6 May 2026 **ASX Release**

AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT

AND LIFTING OF TRADING HALT

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; "Empire" or the "Company") encloses an amended version of the ASX announcement dated 4 May 2026 entitled 'RC Drilling Program Completed at Yuinmery'.

The changes have been revised and updated to address various compliance matters relating to the ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code 2012 Edition.

A trading halt was placed on the Company's securities in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 17.1. With the lodgement of this amended announcement, the Company seeks lifting of the trading halt.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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6 May 2026 **ASX Release**

RC DRILLING PROGRAM COMPLETED AT YUINMERY
7 APRIL - 2 MAY 2026 (AMENDED)

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL; "Empire" or the "Company") is pleased to advise of the completion of a 37 hole, 4,401m reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Company's Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project since Easter.

The RC drilling tested new gold prospects at Hillside, Smiths Well and Microbe Well, further resource drilling at Just Desserts (Cu-Au) and follow up holes in the YT01-YT19 Cu-Au prospect corridor.

Of particular note from the program is the occurrence of native metallic copper over extensive widths in the RC holes drilled at the Hillside prospect. Importantly, the native copper was observed below the weathering profile in the primary mineralisation zone.

Minor and variable quantities of sulphide mineralisation occurred in the majority of the Hillside drill holes, in some instances accompanying the native copper intercepts and in others, not so.

A total of 9 holes for 1,266m were drilled at Hillside. The copper mineralisation appears to be open along strike and at depth, spanning 250m. Most of the copper occurs as small flakes (typically 1mm diameter) along fractures or dissemination spots within the basalt host rock (typically 0.1mm to 2mm). Photos illustrating the native copper are provided below. Nominally trace amounts of visual copper were logged when appropriate. Geological logging of the holes recorded the following observations of the mineralisation encountered.

Table 1: Hillside Drill Summary

Hole ID	East (50)	North (50)	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
YRC26-19	689676	6838650	120m	-60	270
YRC26-20	689678	6838545	100m	-60	270
YRC26-21	689714	6838545	132m	-60	270
YRC26-22	689678	6838445	108m	-60	270
YRC26-23	689708	6838445	140m	-60	270
YRC26-24	689760	6838384	180m	-60	270
YRC26-25	689680	6838345	114m	-60	270
YRC26-26	689587	6838445	246m	-60	090[1]
YRC26-27	689748	6838850	126m	-60	270

1. Potentially drill hole down dip of mineralisation

Table 2. Hillside Mineralisation Estimates

Hole	Copper Mineralisation Metre Interval (0.1-0.5 Cu%)[1]	Estimated Metre Interval (0.5-2.5 Cu%)[1]
YRC26-19	No significant Cu observed	
YRC26-20	90-95	
YRC26-21	80-82, 85-100, 105-121	
YRC26-22	76-86, 87-97, 99-101	
YRC26-23	78-90, 94-95, 98-102	
YRC26-24	83-89, 95-99, 102-105,110-116, 120-121, 127-128, 134-140, 142-144, 147-157, 160-170	141-142
YRC26-25	87-91, 96-97, 102-105	
YRC26-26	68-74, 82-85, 86-90,92-102,104-105, 113-122, 124-127, 130-133, 135-136, 142-145, 152-162, 165-175, 200-206, 210-216, 223-225, 231-232	85-86, 107-108, 162-165
YRC26-27	No significant Cu observed	

1. Visual estimate based on wet sieved rock chips as recorded by the rig geologist and relates to native copper only.

It should be noted that the observations are preliminary since meaningful assessment of copper grades by visual observation is not possible, particularly if it occurs in metallic form requiring screen assays for reasonably accurate analysis.

Most of the samples have already been delivered to Perth. Preliminary composite assay results are anticipated to be due in around 4 weeks. An assay technique suitable for assaying coarse native copper and other elements is being finalised with Intertek Australasia Laboratories in Maddington. It is anticipated 20 of these samples will be prioritised.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

For further information, please contact:

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About Empire

Empire Resources Limited (ASX: ERL) is a gold and copper focused exploration and development company. Empire owns two highly prospective projects. The Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project 470km northeast of Perth in the Youanmi Greenstone Belt and the Penny's Gold Project 45km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the prolific Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia.

Empire has an experienced team of exploration, development and financial professionals who are committed to developing a sustainable and profitable mineral business. Empire seeks to extract value from direct exploration of its existing projects as well as identifying value accretive investment opportunities that complement the Company's development objectives.

EMPIRE RESOURCES PROJECT LOCATIONS

Photo 1. Selected Cu nuggets from YRC26-26 (85m to 86m)

Photo 2. Panned tail showing native copper (pink colour) from drill chips from YRC26-23 (97m to 98m)

Photo 3. Panned tail showing native copper (pink colour) from drill chips from YRC26-24 (135m to 136m)

Photo 4. Traces of speckly native copper on rock ship surface from YRC26-20 (89m to 90m)

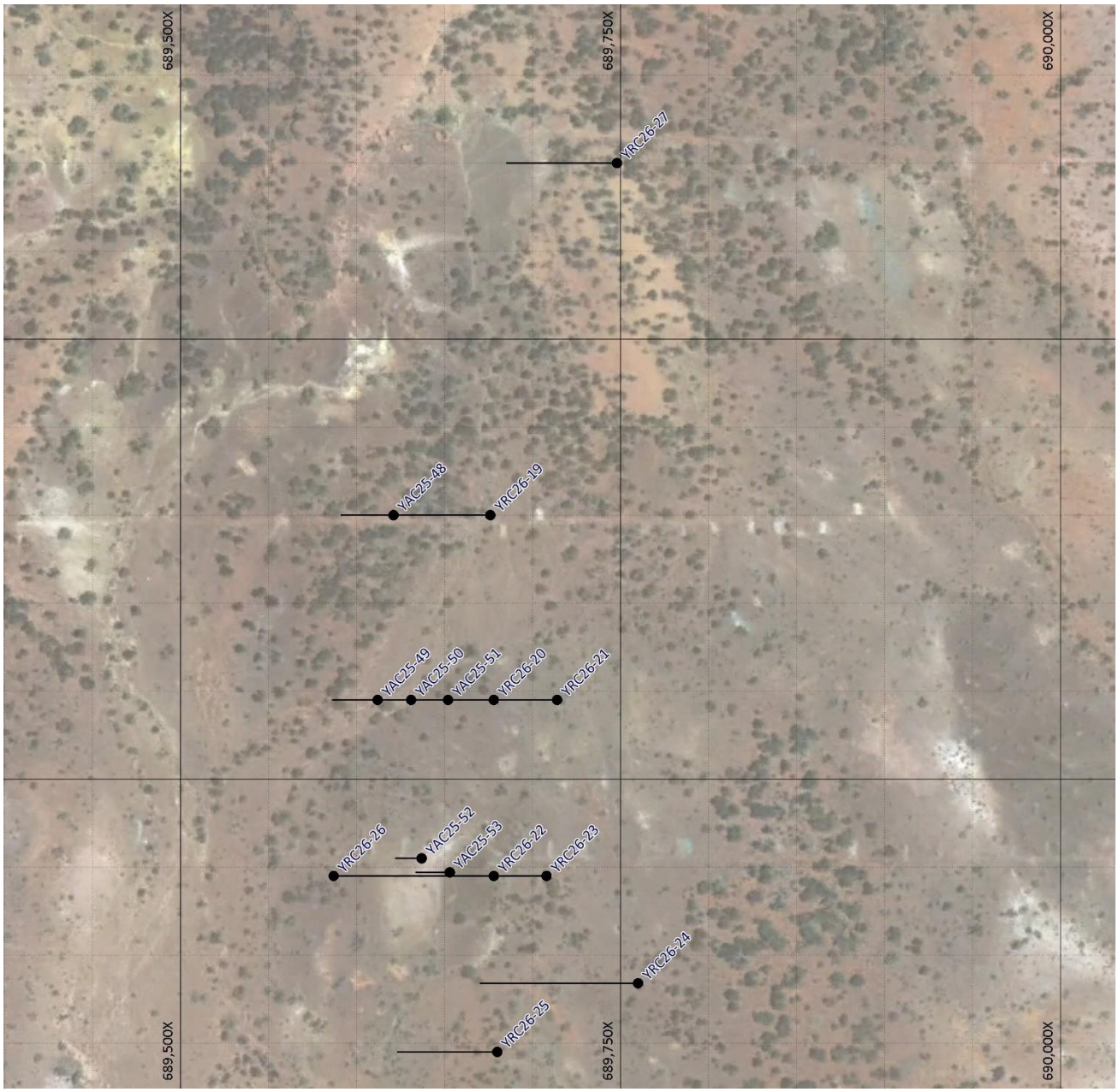

Figure 1. Collar locations of Hillside drilling from 2025-2026

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr David O'Farrell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Farrell is a consultant to Empire Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity 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 O'Farrell consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE YUINMERY COPPER - GOLD PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *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 30 g 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*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling utilising a 110mm hammer bit to collect one metre samples in buckets through a cone splitter cyclone. Each drilled sample was placed on the ground in ordered rows by the drill crew under ERL supervision. • Samples for geochemical analysis where primarily collected as four (4) meter composite samples, with one (1) meter split samples being placed beside the drill samples. Depending on the end of hole depth a composite sample less than 4m may have been collected from each hole. • Each 4m composite sample was created using a scoop and spearing the relevant four, one-meter sample piles to collect a sub-sample of approximate equal volume from each one-meter sample pile, the speared sample was placed in a pre-numbered calico bag to create the four-meter composite sample. • Composite samples were generally 2kg in size made up of equal sub-sample from each one-meter sample pile. • Composite samples and one-meter samples were checked by Empire Resources personnel to ensure samples were correctly named. • Drill holes were all angled perpendicular to the strike • All composite samples to be analysed..
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core*	• RC drilling is a specialised drilling technique. Samples are kept clean from in hole contamination via an inner tube.

	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).	• The drill hole orientation is surveyed using a compass and clinometer. • Samples are drill spoil/chips and as such cannot be orientated. • Drilling was performed by Drillwest Pty Ltd. The owner has over 20 years' experience of drilling in the goldfields.
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.*	• Sample recoveries are estimated visually, along with moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs by Empire field crew. Sample recoveries were generally considered high >90% • Estimated sample recovery is recorded by the Empire field crew at the time of sampling. • As a minimum standard, sample buckets and cyclone are cleaned at the end of each drill rod. Rods were 6m long. • There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade or if bias has been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	• Detailed geological logging has been carried out on all RC holes but due to the nature of the drilling technique and resultant sample no geotechnical data have been recorded. • Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other features of note. • All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sample techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Samples were speared directly from one meter drill sample piles. • Samples have been submitted to Intertek Australasia Laboratories Maddington WA. • Special analytical methods will be required for sample as containing coarse, native Cu.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures to be used are appropriate for the material tested. See below. • No geophysical or portable analysis tool were used to determine assay values.

laboratory tests	• *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.*	• Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All these data are reported to the Company. • Intertek typically perform detailed internal QA/QC on the samples and report this on the assay sheet..
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.*	• Primary data was collected in the field using A4 log sheets and later transferred to a Microsoft Access database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data
Location of Data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Drill hole collars are located using a handheld Garmin GPS 84, nominal accuracy is 3m. • Grid system is GDA94 MGA Zone 50
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.*	• Hillside holes were spaced around 40-100m apart along strike, drilled parallel to the historic holes and perpendicular to the assumed strike direction. • RC assay results not yet completed, visual estimates are shown in the announcement.
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 sample orientation is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. • No bias was introduced by the drilling orientation.

Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples for submission to the laboratory are collected in pre-numbered calico bags; top of each bag is secured with a draw string. • At each drill pad, calico sample bags are placed inside a large green plastic bag (4 to a bag) and cable tied. • Each plastic bag is annotated with the company name and the sample numbers held within each bag. • Samples have been delivered to Perth
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Samples are routinely submitted to Jinnings Laboratories and Intertek Australasia in Maddington. Both laboratories are NATA registered. • The laboratories are subject to routine and random inspections • The program was completed and, data processed by the competent person who is an employee of Empire.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code 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 Company's' Yuinmery Copper-Gold Project comprises five granted tenements: M57/265, M57/636, E57/1037, E57/681 and, E57/1027. • Tenements M57/265, M57/636 and E571037 are 100% owned by ERL • Tenements E57/681 and E57/1027 are 91.89% owned by Empire and are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) of 1.25% • All tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Western Mining Corporation Ltd commenced base metal exploration in the area in 1969 and continued until 1981. Soil sampling, ground magnetics, IP and EM were exploration methods used to target their vacuum, percussion and diamond drilling programs. • Esso Australia Ltd explored the area between 1979 and 1984 using EM, RAB and diamond drilling in the search for Golden Grove - Scuddles type base metal deposits. • Black Hill Minerals Ltd explored part of the area for base metals between 1986 and 1991. This involved rock chip sampling and limited percussion drilling. • Meekal Pty Ltd commenced an exploration program in 1985 by remapping parts of the syncline and rock chip sampling. In 1986 Meekal introduced Arboyne NL into the project who carried

		out gold exploration by drilling reverse circulation holes under old gold workings. • Between 1989 and 1991 RGC Exploration Pty Ltd explored the area concentrating on the potential for gold mineralization. This exploration consisted of geological mapping, rock chip sampling and some RAB drilling. • In 1992 Meekal Pty Ltd joint ventured the project to Giralia Resources NL, who brought in CRAE as a partner in1993. CRAE completed a ground EM survey and drilled three diamond holes in its search for base metals. • Gindalbie Gold NL then explored the area for gold between 1995 and 2000. This work entailed a wide spaced soil sampling program but although several anomalous zones were identified no drilling was undertaken. • Mineral Resources Australia / La Mancha explored the northern end of the project area between 2002 and 2010 completing; extensive soil sampling (Auger), reconnaissance (RAB / Aircore) drilling and geophysical surveys (VTEM and aeromagnetic surveys). • Empire Resources Ltd commenced exploration in the area during 2006. To date a number of RAB, RC and diamond drilling programmes have been completed as well as aerial, surface and downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yuinmery project area covers the eastern portion of the Archaean Youanmi greenstone belt with rock types consisting largely of altered mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with chloritic felsic and intermediate volcanic units. The volcanic units contain a number of intercalated strongly sulphidic cherty sediments which are host to VMS copper-gold mineralization. In the project area these rocks lie on the eastern side of the regional Youanmi Fault and form the southern closure of a northerly plunging syncline. The volcanic rocks have been intruded by dolerites, gabbros, pyroxenites and other ultramafic rocks which probably form part of the layered Youanmi Gabbro Complex. Several zones of copper - gold mineralization have been identified within the project area by previous surface sampling and drilling. The volcanogenic massive sulphide style mineralization is associated with cherts, felsic volcanic breccias and tuffs.

		• Copper-gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with lower order shears subsidiary to either the Youanmi or Yuinmery Shear zones. Gold sits in sub-vertical shears, and forms narrow, steep plunging high grade shoots at minor flexures in the shears as quartz-sulphide lodes.
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 drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• All Hillside drill hole details are provided. • Holes were drilled from the natural surface, approximately 470m RL
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.*	• No assays have yet been received.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.*	• Unknown, mineralisation needs to be confirmed by assaying before accurate determination of the true thickness of the mineralisation.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Collar location diagram attached.
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.*	• No results are at hand. Announcement refers to visual copper estimates only.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.

	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.	
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).*	• No further work is planned until the receipt and review of all finalised assay data.