ASX Announcement & Media Release

30 June 2025

Fast Facts
ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 657,590,123
Market Cap: ~A$2.6 billion
Cash: A$194.0M (US$121.8M) (31 Mar 2025)
Bullion: A$15.5M (US$9.7M) (31 Mar 2025)

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.
  - 1,428km^2 of prospective tenure.
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia:
  - Dingo Range Gold Project located on the underexplored Dingo Range greenstone belt.
  - Dingo Range maiden open pit measured, indicated and inferred resource of 28.0Mt @ 1.13g/t Au for 1.01Moz.
  - ~980km^2 of prospective tenure.

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

Registered Office 1110 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
T: +61 8 9286 6300
F: +61 8 6243 0032
W: www.emeraldresources.com.au

Exploration and Resource Drilling Update

Highlights of significant results for the Quarter include:

Okvau Gold Mine and Near Mine Exploration

- **Okvau Gold Mine below pit extensions continue to support resource growth at the current mine;**
- **Near-mine resource delineation drilling results, including those from the Okvau North Prospect, Okapai Prospect and the newly defined Granite Hill Prospect, support the submission of Industrial Mining License application in CY25;**
- **Significant intersections during the period include:**
  - **4m @ 29.00g/t Au from 157m (RCDD25OKV765) Okvau Gold Mine;**
  - **4m @ 19.35g/t Au from 212m (RCDD25OKV712) Okvau Gold Mine;**
  - **2m @ 34.58g/t Au from 50m (RC25GRH017) Granite Hill Prospect;**
  - **39.5m @ 0.99g/t Au from 9.5m (DD25OKA042) Okapai Prospect;**
  - **14m @ 2.15g/t Au from 16m (RC25GRH046) Granite Hill Prospect;**
  - **1m @ 26.70g/t Au from 91m (RC25GRH021) Granite Hill Prospect;**
  - **7m @ 3.84g/t Au from 120m (RCDD25OKV709) Okvau Gold Mine;**
  - **5m @ 4.25g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKN020) Okvau North Prospect;**
  - **8m @ 2.91g/t Au from 5m (RC25GRH032) Granite Hill Prospect.**

Memot Gold Project

- **Ongoing results continue to support an upcoming resource update for the Memot Gold Project, which is expected to be released in the near term;**
- **Significant intersections during the period include:**
  - **4m @ 5.23g/t Au from 364.4m (DD25MMT399);**
  - **1m @ 21.10g/t Au from 168.3m (DD25MMT372);**
  - **0.6m @ 24.60g/t Au from 339.6m (DD25MMT406);**
  - **0.6m @ 21.40g/t Au from 296m (DD25MMT385); and**
  - **0.6m @ 21.00g/t Au from 491m (DD25MMT397).**

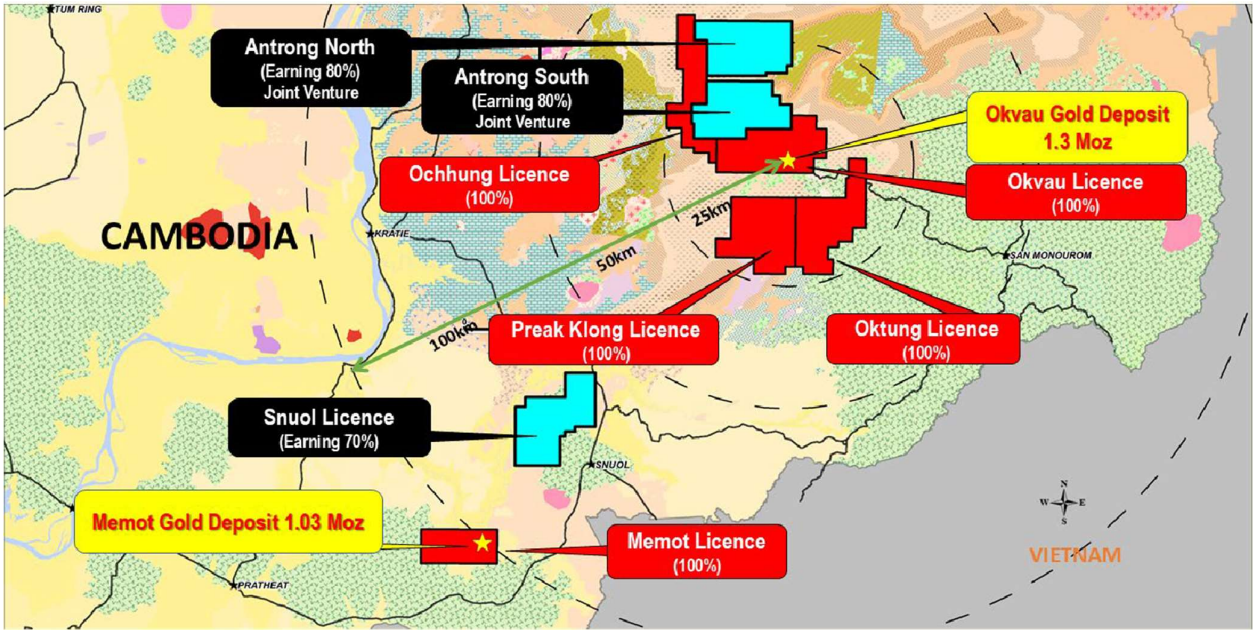
Dingo Range Gold Project

- **Ongoing results indicate high grade mineralisation at the Boundary deposit continue at depth under the current Open Pit Resource.**
- **Resource update for the Dingo Range Gold Project is expected to be released in the near term;**
- **Significant intersections during the period include:**
  - **27m @ 2.10g/t Au from 685m including 5.3m @ 6.46g/t Au from 686m (RCDD22BDY018);**
  - **9.85m @ 5.04g/t Au from 330.15m including 2.85m @ 13.32g/t Au from 330.15m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
  - **14m @ 3.55g/t Au from 401m including 2.1m @ 19.86g/t Au from 407m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
  - **4.2m @ 9.92g/t Au from 579m including 2.2m @ 18.58g/t Au from 581m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
  - **8.4m @ 3.28g/t Au from 427.20m including 0.85m @ 25.30g/t Au from 429.25m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
  - **26.5m @ 1.03g/t Au from 368.54m (RCDD23BDY078).**

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 1,428km^2 in Cambodia.

Figure 1 | Cambodian Gold Project | Exploration Licence Areas



Note: The Company has lodged an application to the Cambodian government to gain 100% ownership of the Antrong North licence subject to ministerial approval. This will result in the relinquishment of the Antrong South licence and withdrawal from the Antrong Joint Venture (Earning 80%).

Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

During the June 2025 Quarter, Emerald continued a drill program with the primary focus to infill and extend the current (February 2025) open pit and underground resource mineralisation (refer ASX announcement dated 10 February 2025). Drilling targeted mineralisation proximal to the northeastern aspect (Stage 7) of the reserve pit shell, significant results returned to date include:

- **11m @ 8.40g/t Au from 91m (RC24OKV644)[1];**
- **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 @ 33.40g/t Au from 87m (RCDD24OKV647)[2];**
- **5m @ 6.21g/t Au from 322m (RCDD24OKV646)[2];**
- **12m @ 5.20g/t Au from 127m (RCDD24OKV701)[3];**
- **4m @ 9.90g/t Au from 380m (RCDD25OKV702)[3];**
- **9m @ 4.33g/t Au from 227m (RCDD24OKV701)[3];**
- **7m @ 4.51g/t Au from 258m (RCDD24OKV701)[3]; and**
- **1m @ 29.80g/t Au from 221m (RCDD24OKV701)[3].**

Refer ASX announcement dated 30 October 2024[1], 28 January 2025[2] and 24 April 2025[3]

During the June 2025 Quarter, Emerald completed 32 drill collars for 4,668m, 18 of which were RC for 761m, 4 of which were diamond drilling for 361m and 10 collars for 3,546m of RC pre-collar and diamond core tail. The mineralisation is associated with massive pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite stacked sulphide vein sets hosted in both diorite and hornfels sedimentary lithologies.

Significant intercepts returned during the June 2025 Quarter include:

- **4m @ 29.00g/t Au from 157m (RCDD25OKV765);**
- **4m @ 19.35g/t Au from 212m (RCDD25OKV712);**
- **7m @ 3.84g/t Au from 120m (RCDD25OKV709);**
- **6m @ 3.21g/t Au from 141m (RCDD25OKV712);**
- **2m @ 8.82g/t Au from 86m (RCDD25OKV766A); and**
- **1m @ 10.95g/t Au from 48m (RCDD25OKV709).**

The significant intercepts listed above are hosted in steeply dipping hydrothermal breccias (refer to Figure 2) and are either outside the existing resource, likely to extend the known mineralisation, or have been intercepted in areas that previous modelling has indicated to be mineralised, enhancing confidence in the existing Okvau Gold Mine Resource (refer Figures 3 and 4). A total of 711 assays are currently outstanding.

Figure 2 | Mineralised veins in Okvau diamond core. Hydrothermal Quartz Breccia with Arsenopyrite sulphides. Top Photo: RCDD25OKV765- 1m @ 78.30g/t Au from 158m. Bottom Photo: RCDD25OKV712- 1m @ 31.00g/t Au from 212m

Figure 3 | Plan view of significant drill intersections from Okvau Gold Mine (recent results are highlighted in blue refer – Appendix Three) (black highlights - refer 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025 and 23 April 2025)

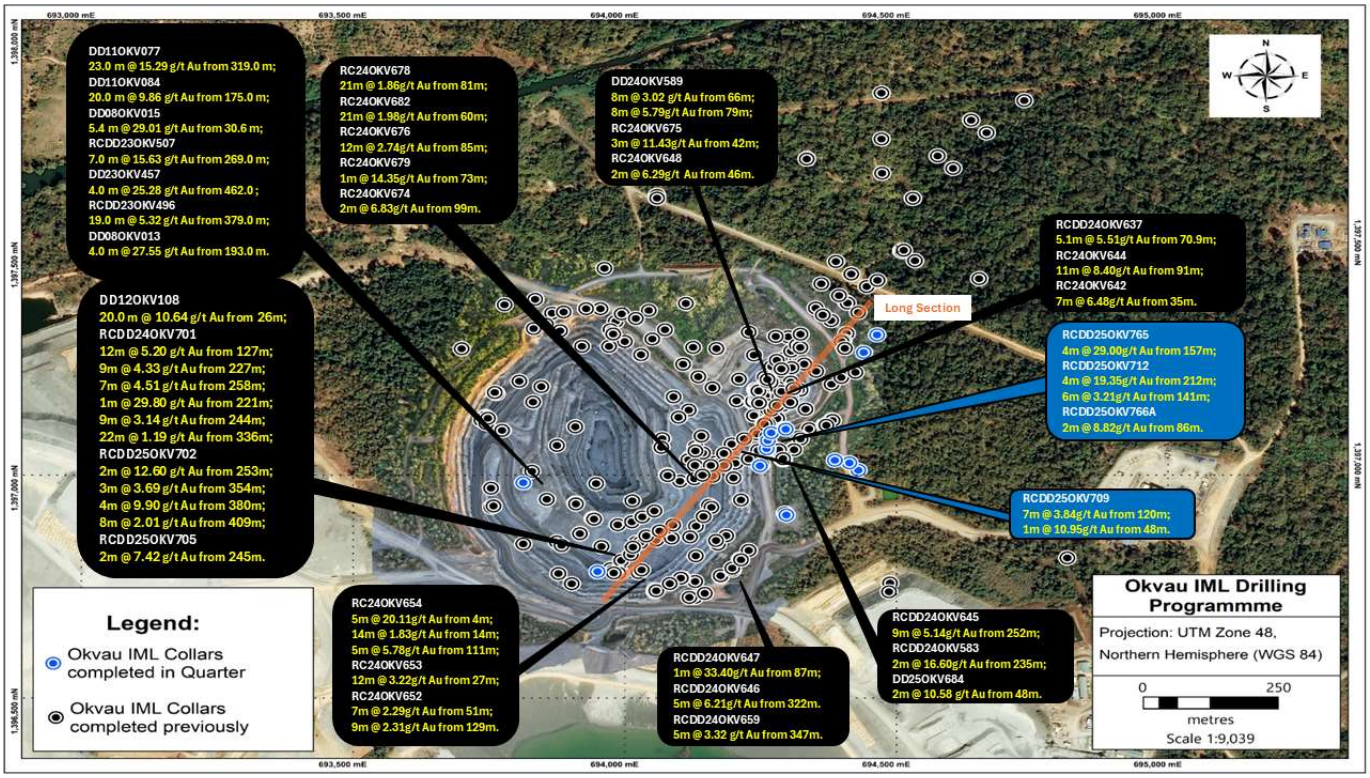
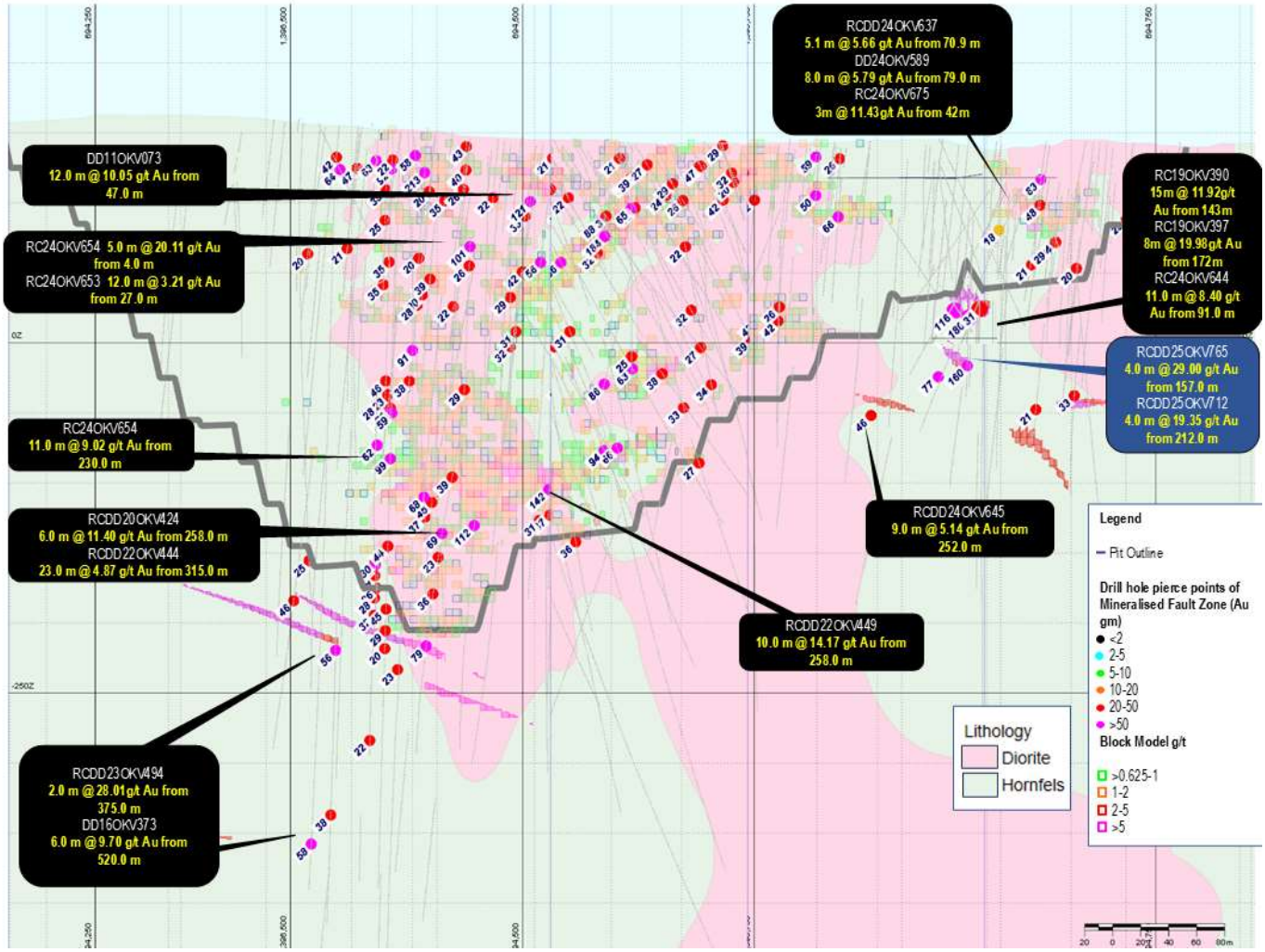


Figure 4 | Oblique Long Section along the Interpreted Eastern Feeder Zone highlighting significant results previously reported (black highlights refer ASX Announcements 02 July 2019, 28 January 2021, 30 October 2023, 28 January 2025 and 24 April 2025.) and from the current reporting period (blue highlights - 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 Okvau Exploration Licence (including Okvau North and recently defined Granite Hill Prospect) and the Oktung Exploration Licence (Okapai Prospect). Each prospect is located within haulage distance from the Okvau Gold Mine (refer Figure 5 and 6). The ongoing drill program is focused on geophysical and geochemical anomalies as well as known mineralisation from previous drilling activities including Okvau North (Okvau Exploration Licence) Granite Hill (Okvau Exploration Licence) and Okapai (Oktung Exploration Licence) Prospects. Drilling across all three prospects is preliminary in nature, being conducted on 100m and 50m drill centres. Further infill drilling is planned to enhance geological understanding and increase confidence in the continuity of mineralisation. The Company completed 18 diamond collars for 3,707m with results returned including (refer Appendix Three):

- **2m @ 34.58g/t Au from 50m (RC25GRH017);**
- **39.5m @ 0.99g/t Au from 9.5m (DD25OKA042);**
- **14m @ 2.15g/t Au from 16m (RC25GRH046);**
- **1m @ 26.70g/t Au from 91m (RC25GRH021);**
- **8m @ 2.91g/t Au from 5m (RC25GRH032);**
- **5m @ 4.25g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKN020);**
- **2m @ 9.39g/t Au from 57m (RC25OKN029);**
- **7m @ 2.34g/t Au from 125m (RC25GRH036);**
- **4m @ 3.79g/t Au from 39m (RC25GRH023); and**
- **2m @ 3.77g/t Au from 58m (RC25GRH017).**

Further drilling is planned to follow up other notable significant intercepts on the Okvau North Prospect (refer Figure 5 and 6) such as the following.

- **8m @ 19.21g/t Au from 20m including 3m @ 49.81g/t Au from 21m (RC10OKV048)[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];**
- **1m @ 14.75g/t Au from 144m (RC24OKV634)[3];**
- **4m @ 5.98g/t Au from 65m (RC24PSL035)[4]; and**
- **1m @ 14.55g/t Au from 92m (RC24PSL027)[4];**
- **13.6m @ 5.08g/t Au from 54m (DD25OKV740)[5];**
- **6.8m @ 5.87g/t Au from 26m including 2m @ 14.53g/t Au from 30m (DD24OKV737)[5];**
- **5m @ 3.71g/t Au from 55m (DD25OKV738)[5]; and**
- **4m @ 3.09g/t Au from 20m (RC25OKV750).**

Refer ASX announcement dated 4 July 2023(1), ASX announcement dated 30 October 2023(2), ASX announcement dated 18 April 2024(3), ASX announcement dated 28 January 2025(4), ASX announcement dated 24 April 2024(5).

Figure 5 | Completed collars of the current Okvau near mine exploration drill program and showing the Okvau, Preak Klong and Oktung Licences, plan view. Previously reported significant results (black highlights - refer 29 July 2022, 18 April 2024, 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025 and 24 April 2025) and from the current reporting period (blue highlights - refer Appendix Three)

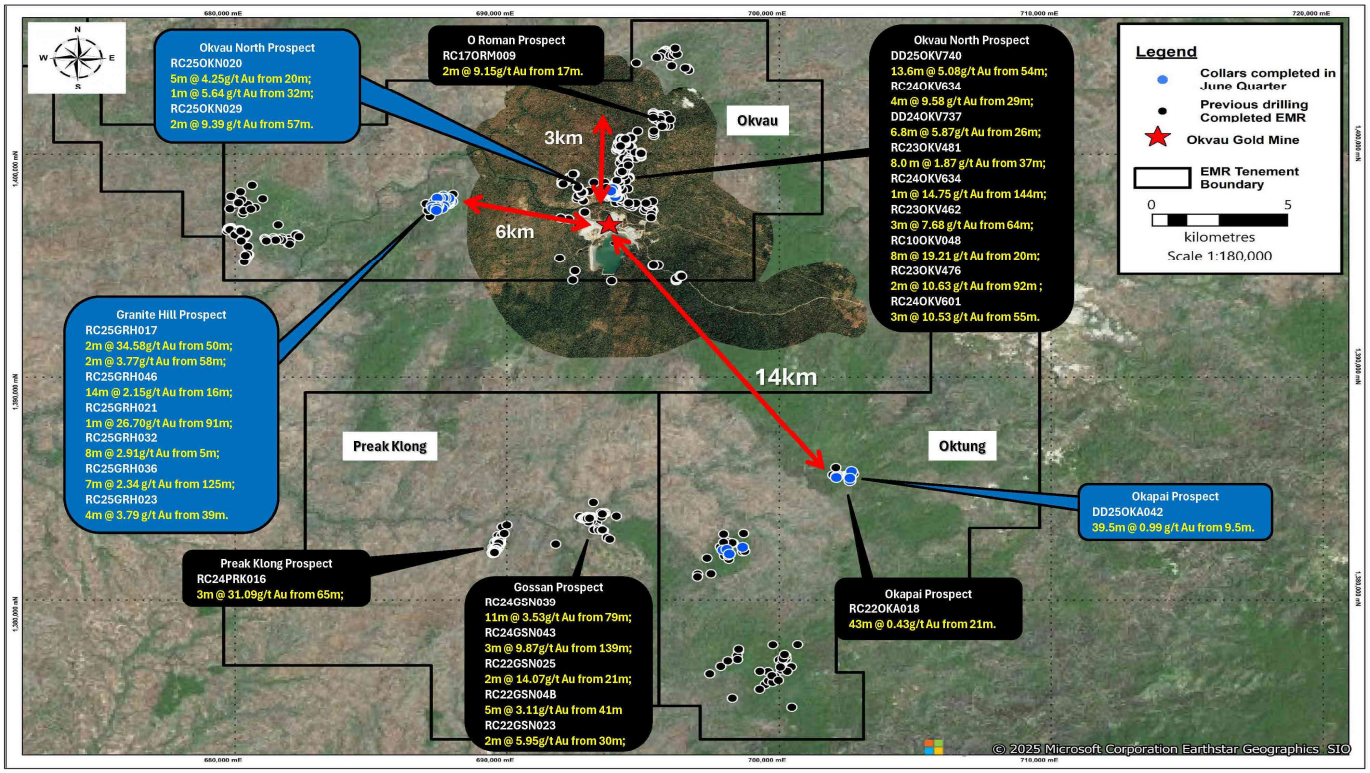
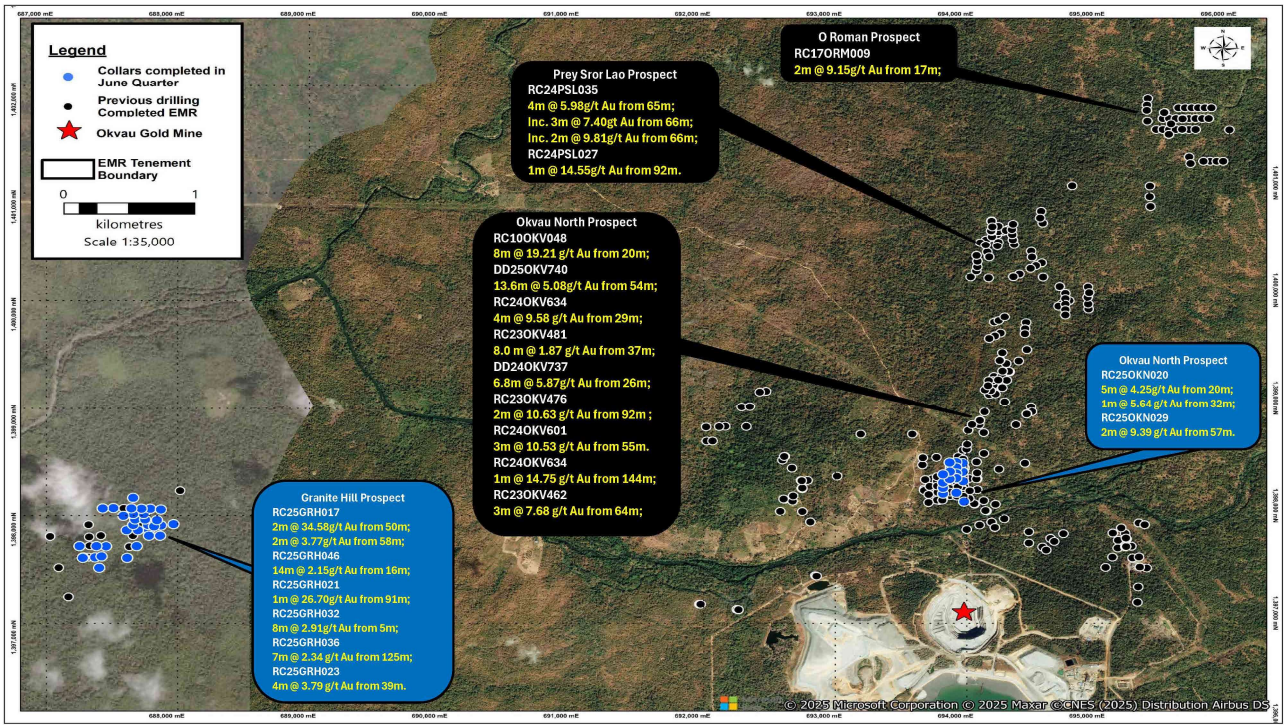


Figure 6 | A detailed view of Figure 5 showing the completed collars of the current Okvau near mine exploration drill program. Showing Okvau North, Prey Sror Lao, O Roman and Granite Hill Prospects on the Okvau Exploration Licence, plan view. Previously reported significant results (black highlights - refer 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025 and 24 April 2025) and from the current reporting period (blue highlights - refer Appendix Three)



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

In December 2024 the Company announced an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 19.5Mt at 1.65g/t Au with 1.03Moz (at a 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade) at the Memot Gold Project, (refer ASX announcement dated 13 December 2024).

During the June 2025 Quarter, all drilling activity was completed using diamond drill rigs, totalling 9,903 metres across 24 collars. The focus of this quarter has been testing areas for infrastructure planning as well as targeting mineralisation beyond the defined resource boundaries, both down dip and along strike (refer Figures 8 and 9). An updated Mineral Resource estimate for Memot is anticipated early in the second half of 2025.

To date, drilling at the Memot Resource totals 121,063m across 431 drill collars. This includes 84,950m of surface diamond drilling (247 collars), 11,330m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling (113 collars), and 24,783m of RC pre-collars with diamond tails (71 collars).

Significant intercepts returned during the June 2025 Quarter include:

- **1m @ 21.10g/t Au from 168.3m (DD25MMT372);**
- **4m @ 5.23g/t Au from 364.4m (DD25MMT399);**
- **0.6m @ 24.60g/t Au from 339.6m (DD25MMT406);**
- **0.6m @ 21.40g/t Au from 296m (DD25MMT385); and**
- **0.6m @ 21.00g/t Au from 491m (DD25MMT397).**

Previously announced significant results include:

- **6m @ 348.76g/t Au from 125m including 1m @ 2,090.00g/t Au from 130m (DD24MMT243)[6];**
- **3.2m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151.4m (DD24MMT344)[9];**
- **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];**
- **14.8m @ 3.94g/t Au from 288.4m including 0.6m @ 58.10g/t Au from 292.4m (DD24MMT303)[8];**
- **31m @ 1.80g/t Au from 239m including 0.7m @ 21.80g/t Au from 257.6m (DD24MMT168)[6];**
- **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];**
- **0.6m @ 85.80g/t Au from 571m (DD25MMT280)[10];**
- **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 @ 37.20g/t Au from 33m (DD21MMT005)[1];**
- **1.1m @ 33.30g/t Au from 288m (RCDD24MMT197)[7];**
- **1m @ 35.70g/t Au from 264m (RCDD24MMT235)[9];**
- **3.2m @ 11.11g/t Au from 120.8m including 0.6m @ 57.60g/t Au from 120.8m (DD24MMT311) [8];**
- **12m @ 2.94g/t Au from 504m including 0.6m @ 48.10g/t Au from 515.4m (RCDD25MMT165) [10];**
- **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];**
- **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];**
- **0.8m @ 39.10g/t Au from 15.6m (DD24MMT321)[8];**
- **7m @ 4.34g/t Au from 242m including 0.6m @ 43.4g/t Au from 246.4m (RCDD24MMT237)[9];**
- **3m @ 9.44g/t Au from 124m including 0.8m @ 30.90g/t Au from 126.2m (DD25MMT365)[10];**
- **2.4m @ 11.31g/t Au from 384m including 0.6m @ 42.20g/t Au from 384m (DD24MMT303)[8];**
- **21m @ 1.25g/t Au from 191m (DD24MMT310)[8];**
- **1.8m @ 14.10g/t Au from 299.2m (DD24MMT343)[9];**
- **5.8m @ 4.22g/t Au from 457.2m including 0.6m @ 24.30g/t Au from 457.2m (RCDD25MMT165)[10];**
- **5.2m @ 4.60g/t Au from 152.6m (RCDD24MMT034)[8];**
- **10.5m @ 2.27g/t Au from 571.7m including 0.7m @ 29.20g/t Au from 575m (RCDD25MMT277)[10];**
- **0.6m @ 38.00g/t Au from 170.2m (DD24MMT309)[8];**
- **0.8m @ 28.30g/t Au from 198.8m (DD25MMT379)[10];**
- **9.8m @ 2.24g/t Au from 162.2m (DD24MMT305)[8];**
- **0.6m @ 36.20g/t Au from 207.6m (DD24MMT303)[8];**
- **3.6m @ 5.61g/t Au from 118.6m (DD24MMT313)[8];**
- **3m @ 5.13g/t Au from 595.4m (RCDD25MMT197)[10];**
- **0.6m @ 24.30g/t Au from 515.8m (DD25MMT373)[10];**
- **1m @ 13.75g/t Au from 439.4m (RCDD25MMT197)[10];**
- **1m @ 13.35g/t Au from 94m (DD24MMT363)[10];**
- **11m @ 1.20g/t Au from 572m (RCDD25MMT197)[10];**
- **11m @ 1.17g/t Au from 564.4m (RCDD25MMT165)[10];**
- **5.2m @ 2.11g/t Au from 527.6m (RCDD25MMT277)[10];**
- **0.6m @ 18.00g/t Au from 432.4m (RCDD25MMT165)[10];**
- **1m @ 10.55g/t Au from 306m (DD24MMT347)[10]; and**
- **0.8m @ 31.20g/t Au from 325.6m (DD24MMT315) [8].**

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

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 7). 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.

Figure 7 | Mineralised veins in Memot diamond core. Quartz veining with Pyrite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite and Sphalerite sulphides. In order from Left hand Side photos : DD24MMT243 - 1m @ 2,090.00g/t Au from 130m. Right Hand Side Top to Bottom DD21MMT001 - 1m @ 8.91g/t Au, 2.16% Cu from 48m, DD22MMT013 - 0.4m @ 17.70g/t Au, 230g/t Ag, 2.78% Cu, 0.56% Pb and 1.74% Zn from 190m and DD21MMT006 – 1m @ 25.4g/t Au, 73g/t Ag, 1.81% Cu, 0.1% Zn.

Figure 8 | Memot recent drill collars and significant intersections returned in the reporting period (blue – refer Appendix Three) and previously announced (black - refer ASX announcements 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024 and 24 April 2025)

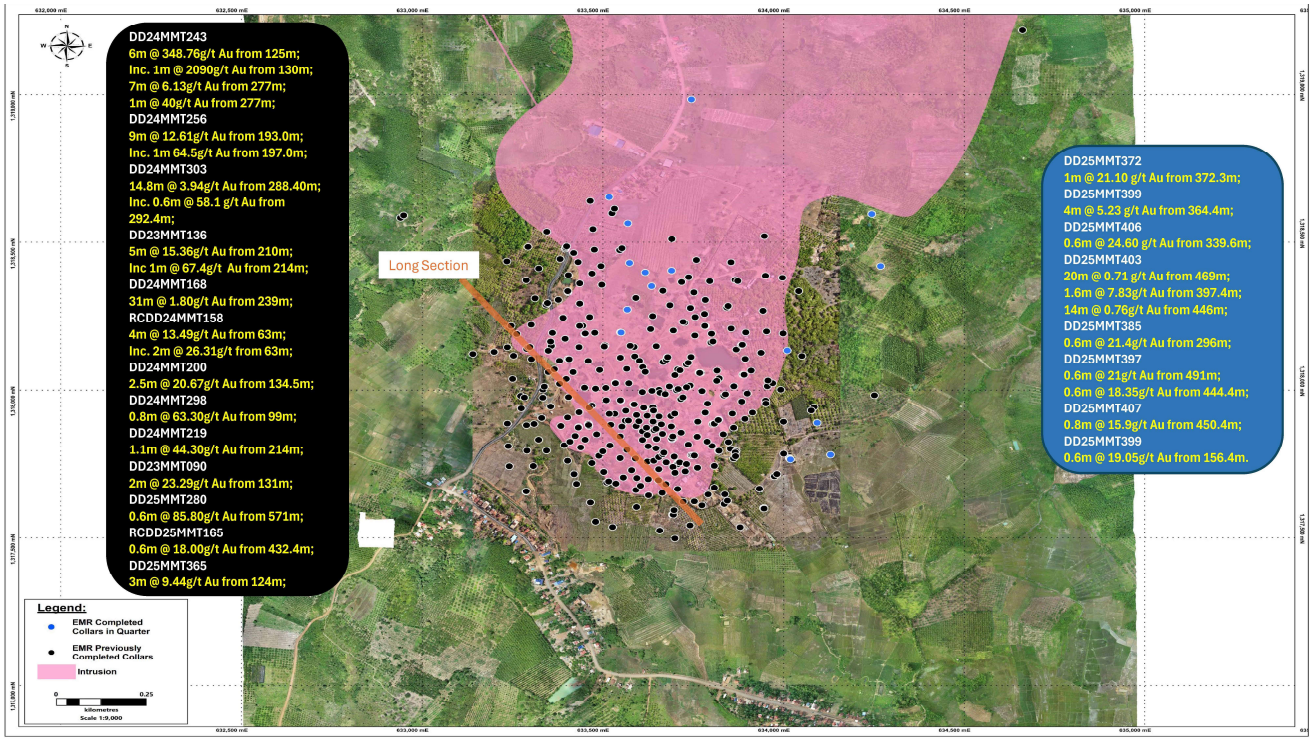
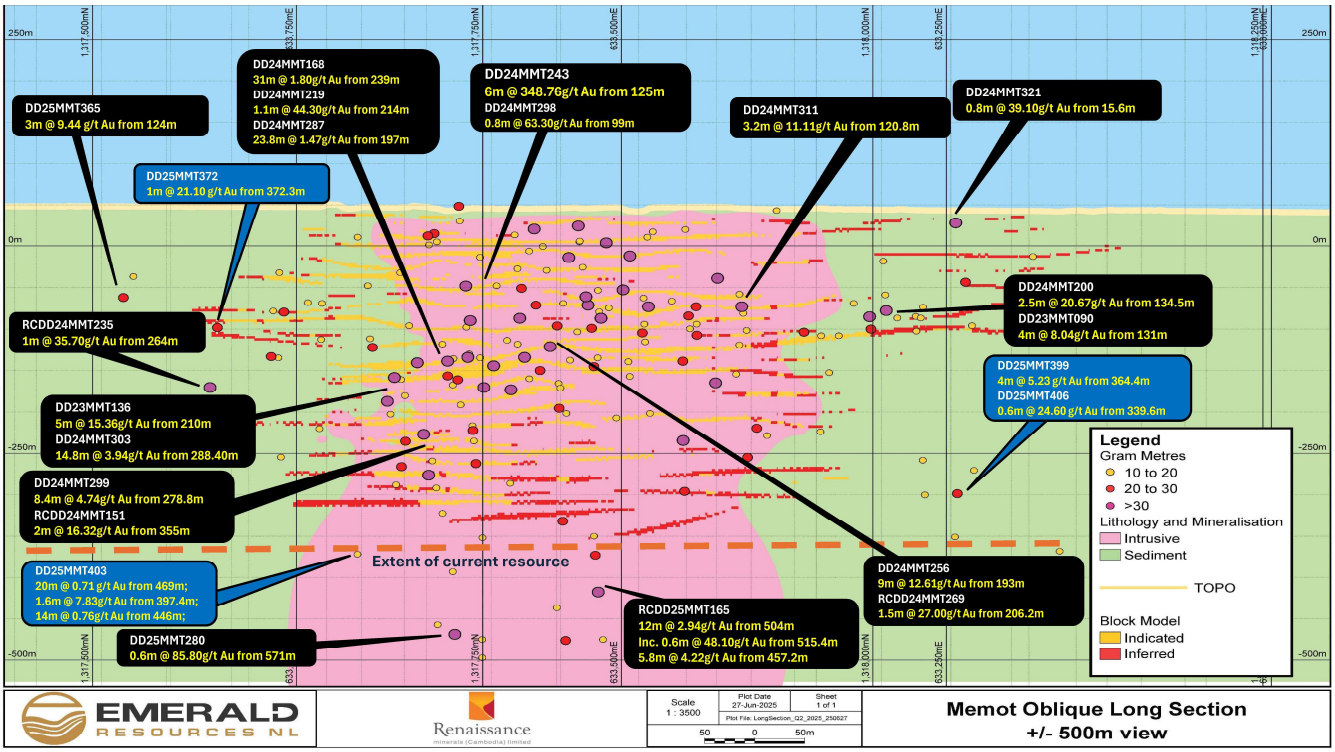


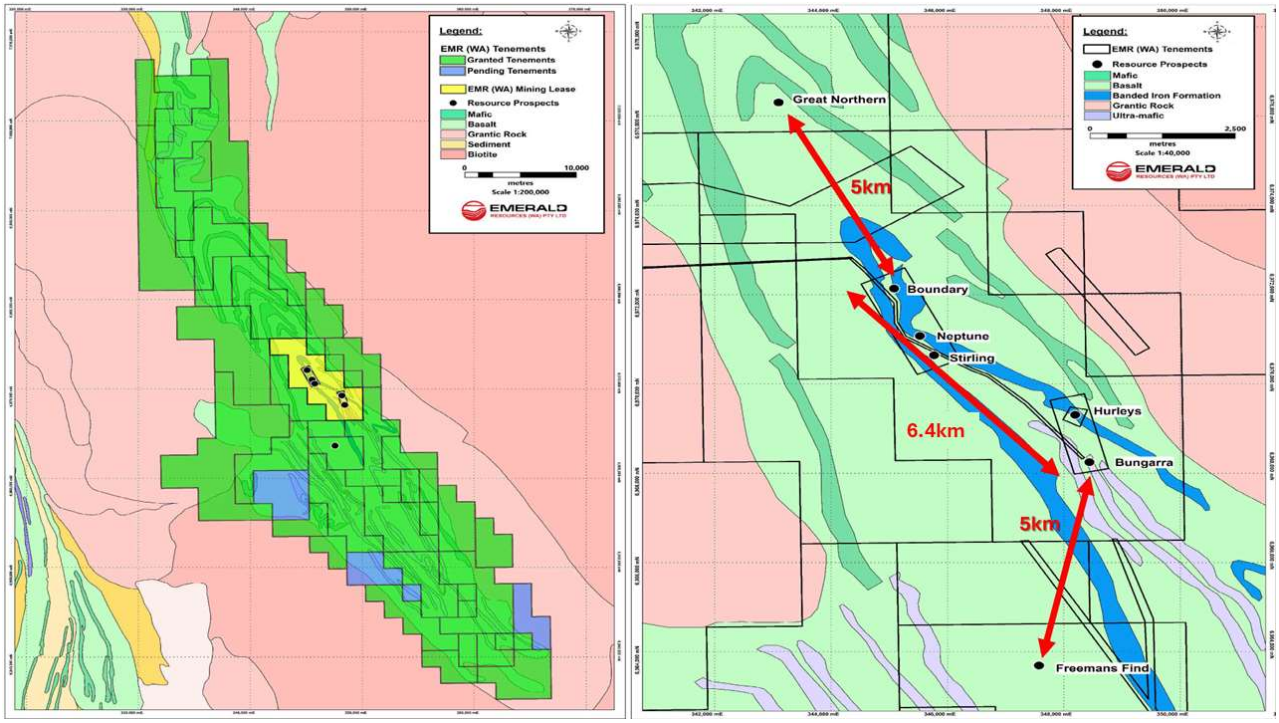
Figure 9 | Long section of the Memot resource with previously announced significant intercepts (black - refer 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 28 January 2025 and 24 April 2025.) and significant intercepts from the current reporting period (blue refer – Appendix Three)



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

The Dingo Range Gold Project consists of 44 exploration licences (including 4 applications) and 4 mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with ~980km² of tenure (refer Figure 10) and has the potential to host multiple standalone deposits or satellite deposits to supply additional ore to a central milling location. It includes the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurleys, Bungarra and Freeman's Find gold deposits, included in the Maiden Dingo Range Resource, extending over a 6.4km strike length.

Figure 10 | Dingo Range Tenement Map with the prospect locations



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

Dingo Range Exploration Drill Program

In December 2024, Emerald announced its Maiden Dingo Range Gold Project 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), 1,026 RC drill holes (110,713m) and 7 shallow air core collars (432m). These totals include 947 drill holes for 139,222m since Emerald commenced the resource definition and exploration drill programs in July 2022, consisting of 644 RC drill holes (98,758m), 38 diamond drill holes (5,183m) 91 RC with diamond tails (RC 13,415m and diamond 13,727m) and 174 shallow air core collars (8,139m). 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 and down dip extensions, as well as drilling other regional targets.

During the quarter, exploration focused on infill and extensional drilling at the Great Northern, Boundary, and regional prospects. A total of 47 drill holes were completed for 5,572m, including 45 RC holes (4,960m) and 2 RC pre-collared diamond tails (612m). Additionally, 168 shallow air core (AC) holes were drilled for 5,064m, targeting geophysical and geochemical anomalies along the interpreted mineralised corridor between Boundary and Bungarra, as well as strike extensions of Great Northern and Freeman's Find.

Recent results continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth at the Boundary deposit (refer to Figure 14), as well as infill and along-strike mineralisation at the Great Northern Prospect, located approximately 3km northwest of Boundary (refer to Figure 12).

Results from Boundary have confirmed high-grade mineralisation hosted within a stacked quartz vein system at depth, located outside the current Resource estimate (refer to Figure 13). The Company intends to follow up these encouraging results with further drilling in the near term. Significant intercepts returned during the June Quarter include:

- **27m @ 2.10g/t Au from 685m including 5.3m @ 6.46g/t Au from 686m (RCDD22BDY018);**
- **9.85m @ 5.04g/t Au from 330.15m including 2.85m @ 13.32g/t Au from 330.15m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **14m @ 3.55g/t Au from 401m including 2.1m @ 19.86g/t Au from 407m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **4.2m @ 9.92g/t Au from 579m including 2.2m @ 18.58g/t Au from 581m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **8.4m @ 3.28g/t Au from 427.2m including 0.85m @ 25.30g/t Au from 429.25m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **26.46m @ 1.03g/t Au from 368.54m (RCDD23BDY078);**
- **0.5m @ 38.50g/t Au from 523.5m (RCDD22BDY018);**
- **6m @ 1.95g/t Au from 365m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **0.9m @ 13.80g/t Au from 574m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **17m @ 0.63g/t Au from 376m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **6m @ 1.59g/t Au from 663m (RCDD22BDY018);**
- **0.55m @ 18.20g/t Au from 636.75m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**

RC drilling at Great Northern focused on closer spaced drilling (50x50m spacing) (refer Figure 12). Infill drilling at both Great Northern and Freeman's Find is now nearing completion. Results received to date will underpin an updated Mineral Resource estimate for Freemans Find and maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Great Northern, expected to be released in the early part of H2 2025. Significant intercepts returned during the June Quarter include:

- **2m @ 9.71g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN114);**
- **3m @ 5.10g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN106);**
- **7m @ 1.77g/t Au from 82m (RC25GRN112);**
- **1m @ 9.34g/t Au from 137m (RC25GRN114);**

At both Freeman's Find and Great Northern, gold mineralisation is hosted in multiple stacked, sheared quartz vein sets, located near a granodiorite intrusion into mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Ongoing drilling at Great Northern will continue to test the 1km mineralised strike, which remains open to the north and south, as well as conduct reconnaissance drilling along the 3km corridor between Great Northern and Boundary (refer Figure 12).

In addition to resource drilling, a regional air core drilling program comprising 54 collars for 2,787m was completed targeting geochemical anomalies near and along strike of Freeman's Find. Notable results include (refer to Figure 13):

- **4m @ 1.21g/t Au from 42m (AC25RAC295); and**
- **4m @ 1.09g/t Au from surface (AC25RAC374).**

These results warrant follow-up drilling to test for potential strike and depth extensions.

Importantly, mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike across all Dingo Range deposits and prospects, highlighting the continued growth potential of the project.

As part of its broader exploration strategy, Emerald completed a 75m-spaced airborne gradient magnetic and radiometric survey across the Dingo Range Gold Project during the June 2025 Quarter. A total of 14,912 line kilometres were flown by Magspec Airborne Surveys, with data processed by Southern Geoscience Consultants. Final imagery has been received, and interpretation and drill targeting are ongoing to support both near-resource and regional exploration efforts.

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

Table 1 | 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 (BDRC058)[1];
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDRC035)[1];
- 53m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17) (EOH)[1];
- 47m @ 3.42g/t Au from 93m (BDRD0025)[1];
- 30m @ 5.16g/t Au from 151m (WDDH10)[1];
- 19m @ 7.89g/t Au from 58m (BRC1002)[1];
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (BDRC060)[1];
- 40m @ 3.17g/t Au from 55m (BDRD0022)[1];
- 27m @ 4.53g/t Au from 62m (BDRC014)[1];
- 9m @ 13.55g/t Au from 42m (WDDH1)[1];
- 30m @ 3.82g/t Au from 179m (BDRD0043)[1];
- 9m @ 12.55g/t Au from 42m (WRC23)[1];
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0094)[1];
- 23m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73m (BDRC061)[1];
- 24m @ 3.88g/t Au from 20m (DRP176) (EOH)[1];
- 49m @ 1.89g/t Au from 74m (BDRD0061)[1];
- 45m @ 2.01g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0010)[1];
- 3.3m @ 111.79g/t Au from 214.7m (DDRE-BDRC017)[2];
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (DDRE-BDRC060)[2];
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (DDRE-BDRD0094)[2];
- 23m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73m (DDRE-BDRC061)[2];
- 3m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 34m @ 2.21g/t Au from 127m (DDRE-BDRC002)[2];
- 9m @ 4.40g/t Au from 248m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 10m @ 4.44g/t Au from 140m (DDRE-BDRC036)[2];
- 3.0m @ 10.59g/t Au from 346m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 7m @ 4.64g/t Au from 390m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 24m @ 1.30g/t Au from 124m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 3m @ 10.33g/t Au from 20m (DDRE-BDRC060)[2];
- 11m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208m (RC24BDY146)[2];
- 15m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291m (RCDD23BDY022)[2];

Boundary

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

Neptune

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

Bungarra

- 14m @ 31.46g/t Au from 33m (LAVRD0126)[1];
- 19m @ 13.41g/t Au from 32m (DRP495)[1];
- 17m @ 13.28g/t Au from 49m (LAVRD0132)[1];
- 3m @ 67.37g/t Au from 30m (BFRC15)[1];
- 5m @ 39.41g/t Au from 31m (LAVRD0133)[1];
- 9m @ 17.02g/t Au from 33m (BFRC13)[1];
- 6m @ 23.26g/t Au from 89m (LAVRD0054)[1];
- 9m @ 15.45g/t Au from 39m (LAVRD0142)[1];
- 14m @ 9.74g/t Au from 30m (LAVGW0003)[1];
- 9m @ 14.58g/t Au from 75m (LAVRD0054)[1];
- 6m @ 19.28g/t Au from 53m (LAVRD0135)[1];
- 8m @ 12.38g/t Au from 48m (LAVRD0054)[1];
- 6m @ 16.16g/t Au from 59m (LAVRD0156)[1];
- 4m @ 23.78g/t Au from 49m (LAVGW0002)[1];
- 4m @ 22.77g/t Au from 67m (RC24BGA034)[2];
- 27m @ 0.82g/t Au from 224m (RC25BGA051)[2].

Freeman's Find

- 5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m (RC24FMF001)[2];
- 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001)[2];
- 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m (RC24FMF009)[2];
- 1m @ 66.70g/t Au from 56m (RC24FMF060)[2];
- 1m @ 49.9g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)[2];
- 1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)[2];
- 13m @ 2.45g/t Au from 10m (RCDD24FMF067)[2];
- 0.5m @ 49.50g/t Au from 114m (RCDD24FMF067)[2];
- 5m @ 4.51g/t Au from 67m (RC24FMF070)[2];
- 14m @ 1.40g/t Au from 104m (RC24FMF065)[2];
- 6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 37m (RC25FMF133)[2];
- 14m @ 1.29g/t Au from 17m (RC25FMF092)[2];
- 4m @ 3.80g/t Au from 168m (RC25FMF086)[2];
- 8m @ 1.84g/t Au from 23m (RC25FMF090)[2];
- 1m @ 14.20g/t Au from 11m (RC25FMF115)[2];
- 9m @ 1.46g/t Au from 74m (RC25FMF116)[2].
- 7m @ 1.40g/t Au from 20m (RC25FMF107)[2];
- 3m @ 3.38g/t Au from 113m (RC25FMF116)[2];
- 12m @ 0.78g/t Au from 110m (RC25FMF133)[2];
- 7m @ 1.33g/t Au from 18m (RC25FMF116);
- 2m @ 4.57g/t Au from 92m (RC25FMF086);
- 1m @ 9.11g/t Au from 57m (RC25FMF092).

Hurleys

- 12m @ 3.30g/t Au from 13m (HRRD0020)[1];
- 12m @ 2.77g/t Au from 47m (HRRD0050)[1];
- 3m @ 9.00g/t Au from 62m (HRRD0062)[1];
- 9m @ 2.27g/t Au from 64m (HRRD0032)[1];
- 20m @ 3.20g/t Au from 137m (RCDD24HUR020)[2];
- 11m @ 3.39g/t Au from 160m (RC23HUR014)[2];
- 17m @ 2.13g/t Au from 35m (RCDD23HUR001)[2];
- 1m @ 21.00g/t Au from 8m (RC24HUR077)[2].

Stirling

- 26m @ 5.83g/t Au from 33m (STRD0016)[1];
- 38m @ 2.62g/t Au from 16m (SRC7)[1];
- 31m @ 2.75g/t Au from 35m (STRD0008)[1];
- 27m @ 2.30g/t Au from 59m (STRD0007)[1];
- 27m @ 2.25g/t Au from 31m (STRD0019)[1];
- 25m @ 1.87g/t Au from 40m (RC23STI022)[2];
- 19m @ 2.45g/t Au from 72m (RC23STI012)[2].

Great Northern

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

1 Historical Data

2 Drilling completed by Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd

Refer ASX announcements dated 28 January 2025, 24 December 2024, 30 October 2024, 29 July 2024, 18 April 2024, 24 January 2024, 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 28 April 2023, 31 January 2023, 7 October 2022, 5 July 2022.

Figure 11 | Current drilling completed on Dingo Range belt (Plan view)

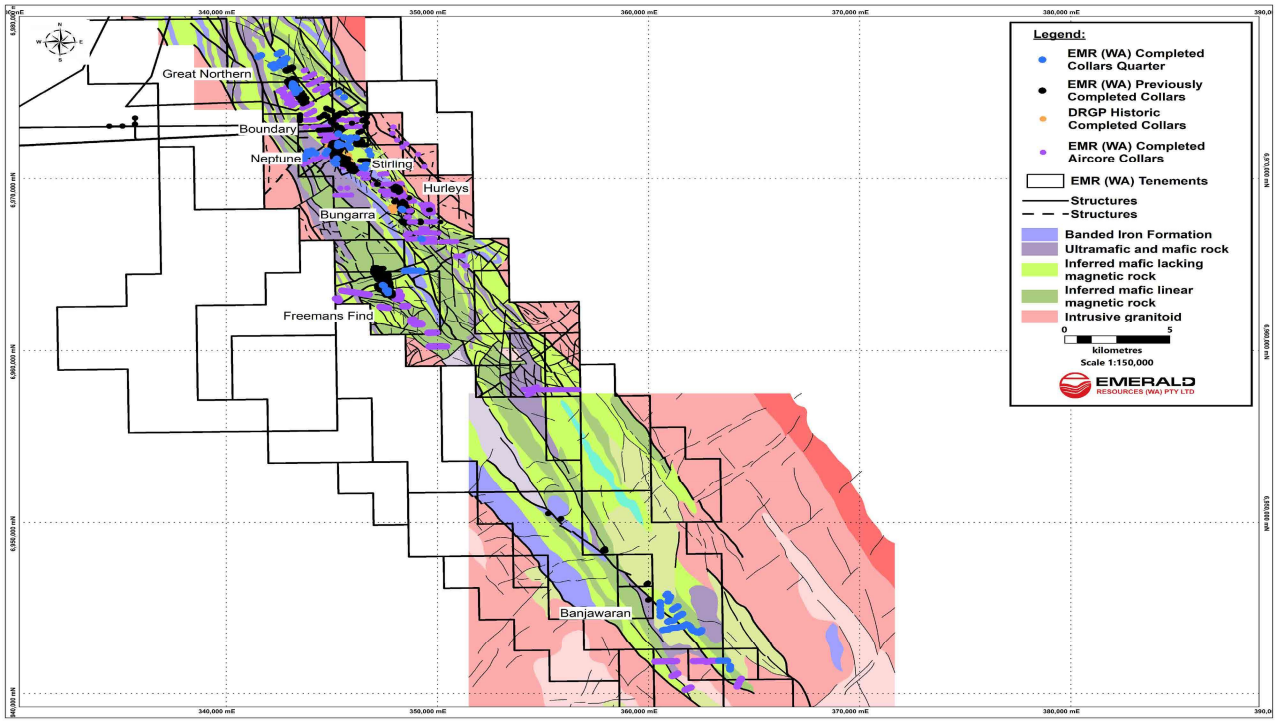


Figure 12 | Great Northern, Boundary and Neptune drill collars with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and previously announced in black - refer ASX Announcements 7 October 2022, 4 July 2023, 30 October 2023, 24 January 2024, 18 April 2024, 27 July 2024 and 30 October 2024 and 24 April 2025 (Plan view)

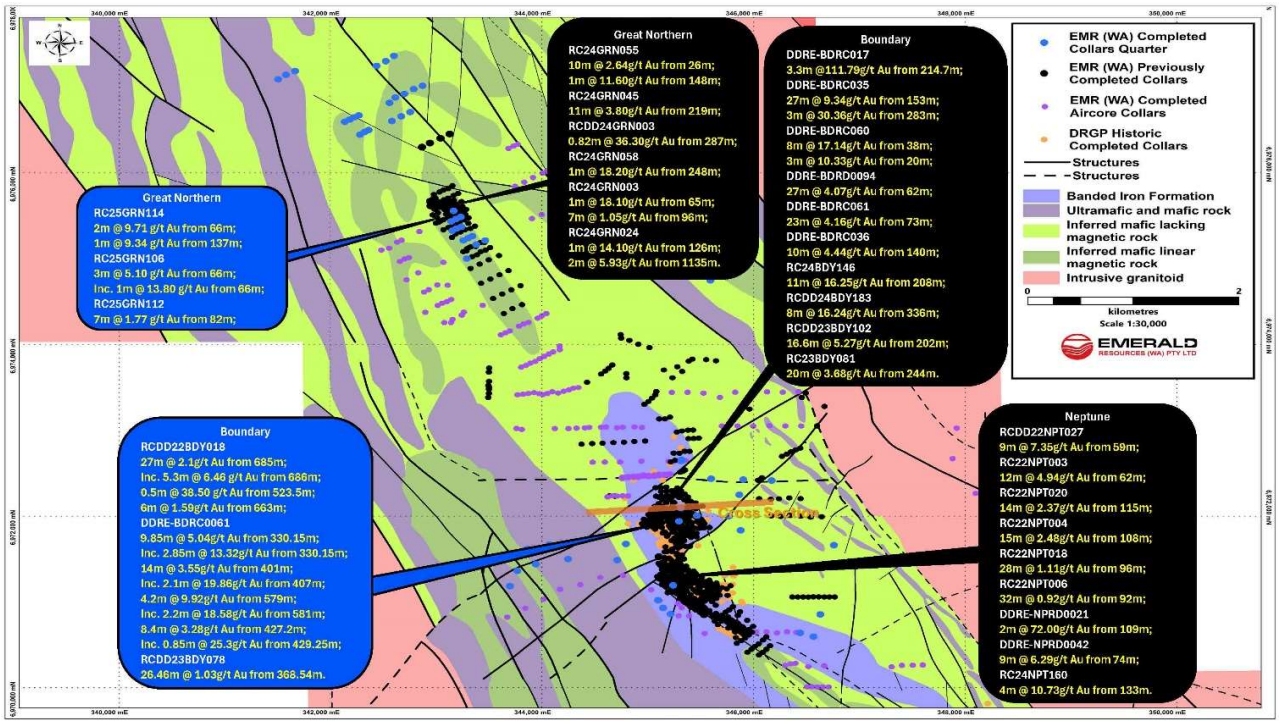


Figure 13 | Freeman's Find drill collars with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and previously announced in black - refer ASX Announcements 18 March 2024, 29 July 2024, 20 October 2024, 28 January 2025 and 24 April 2025 (Plan view)

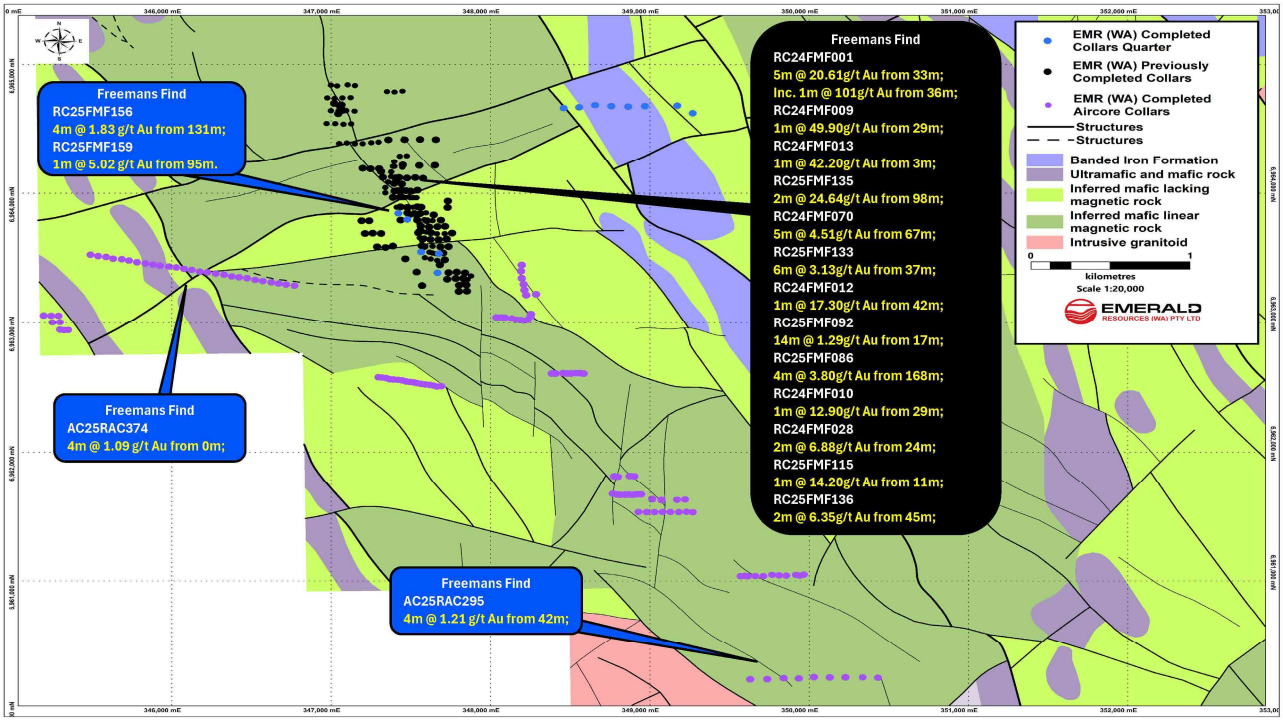
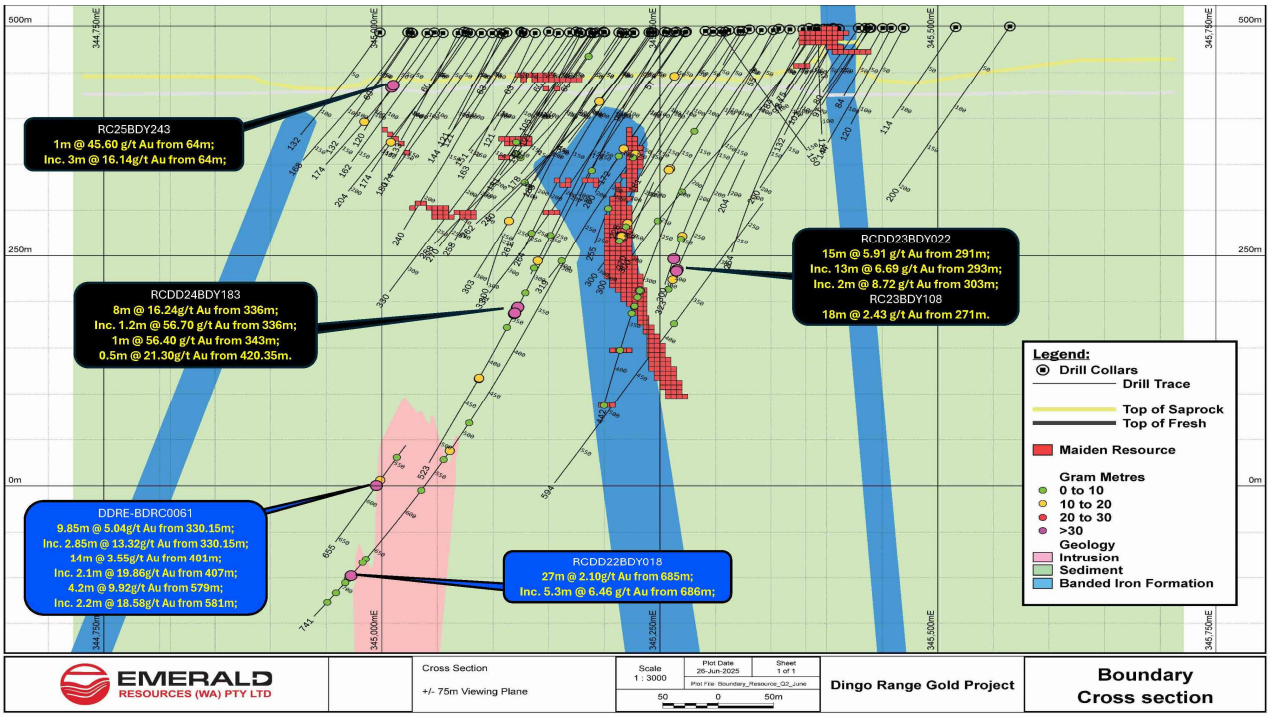


Figure 14 | Boundary Cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) and previously announced in black - refer ASX Announcements 4 July 2023, 24 January 2024, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024 and 24 April 2025. Dingo range maiden resource in (red) refer to (24 December 2024)



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 Porject, Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now poured over 400koz 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 1,428km^2.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia with its highly prospective Western Australian gold project, the Dingo Range Gold Project which covers ~980km^2 of the entire Dingo Range greenstone belt.

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

Table 2 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate (refer to ASX announcement dated 10 February 2025)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource Type	Cut Off Au g/t	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Stockpiles	0.5	3.7	0.8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3.7**	**0.8**	**100**
Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	10.7	1.7	600	0.1	1.1	-	**10.8**	**1.7**	**600**
Underground	3.0	-	-	-	0.6	6.1	120	1.1	5.2	190	**1.7**	**5.5**	**310**
Total		**3.7**	**0.8**	**100**	**11.3**	**2.0**	**710**	**1.2**	**5.0**	**190**	**16.2**	**1.9**	**1,000**

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

Table 3 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate (refer to ASX announcement dated 10 February 2025)

Okvau Gold Mine - March 2024 Reserve Estimate with Cut off Grade of 0.625 g/t Au			
Resources Type	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Proven	3.7	0.8	100
Probable	10.7	1.7	600
Total	**14.5**	**1.5**	**700**

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

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

Memot Gold Project Resource Estimate												
	Measured Resources*			Indicated Resources*			Inferred Resources*			Total Resources		
Au Lower Cut off	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)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource Type	Cut Off Au g/t	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Open Pit Stockpiles	0.60	0.2	0.90	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.2**	**0.90**	**10**
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;
- Maiden Gold Resource of 1.01Moz at Dingo Range Gold Project dated 24 December 2024;
- Emerald Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 28 January 2025;
- Okvau Gold Mine Ore Reserve Increased by 245Koz dated 10 February 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 24 April 2025; and
- Quarterly Report dated 29 April 2025.

Appendix One | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Boundary, Great Northern, Freeman's Find Prospects or regional AC drilling (>2 gram metre Au)

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	685	712	27.0	2.10
	including							686	691.3	5.3	6.46
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	330.15	340	9.85	5.04
	including							330.15	333	2.9	13.32
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	401	415	14.0	3.55
	including							407	409.1	2.1	19.86
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	579	583.2	4.2	9.92
	including							581	583.2	2.2	18.58
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	427.2	435.6	8.4	3.28
	including							429.25	430.1	0.9	25.30
Boundary	RCDD23BDY078	345,466	6,972,006	498	276	-61	594	368.54	395	26.46	1.03
Great Northern	RC25GRN114	343,165	6,975,559	488	241	-61	151	66	68	2.0	9.71
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	523.5	524	0.5	38.50
Great Northern	RC25GRN106	343,257	6,975,214	485	243	-61	121	66	69	3.0	5.10
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	365	371	6.0	1.95
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	574	574.9	0.9	13.80
Great Northern	RC25GRN112	343,186	6,975,463	487	240	-61	120	82	89	7.0	1.77
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	376	393	17.0	0.63
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	636.75	637.3	0.55	18.20
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	663	669	6.0	1.59
Great Northern	RC25GRN114	343,165	6,975,559	488	241	-61	151	137	138	1.0	9.34
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	447.2	454	6.8	1.04
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	527.85	528.4	0.6	12.30
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF156	347,480	6,963,801	486	272	-60	180	131	135	4.0	1.83
Great Northern	RC25GRN113	343,228	6,975,487	487	241	-61	121	108	109	1.0	6.51
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	534.5	537	2.5	2.92
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	721	724	3.0	2.41
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	491	500.4	9.4	0.68
Great Northern	RC25GRN107	343,303	6,975,239	485	0	0	121	34	35	1.0	6.10
Great Northern	RC25GRN114	343,165	6,975,559	488	241	-61	151	84	90	6.0	1.01
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	488	493	5.0	1.28
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	573	573.5	0.5	11.20
Regional	AC25RAC295	349,016	6,961,632	478	270	-60	53	42	46	4.0	1.21
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF159	347,675	6,963,533	485	274	-60	132	95	96	1.0	5.02
Great Northern	RC25GRN105	343,463	6,975,215	485	237	-61	121	73	74	1.0	4.83
Great Northern	RC25GRN114	343,165	6,975,559	488	241	-61	151	97	103	6.0	0.77
Regional	AC25RAC374	346,126	6,963,411	496	270	-60	44	0	4	4.0	1.09
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	345	349	4.0	0.92
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	543.9	544.4	0.5	9.00
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF160	347,688	6,963,393	484	271	-61	72	18	24	6.0	0.65
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF160	347,688	6,963,393	484	271	-61	72	41	46	5.0	0.76
Great Northern	RC25GRN103	343,236	6,975,374	486	241	-60	204	182	186	4.0	1.11
Great Northern	RC25GRN113	343,228	6,975,487	487	241	-61	121	32	34	2.0	1.84
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	322	323	1.0	2.52
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	420	422.15	2.2	1.22
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF156	347,480	6,963,801	486	272	-60	180	51	53	2.0	1.33
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF156	347,480	6,963,801	486	272	-60	180	80	81	1.0	2.96
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF156	347,480	6,963,801	486	272	-60	180	170	171	1.0	2.87
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF157	347,420	6,963,844	486	275	-60	90	82	87	5.0	0.63
Great Northern	RC25GRN108	343,344	6,975,264	485	245	-61	121	59	60	1.0	3.38
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	511	512	1.0	2.77
Regional	AC25RAC330	348,980	6,961,534	477	270	-60	69	60	63	3.0	0.62
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC0061	345,295	6,971,941	494	268	-61	655	647	648	1.0	2.25
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF159	347,675	6,963,533	485	274	-60	132	16	20	4.0	0.53
Freeman's Find	RC25FMF159	347,675	6,963,533	485	274	-60	132	125	126	1.0	1.63
Great Northern	RC25GRN107	343,303	6,975,239	485	0	0	121	118	119	1	2.18
Great Northern	RC25GRN109	343,150	6,975,329	486	245	-61	127	79	81	2	1.13
Great Northern	RC25GRN113	343,228	6,975,487	487	241	-61	121	95	96	1	1.97
Great Northern	RC25GRN114	343,165	6,975,559	488	241	-61	151	60	61	1	2.41
Great Northern	RC25GRN124	342,523	6,977,305	494	238	-61	85	42	45	3	0.77
Boundary	RCDD22BDY018	345,312	6,972,093	495	269	-60	741	480	483	3	0.64

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 and Neptune Prospects

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance. • All reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples in the pre-collar. 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	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• A Schramm 685 drill rig with a 5.5-inch hammer and a Schramm 450 with a 5.375-inch hammer is used for RC drilling. • 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	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC drill sample recovery averaged better than 99%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • This sample technique is industry standard and is deemed appropriate for the material. • All RC 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	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples are sent to the accredited SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold or the accredited Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie for 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Field duplicates were collected at the rig, directly from the cyclone at a rate of one in every 50 samples for the entire program. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • Data verification and validation procedures undertaken included checks on collar position against design and site survey collar pick-ups by Licenced contract surveyors. Hole depths were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. All down hole surveys were exposed to rigorous QAQC and drill traces were plotted in 3D for validation and assessment of global deviation trends.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The grid system used is MGA_94. The creation of the topographic surface is based on a site survey pick-up in March 2014 by GEMS (Glockner Engineering and Mining Services, licenced Australian surveyors) and again in July 2014, August 2015, August 2017, December 2023 and July 2024 of all drill holes and surface contour points in GDA_94. • Collars drilled prior to 20 December 2023 have been picked up using Trimble RTK DGPS by Insight UAS authorised surveyors. Drillholes drilled after 4 July 2024 have been picked up using a hand GPS. These collars will continue to be picked up using DGPS in future survey campaigns. It is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up relevant collars prior to any resource calculation. • All drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~5m intervals for the drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources. • The drill program adopted a standard sample length of 1.0m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All RC 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	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Emerald 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.

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

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	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The prospects within the Dingo Range Gold Project are 100% held by Emerald Resources NL's wholly owned subsidiary, Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd or by its wholly owned subsidiaries. • The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Geology comprises a basalt country rock and BIF with intrusions of various composition and ages. All Dingo Range Gold Project prospects are associated with an approximately 45 degrees to subvertical dipping mineralised lode (or sheets) that have formed in association with the basalt/BIF contact and Orogenic hydrothermal mineralisation typical of the WA goldfields. Gold Mineralisation is as shallow as a few metres below surface, extends to some 500m below surface and is open at depth. • The weathering profile displays a surface laterite, followed by clay/saprolite weathering predominately in association with the weathered basalt. Saprock is encountered earlier in association with weathered BIF. Global fresh rock is encountered from 70m down hole, but weathering is not well advanced at Neptune and hard saprock and fresh rock are encountered in more shallow horizons.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar; - dip and azimuth of the hole; - down hole length and interception depth; - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Details of significant drilling results are shown in Appendix One.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No high-grade top cuts have been applied. • The reported significant intersections in Appendix One are above 2 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 0.5g/t.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.

Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix One.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples — size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.

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

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Okvau	RCDD25OKV765	694,270	1,397,097	145	311	-60	231	157	161	4.0	29.00	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV712	694,285	1,397,059	157	315	-60	322	212	216	4.0	19.35	1.20	12	65	32
Granite Hill	RC25GRH017	687,780	1,397,873	151	90	-55	162	50	52	2.0	34.58	11.60	1,504	79	71
Okapai	DD25OKA042	702,609	1,385,602	169	360	-55	158	9.5	49	39.5	0.99	9.74	363	2,301	7,580
Granite Hill	RC25GRH046	687,252	1,397,727	134	270	-55	198	16	30	14.0	2.15	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH021	687,772	1,397,923	146	90	-55	162	91	92	1.0	26.70	16.70	4,850	5	95
Okvau	RCDD25OKV709	694,143	1,397,002	30	320	-60	313	120	127	7.0	3.84	1.41	38	21	30
Granite Hill	RC25GRH032	687,872	1,397,918	152	90	-55	162	5	13	8.0	2.91	1.16	296	9	60
Memot	DD25MMT372	633,933	1,317,669	48	245	-55	399	168.3	169.3	1.0	21.10	28.20	4,470	1,295	7,760
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	364.4	368.4	4.0	5.23	3.36	709	2	49
Okvau North	RC25OKN020	693,820	1,398,266	144	360	-55	150	20	25	5.0	4.25	0.58	247	15	46
Okvau North	RC25OKN029	693,920	1,398,400	140	360	-55	150	57	59	2.0	9.39	0.85	657	9	35
Okvau	RCDD25OKV712	694,285	1,397,059	157	315	-60	322	141	147	6.0	3.21	1.01	40	72	66
Okvau	RCDD25OKV766A	694,295	1,397,105	145	313	-60	220	86	88	2.0	8.82	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH036	687,723	1,398,072	148	90	-55	192	125	132	7.0	2.34	0.43	105	2	5
Memot	DD25MMT406	633,532	1,318,394	41	225	-55	550	339.6	340.2	0.6	24.60	15.60	1,630	66	145
Granite Hill	RC25GRH023	687,750	1,397,973	143	90	-55	162	39	43	4.0	3.79	4.05	767	112	208
Memot	DD25MMT403	634,035	1,318,049	56	223	-55	664	469	489	20.0	0.71	0.09	224	3	31
Memot	DD25MMT385	633,511	1,318,076	45	225	-55	424	296	296.6	0.6	21.40	3.40	356	16	46
Memot	DD25MMT397	633,536	1,318,316	42	225	-55	526	491	491.6	0.6	21.00	12.70	2,090	36	153
Memot	DD25MMT403	634,035	1,318,049	56	223	-55	664	397.4	399	1.6	7.83	0.56	406	2	27
Memot	DD25MMT407	633,569	1,318,567	40	225	-55	509	450.4	451.2	0.8	15.90	82.00	2,670	689	1,715
Memot	DD25MMT397	633,536	1,318,316	42	225	-55	526	444.4	445	0.6	18.35	113.00	17,300	900	780
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	156.4	157	0.6	19.05	3.30	514	12	181
Memot	DD25MMT403	634,035	1,318,049	56	223	-55	664	446	460	14.0	0.76	0.16	252	3	27
Okvau	RCDD25OKV709	694,143	1,397,002	30	320	-60	313	48	49	1.0	10.95	2.00	11	58	26
Memot	DD25MMT374	633,234	1,318,437	39	228	-55	405	224	225	1.0	7.57	0.50	43	6	13
Memot	DD25MMT386	633,735	1,318,142	46	225	-55	651	518.4	519	0.6	12.85	7.90	2,460	44	119
Memot	DD25MMT392	633,427	1,318,472	41	245	-55	562	144	146.4	2.4	3.37	15.74	720	1,274	4,373
Okvau North	RC25OKN017	693,867	1,398,303	141	360	-55	132	58	60	2.0	3.77	1.70	3,095	6	53
Granite Hill	RC25GRH036	687,723	1,398,072	148	90	-55	192	147	152	5.0	1.36	1.16	479	9	41
Granite Hill	RC25GRH045	687,252	1,397,727	134	90	-55	198	18	26	8.0	0.82	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC25OKN031	693,870	1,398,347	141	360	-55	123	46	48	2.0	3.66	0.55	366	8	73
Memot	DD25MMT374	633,234	1,318,437	39	228	-55	405	279	288	9.0	0.64	0.04	34	1	3
Memot	DD25MMT385	633,511	1,318,076	45	225	-55	424	411	412	1.0	6.46	0.10	174	1	26
Memot	DD25MMT392	633,427	1,318,472	41	245	-55	562	367.6	368.2	0.6	10.55	5.80	215	866	382
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	281	283	2.0	2.95	2.00	340	18	62
Memot	DD25MMT401	634,367	1,319,187	41	225	-55	398	290	291.2	1.2	4.67	90.50	3,155	6,905	10,085
Memot	DD25MMT403	634,035	1,318,049	56	223	-55	664	434.8	438	3.2	1.84	0.22	233	1	23
Granite Hill	RC25GRH022	687,675	1,397,973	158	90	-55	162	47	49	2.0	2.76	1.35	283	21	48
Granite Hill	RC25GRH043	687,453	1,397,725	142	90	-55	192	121	123	2.0	2.85	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC25OKN020	693,820	1,398,266	144	360	-55	150	32	33	1.0	5.64	1.70	215	72	58
Okvau	RCDD25OKV765	694,270	1,397,097	145	311	-60	231	95	98	3.0	1.90	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD25OKV766A	694,295	1,397,105	145	313	-60	220	162	163	1.0	5.57	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT386	633,735	1,318,142	46	225	-55	651	335.4	336.6	1.2	4.46	0.40	206	9	43
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	434.6	439.6	5.0	0.98	0.76	422	2	47
Memot	DD25MMT406	633,532	1,318,394	41	225	-55	550	28.2	29	0.8	6.63	24.50	4,170	1,720	2,490
Granite Hill	RC25GRH017	687,780	1,397,873	151	90	-55	162	72	75	3.0	1.77	0.73	284	9	17
Granite Hill	RC25GRH033	687,818	1,397,909	141	90	-55	140	19	21	2.0	2.70	2.20	583	16	28
Granite Hill	RC25GRH036	687,723	1,398,072	148	90	-55	192	48	50	2.0	2.62	1.30	278	4	12
Granite Hill	RC25GRH037	687,646	1,398,076	160	90	-55	156	100	104	4.0	1.37	0.35	94	3	21
Okvau North	RC25OKN024	693,972	1,398,327	138	360	-55	162	146	148	2.0	2.69	0.45	94	13	69
Okvau	RCDD25OKV712	694,285	1,397,059	157	315	-60	322	206	207	1.0	5.26	2.00	19	128	42
Memot	DD25MMT371	633,225	1,318,333	42	225	-55	303	146	150	4.0	0.94	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT385	633,511	1,318,076	45	225	-55	424	399	401.4	2.4	1.64	0.93	217	7	35
Memot	DD25MMT389	633,459	1,318,459	42	225	-55	502	385	386	1.0	3.52	1.00	101	31	49
Memot	DD25MMT397	633,536	1,318,316	42	225	-55	526	361.2	361.8	0.6	7.04	4.40	1,330	8	116
Memot	DD25MMT417	633,517	1,318,656	41	225	-55	480	457.4	459	1.6	2.57	3.69	212	186	213
Granite Hill	RC25GRH016	687,370	1,397,623	147	90	-55	150	95	96	1.0	3.64	1.10	105	3	14
Granite Hill	RC25GRH021	687,772	1,397,923	146	90	-55	162	151	153	2.0	1.86	0.55	84	5	13
Granite Hill	RC25GRH041	687,687	1,397,726	159	90	-55	177	24	25	1.0	3.75	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH046	687,252	1,397,727	134	270	-55	198	56	58	2.0	1.96	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT109	633,697	1,317,596	47	45	-55	471	201	209	8.0	0.52	0.20	67	11	40
Memot	RCDD25MMT109	633,697	1,317,596	47	45	-55	471	360	364	4.0	0.93	3.40	153	356	2,700
Memot	DD25MMT369	633,872	1,317,846	49	214	-55	483	203	206	3.0	1.00	0.18	10	6	29
Memot	DD25MMT385	633,511	1,318,076	45	225	-55	424	19	20.8	1.8	1.78	6.76	637	400	4,114
Memot	DD25MMT386	633,735	1,318,142	46	225	-55	651	40.4	41	0.6	4.78	0.10	182	1	70
Memot	DD25MMT387	634,108	1,318,935	42	225	-55	212	36	40	4.0	0.66	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT391	633,271	1,317,979	44	230	-55	430	134.2	134.8	0.6	5.08	11.50	459	210	347
Memot	DD25MMT391	633,271	1,317,979	44	230	-55	430	302.6	307.6	5.0	0.62	3.60	218	297	678
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	415.8	416.4	0.6	4.35	0.20	64	0	35
Granite Hill	RC25GRH033	687,818	1,397,909	141	90	-55	140	39	40	1.0	2.93	4.00	1,545	6	61

Memot	RCDD24MMT181	633,436	1,318,220	43	225	-55	489	403	405	2.0	1.47	0.20	74	9	80
Memot	RCDD25MMT109	633,697	1,317,596	47	45	-55	471	166.8	172	5.2	0.57	0.37	165	3	19
Memot	RCDD25MMT109	633,697	1,317,596	47	45	-55	471	176.2	178	1.8	1.92	0.31	42	4	35
Okvau	RCDD25OKV710	694,371	1,397,114	161	317	-60	300	169	174	5.0	0.55	0.37	161	12	32
Okvau	RCDD25OKV712	694,285	1,397,059	157	315	-60	322	184	185	1.0	2.69	0.40	147	19	33
Memot	DD25MMT369	633,872	1,317,846	49	214	-55	483	2.7	3.9	1.2	1.30	0.50	166	138	94
Memot	DD25MMT369	633,872	1,317,846	49	214	-55	483	24.6	25.2	0.6	3.24	7.70	511	134	134
Memot	DD25MMT369	633,872	1,317,846	49	214	-55	483	277	278.8	1.8	1.12	14.87	584	1,009	3,316
Memot	DD25MMT369	633,872	1,317,846	49	214	-55	483	371.8	375.4	3.6	0.63	2.18	336	89	475
Memot	DD25MMT372	633,933	1,317,669	48	245	-55	399	33	33.6	0.6	2.57	3.80	408	905	1,700
Memot	DD25MMT385	633,511	1,318,076	45	225	-55	424	387.6	388.4	0.8	1.96	31.00	3,970	292	269
Memot	DD25MMT386	633,735	1,318,142	46	225	-55	651	197.4	198	0.6	3.54	0.80	206	4	297
Memot	DD25MMT386	633,735	1,318,142	46	225	-55	651	209.6	210.2	0.6	3.31	0.30	77	5	29
Memot	DD25MMT386	633,735	1,318,142	46	225	-55	651	305.6	309.2	3.6	0.53	1.08	360	35	146
Memot	DD25MMT389	633,459	1,318,459	42	225	-55	502	143	143.6	0.6	3.16	13.80	671	1,355	373
Memot	DD25MMT389	633,459	1,318,459	42	225	-55	502	492.4	493	0.6	2.67	0.70	346	9	51
Memot	DD25MMT391	633,271	1,317,979	44	230	-55	430	10	11	1.0	2.11	0.20	28	6	13
Memot	DD25MMT395	633,299	1,318,009	44	225	-55	471	286	286.6	0.6	3.54	0.20	67	6	44
Memot	DD25MMT397	633,536	1,318,316	42	225	-55	526	95	96	1.0	1.97	0.20	59	11	46
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	77.8	78.4	0.6	2.57	0.90	577	1	29
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	94	96.4	2.4	1.01	0.22	242	0	62
Memot	DD25MMT399	633,302	1,318,008	44	358	-55	532	508.2	508.8	0.6	3.85	8.10	155	108	30
Memot	DD25MMT403	634,035	1,318,049	56	223	-55	664	336	337	1.0	1.83	0.10	67	12	55
Memot	DD25MMT407	633,569	1,318,567	40	225	-55	509	107	107.6	0.6	2.55	8.00	418	247	1,115
Memot	DD25MMT407	633,569	1,318,567	40	225	-55	509	176	177	1.0	1.66	0.50	58	51	94
Granite Hill	RC25GRH015	687,280	1,397,623	140	90	-55	162	64	65	1.0	1.67	1.60	531	14	25
Granite Hill	RC25GRH016	687,370	1,397,623	147	90	-55	150	5	6	1.0	2.48	3.10	138	167	106
Granite Hill	RC25GRH016	687,370	1,397,623	147	90	-55	150	69	70	1.0	1.89	0.70	26	15	10
Granite Hill	RC25GRH018	687,695	1,397,873	155	90	-55	174	129	131	2.0	0.75	4.05	766	41	86
Granite Hill	RC25GRH020	687,660	1,397,923	159	90	-55	168	126	130	4.0	0.58	1.13	265	11	22
Granite Hill	RC25GRH021	687,772	1,397,923	146	90	-55	162	60	61	1.0	1.69	1.10	84	35	85
Granite Hill	RC25GRH021	687,772	1,397,923	146	90	-55	162	134	135	1.0	1.53	0.60	97	7	34
Granite Hill	RC25GRH021	687,772	1,397,923	146	90	-55	162	142	143	1.0	1.66	0.70	31	16	37
Granite Hill	RC25GRH022	687,675	1,397,973	158	90	-55	162	99	100	1.0	2.22	2.00	504	9	29
Granite Hill	RC25GRH023	687,750	1,397,973	143	90	-55	162	152	153	1.0	1.89	0.60	126	8	14
Granite Hill	RC25GRH024	687,740	1,398,023	140	90	-55	168	112	114	2.0	1.04	2.15	683	143	261
Granite Hill	RC25GRH024	687,740	1,398,023	140	90	-55	168	159	160	1.0	2.36	0.70	262	9	14
Granite Hill	RC25GRH039	687,428	1,398,075	148	90	-55	198	105	106	1.0	2.00	1.10	316	4	17
Granite Hill	RC25GRH042	687,613	1,397,619	150	90	-55	162	133	134	1.0	1.84	-	-	-	-
Granite Hill	RC25GRH043	687,453	1,397,725	142	90	-55	192	7	8	1.0	2.24	-	-	-	-
Okvau North	RC25OKN027	693,920	1,398,503	146	360	-55	141	21	23	2.0	0.86	0.30	777	4	19
Ochhung	RC25ORM038	695,372	1,401,575	147	360	-55	150	100	101	1.0	1.80	31.40	17,950	22	197
Memot	RCDD25MMT109	633,697	1,317,596	47	45	-55	471	252	252.6	0.6	3.14	61.00	1,590	8,130	6,860
Okvau	RCDD25OKV709	694,143	1,397,002	30	320	-60	313	252	253	1.0	2.10	1.20	1,850	9	58
Okvau	RCDD25OKV766A	694,295	1,397,105	145	313	-60	220	104	105	1.0	1.77	-	-	-	-

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

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

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance. • For the recent exploration drilling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples in the pre-collar. The 4m program composited are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter or three staged riffle splitter at the drill rig to produce a 2-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with 80% of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • The Exploration drill samples preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample using Fire Assay with AAS finish on and Aqua Regia digest of the lead collection button. Multi-element assay is completed at ALS, Perth, Australia on a 1g pulp subsample digested by Aqua Regia and determined by ICP-AES or ICP-MS for lowest available detection for the respective element. • Historical drilling results in this ASX release refer to historical drilling records from OZ minerals completed in before 2010. Historical RC drilling samples were through a cyclone on a 1 metre basis. The specific sub-sampling equipment utilised is not known and therefore representivity is not known. • Standards, field duplicates and pulp blanks are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• A track mounted UDR650 rig is used to drill 5.5-inch RC precollar holes along with Schramm T450WS/BH mounted on tracked drill rig is used to drill 5.51-inch RC collars and a LF90 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • Recent drilling used a REFLEX survey tool to survey hole deviation. A typical downhole survey was taken at 12m depth and then every 30m to the end of hole. Surveying of RC holes utilises 6m of stainless drill rod to negate the magnetic interference from the rod string and hammer assembly. All readings showed that down hole were within acceptable limits.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All RC 1m samples and sub-samples (pre- and post-split) are weighed at the rig, to check that there is adequate sample material for assay. Any wet or damp samples are noted and that information is recorded in the database; samples are usually dry. • The drilling results relate to historical sampling results. Drill recoveries are not known.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. In addition, the magnetic susceptibility of all samples is routinely measured. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features. • Standard field data are similarly recorded (qualitatively) routinely by a geologist for all soil sampling sites. • Emerald cannot verify the detail and full scope of the historical logging from the available reports.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • All samples were prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample preparation facility in Phnom Penh; and that facility has been inspected, at the request of the Company, numerous times and most recently by Mr Keith King in April 2023. Samples are dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 105˚C. • This sample technique is industry standard and is deemed appropriate for the material. • The historical data available to Emerald is such that Emerald cannot reliably confirm that the historical RC samples were dry and free of free of significant contamination. Emerald cannot specifically confirm that the RC drilling results have not been compromised due to excessive moisture of contamination. • The historical data available is such that Emerald cannot reliably confirm the specific subsampling techniques and sample preparation used to generate samples to be sent for assay. It is not known whether a subsample was retained as a geological record. • No review of historic sampling practices has been completed nor was possible from the data available to Emerald for this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for single Aqua Regia digest with a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish. Samples are sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia and ALS Lab Perth, Australia, for multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest then via a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. This method has a lower detection limit of 1ppm gold. If the Au result is greater than 100ppm Au then sample is assayed by a 50g gravimetric analysis with a high upper detection limit. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs and pulp blanks into all batches - usually 1 of each for every 20 field samples. Additional blanks used are home-made from barren quarry basalt. QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation, and any problems are investigated before results are released to the market - no issues were raised with the results reported here. • All assay data, including internal and external QAQC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. • Drill samples for the historical results followed the above assaying methodology except the sample preparation occurred in the ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • All field data associated with drilling and sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place. • Historical sampling and assay verification processes are unknown. • No sample recording procedures are known for reported data from historic drilling.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Whilst, all sample locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values), not all samples were in situ. All locations are surveyed to WGS84 as specified in Appendix Three. • Drill hole collar locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values). The locations of all holes used in Mineral Resource estimates are verified or amended by survey using a differential GPS by and external contractor with excellent accuracy in all dimensions using a local base station reference). • The newly reported collars of holes drilled have been picked up by a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment. • Down-hole surveys are routinely undertaken at 30m intervals for all types of drilling, using a single-shot or multi-shot REFLEX survey tool (operated by the driller and checked by the supervising geologist).

Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • Drilling has been done at various orientations. • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low. • Soil sampling grids are of appropriate orientation to cover the observed mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for all drill samples from the drill rig and soil/auger samples from the field to the ALS Sample Preparation facility in Phnom Penh is managed by Renaissance personnel. Drill samples are transported from the drill site to the Okvau exploration core farm, where they are logged and all samples are batched up for shipment to Phnom Penh. • Sample submission forms are sent to the ALS Sample Prep facility in paper form (with the samples themselves) and also as an electronic copy. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form prior to the commencement of any sample preparation. • ALS is responsible for shipping sample pulps from Phnom Penh to the analytical laboratories in Vientiane, Brisbane and Perth and all samples are tracked via their Global Enterprise Management System. • All bulk residues are stored permanently at the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh or at a company leased storage area in the Memot town. • No information is available regarding sample security procedures for the historical drilling results reported.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Comprehensive QAQC audits have been routinely conducted but the various competent persons as part of each resource estimating process. • Keith King completed his most recent site visit and lab audit of the ALS Phnom Penh and Vientiane facilities in October 2023. • No review has been completed due to data availability for historical drilling.

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

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Okvau Oktung and Memot licences are held (100%) in the name of Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emerald Resources NL (EMR). • The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration on the Okvau licence has been completed by previous explorers; Oxiana and Oz Minerals including soil sampling, geophysical data collection and drilling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Gold occurrences within the licences are interpreted as either a "intrusion-related gold system" or "Porphyry" related mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz and/or sulphide veins and associated within or proximal distance to a Cretaceous age diorite.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; - elevation or RL (Reduced Level — elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar; - dip and azimuth of the hole; - down hole length and interception depth; - hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Details of significant drilling in Appendix Three.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No high-grade top cuts have been applied. • The reported significant intersections in Appendix Three are above 2 gram metre Au intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 0.5g/t Au. Cu, Pb and Zn significant intersections allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 2,000ppm Cu, Pb or Zn.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix Three.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All mineralisation is associated with visible amounts of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite or chalcopyrite.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling programs are being planned on additional nearby targets. • Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.