Oxiana and Oz Minerals including soil sampling, geophysical data collection and drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold occurrences within the licences is interpreted as either a "intrusion-related gold system" or "Porphyry" related mineralisation. Gold mineralization is hosted within quartz and/or sulphide veins and associated within or proximal distance to a Cretaceous age diorite.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of significant drilling in Appendix Three.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix Three.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mineralisation is associated with visible amounts of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite or chalcopyrite.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further drilling programs are being planned on additional nearby targets. Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.