ASX Announcement & Media Release

28 October 2026

Fast Facts
ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 663,443,701
Market Cap: ~A$4B
Cash, Bullion & Listed Investments (Sep26)
Cash: A$483.0M (US$337.0M)
Bullion: A$29.6M (US$20.6M)
Listed Investments: A$28.3M (US$19.8M)

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
Josh Redmond, Chief Operating Officer
Mark Clements, Company Secretary
Bernie Cleary, Operations Manager Cambodia
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;
- ~543Koz gold produced project to date

Growth
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia:
  - Okvau Gold Mine reserve expansion;
  - Memot Project (100%) open pit indicated and inferred resource of 45.0Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 1.7Moz
  - 900km^2 of prospective tenure
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia:
  - Dingo Range Gold Project located on the underexplored Dingo Range greenstone belt
  - Dingo Range open pit indicated and inferred resource of 40.9Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.41Moz
  - 1,110km^2 of prospective tenure

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

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EMERALD RESOURCES NL

Exploration and Resource Drilling Update

Emerald Resources NL (ASX: EMR) ("**Emerald**" or "**Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's infill and exploration drill programs at Emerald's 100% owned Okvau Gold Mine (Cambodia), 100% owned Dingo Range Gold Project (Australia), 100% owned Memot Gold Project (Cambodia) and exploration tenure (Cambodia) during the quarter ended 30 September 2026 ("**Quarter**").

Highlights of recent significant results include:

Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

- **Drilling beneath the open pit continued to return significant gold mineralisation, supporting the potential to extend the existing open pit and underground resources. New significant results include:**
  - **20m @ 14.97g/t Au from 523m including 5m @ 45.93g/t Au from 527m (RCDD26OKV824W1);**
  - **3m @ 8.49g/t Au from 389m (RCDD26OKV822); and**
  - **1m @ 19.35g/t Au from 735m (RCDD26OKV822W3).**

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

- **Drilling programs targeting resource infill, open pit extensions and underground development potential at the Boundary and Great Northern Deposits continued during the Quarter, returning significant high grade mineralisation and further confirming the continuity of the existing resources. Significant results include:**
  - **2.1m @ 101.02g/t Au from 405m (RCDD26BDY472);**
  - **39.7m @ 2.13g/t Au from 253.3m including 4m @ 10.21g/t Au from 268m (RCDD26BDY472);**
  - **9.4m @ 7.28g/t Au from 246m including 1.4m @ 47.17g/t Au from 254m (RCDD26BDY476); and**
  - **26m @ 2.49g/t Au from 377m (RCDD26BDY476).**
- **Follow up drilling at Stables returned 18m @ 1.66g/t Au from 164m (RC26STB099), supporting further testing of the mineralised system;**
- **Regional air core drilling program continued providing first pass testing of gold geochemical anomalies and geophysical targets; and**
- **Ground gravity survey completed across the northern portion of the Dingo Range Gold Project.**

Snuol Gold Project, Cambodia (EMR earning up to 70%)

- **A 7,629.70m diamond drilling program was completed across the Anchor and O Dach prospects, which are being assessed as potential sources of supplementary feed for the proposed Memot Gold Project processing plant. Significant results include:**
  - **1.6m @ 25.03g/t Au from 158.8m (DD26SNU088);**
  - **3.2m @ 5.33g/t Au from 91.4m (DD26SNU093); and**
  - **4.8m @ 2.65g/t Au from 28.4m (DD26SNU091).**

Memot Gold Project, Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

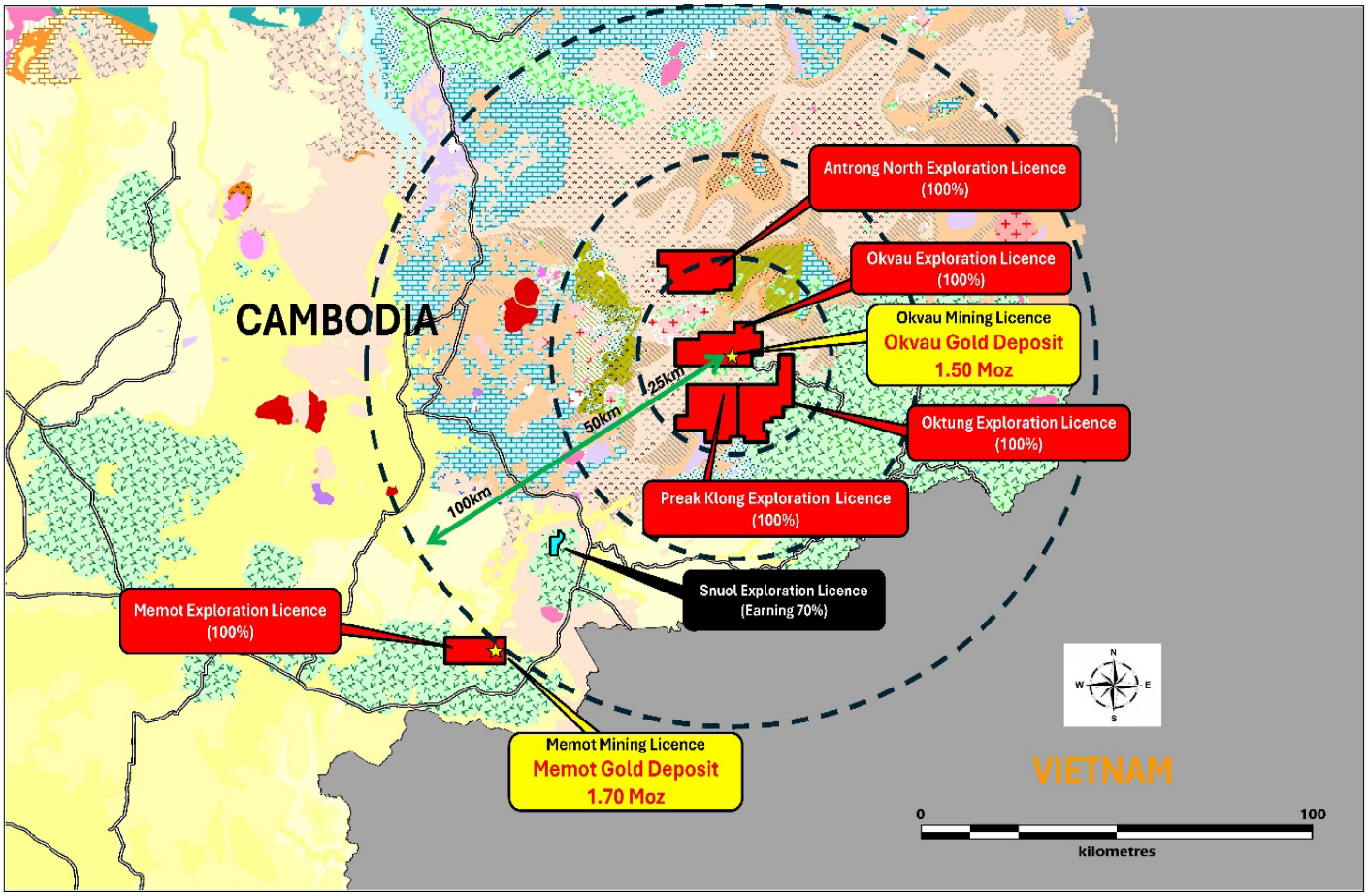
- **Final ~1,000 assay results from the completed close spaced (12.5m by 25.0m), RC resource infill program returned further significant gold mineralisation. The program was designed to give confidence in the reserve modifiers including ore loss and dilution. Significant results during the Quarter include:**
  - **6m @ 6.31g/t Au from 28m (RC26MMT1131);**
  - **5m @ 3.52g/t Au from 25m (RC26MMT1134); and**
  - **1m @ 11.75g/t Au from 27m (RC26MMT1109).**
- **Drone magnetic survey across the Memot exploration and mining licences.**

Exploration Activities – Cambodian Gold Projects

Emerald's Cambodian tenure, which comprises two 100% owned mining licences, five 100% owned exploration licences, and a further one exploration licence subject to a joint venture agreement (with EMR earning majority ownership), covers a combined area of 900km^2 (refer Figure 1).

During the Quarter, the Company advanced drilling activities targeting underground resource infill and extension at the Okvau Gold Mine, as well as infill drilling at the Anchor and O Dach prospects on the Snuol Exploration Licence and drone magnetic survey across the Memot EL and IML.

Figure 1 | Cambodian Gold Project locations



Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia (EMR: 100%)

During the Quarter, Emerald continued a drill program with the primary focus to infill and extend the current (June 2026) open pit resource and underground resource mineralisation (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2026).

Drilling targeted mineralisation under the reserve open pit shell, significant results returned since the estimate include:

- **18m @ 16.67g/t Au from 535m including 5m @ 53.56g/t Au from 538m (RCDD26OKV824)[2];**
- **20m @ 14.97g/t Au from 523m including 5m @ 45.93g/t Au from 527m (RCDD26OKV824W1)[3];**
- **3m @ 59.04g/t Au from 347m (RCDD25OKV811)[1];**
- **4m @ 19.53g/t Au from 529m (RCDD26OKV823)[2];**
- **5m @ 14.07g/t Au from 439m including 2m @ 34.71g/t Au from 439m (RCDD26OKV823W1)[2];**
- **22m @ 1.86g/t Au from 448m (RCDD25OKV800)[1];**
- **12m @ 3.01g/t Au from 322m (RCDD25OKV807)[2];**
- **13m @ 2.48g/t Au from 542m (RCDD26OKV822W1)[2];**
- **25m @ 1.19g/t Au from 514m (RCDD26OKV823W1)[2];**
- **2m @ 13.40g/t Au from 376m (RCDD26OKV822W1)[2];**
- **3m @ 8.49g/t Au from 389m (RCDD26OKV822)[3]; and**
- **1m @ 19.35g/t Au from 735m (RCDD26OKV822W3)[3].**

Refer ASX announcements dated 21 April 2026[1] and 27 July 2026[2] and Appendix One[3].

During the Quarter, Emerald drilled 64 holes for 14,389.7m at the Okvau Gold Mine and near-mine prospects, comprising 47 RC holes for 5,401.0m and 12 RCDD holes and five wedge holes for 8,988.7m (2,319.0m of RC pre-collar and 6,669.7m of diamond core).

The mineralisation is associated with massive pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite stacked sulphide vein sets hosted in both diorite and hornfels sedimentary lithologies.

Figure 2 | Mineralised vein in RCDD26OKV824W1 at approximately 530.5m downhole depth. The vein comprises predominantly euhedral arsenopyrite associated with quartz carbonate veins within a hornfelsed sedimentary host. The photograph shows approximately 20cm of core from within the intercept of 78.80g/t Au from 530–531m

The significant intercepts listed above either lie outside the existing resource and indicate potential extensions to known mineralisation, or occur within areas previously modelled as mineralised, providing greater confidence in the current open pit and underground resources (refer Figures 3, 4 and 5). Approximately 4,500 assays remain pending.

Figure 3 | Okvau Gold Project recent drill collars and significant intersections returned in the reporting period (blue – refer Appendix One) and previously announced black (refer ASX announcements dated 28 April 2017, 18 April 2024, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025, 30 June 2025, 21 April 2026 and 27 July 2026)

Figure 4 | Cross section of the Okvau Open Pit and Underground Resources with previously announced significant intercepts black (refer ASX announcements dated 18 October 2016, 24 January 2024, 18 April 2024, 29 July 2024, 24 April 2025 and 27 July 2026) and recent significant intercepts (blue refer – Appendix One)

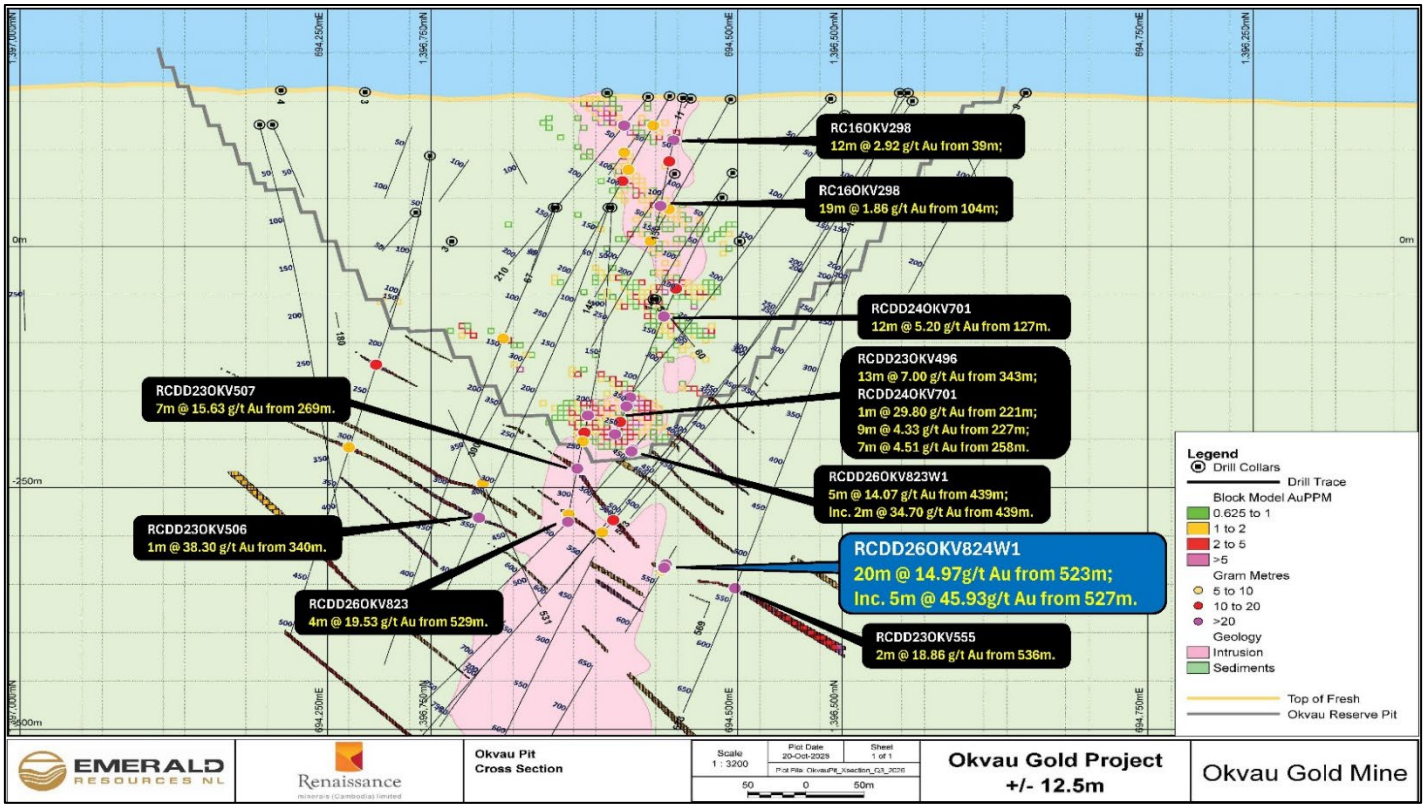
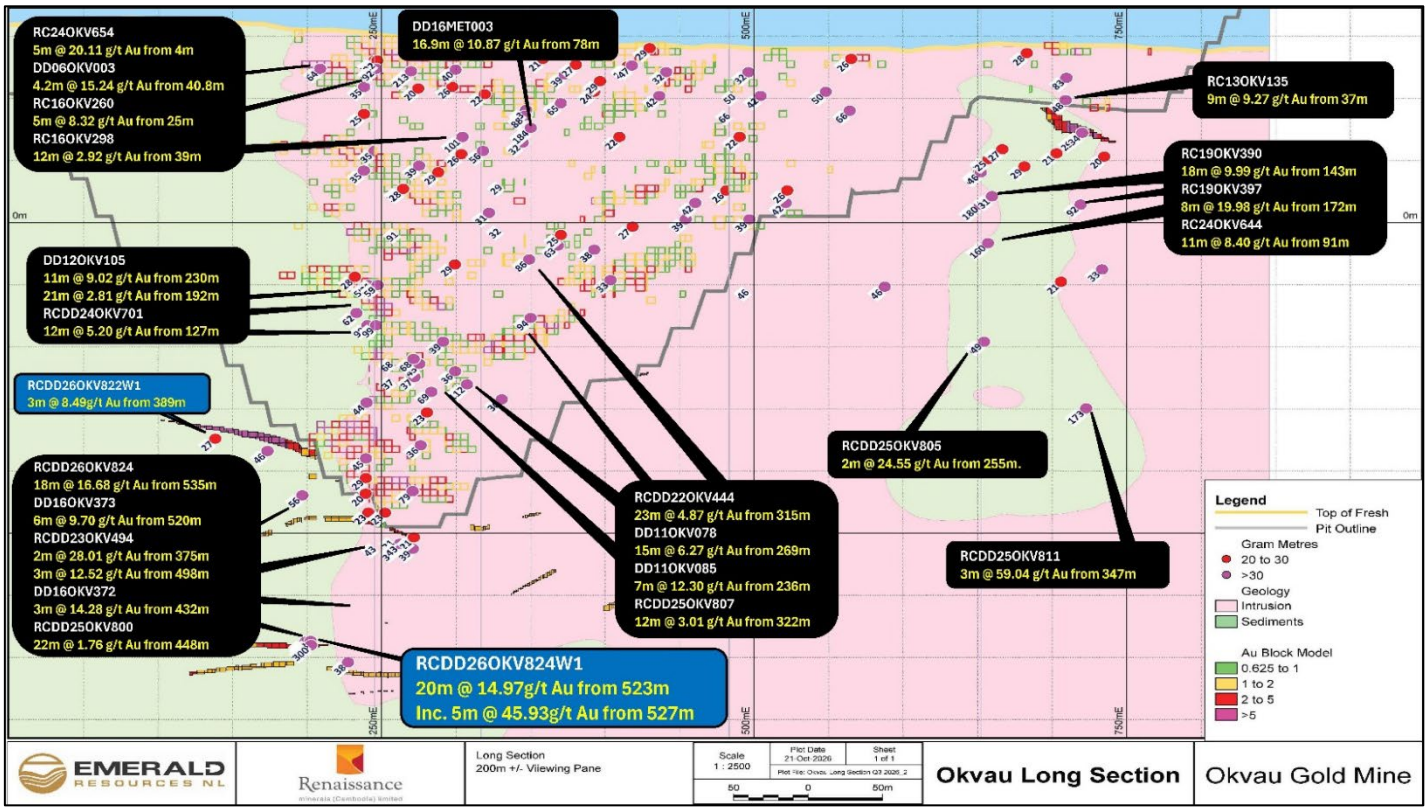


Figure 5 | Long section of the Okvau Open Pit and Underground resources with previously announced significant intercepts black (refer ASX announcements dated 29 July 2016, 18 October 2016, 28 April 2017, 4 April 2019, 2 July 2019, 28 July 2022, 30 October 2023, 30 October 2024, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025, 21 April 2026 and 27 July 2026) and significant intercepts from the current reporting period (blue refer – Appendix One)



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

In January 2026, the Company announced a Mineral Resource Estimate of 45.0Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 1.70Moz (at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade), including a higher-grade resource of 21.6Mt at 1.8g/t Au for 1.24Moz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off grade), at the Memot Gold Project (refer ASX announcement dated 21 January 2026).

As previously announced, the Company completed its infill RC drilling program across the Memot resource in June 2026, comprising 250 collars for 13,983m. The program, drilled predominantly on a 12.5m by 25m spacing, was designed to define grade control parameters, increase confidence in areas scheduled for early mining and assist in determining reserve mining modifiers, including ore loss and dilution. Results will be incorporated into the ongoing Mineral Resource update and forthcoming maiden Ore Reserve estimate.

During the Quarter, assay results were received for the remaining 1,000 samples. Significant intercepts returned from the program to date include:

- **2m @ 50.29g/t Au from 40m (RC26MMT757)[1]**
- **2m @ 32.11g/t Au from 38m (RC26MMT890)[2]**
- **4m @ 13.83g/t Au from 14m (RC26MMT926)[2]**
- **13m @ 3.93g/t Au from 4m (RC26MMT873)[2]**
- **14m @ 3.37g/t Au from 1m (RC26MMT750)[1]**
- **3m @ 14.90g/t Au from 7m (RC26MMT1006)[2]**
- **2m @ 19.76g/t Au from 9m (RC26MMT733)[1]**
- **6m @ 6.31g/t Au from 28m (RC26MMT1131)[3]**
- **19m @ 1.94g/t Au from 41m (RC26MMT782)[1]**
- **10m @ 3.41g/t Au from 33m (RC26MMT774)[1]**
- **21m @ 1.50g/t Au from 21m (RC26MMT721)[1]**
- **3m @ 10.01g/t Au from 24m (RC26MMT762)[1]**
- **13m @ 2.18g/t Au from 2m (RC26MMT734)[1]**
- **9m @ 3.02g/t Au from 33m (RC26MMT889)[2]**
- **6m @ 4.24g/t Au from 30m (RC26MMT825)[2]**
- **1m @ 25.30g/t Au from 55m (RC26MMT812)[2]**
- **5m @ 4.91g/t Au from 4m (RC26MMT1018)[2]**
- **6m @ 3.98g/t Au from 10m (RC26MMT966)[2]**
- **2m @ 11.81g/t Au from 28m (RC26MMT761)[1]**
- **23m @ 0.97g/t Au from 32m (RC26MMT775)[1]**
- **5m @ 4.44g/t Au from 55m (RC26MMT924)[2]**
- **12m @ 1.75g/t Au from 27m (RC26MMT773)[1]**
- **2m @ 10.01g/t Au from 63m (RC26MMT918)[2]**
- **3m @ 6.54g/t Au from 47m (RC26MMT790)[1]**
- **11m @ 1.76g/t Au from 34m (RC26MMT777)[1]**
- **9m @ 2.14g/t Au from 50m (RC26MMT757)[1]**
- **11m @ 1.72g/t Au from 20m (RC26MMT737)[1]**
- **2m @ 9.25g/t Au from 20m (RC25MMT621)[1]**
- **6m @ 3.01g/t Au from 53m (RC26MMT766) (EOH)[1]**
- **7m @ 2.54g/t Au from 7m (RC25MMT610)[1]**
- **5m @ 3.52g/t Au from 25m (RC26MMT1134)[3]**
- **2m @ 8.70g/t Au from 19m (RC26MMT975)[2]**
- **3m @ 5.30g/t Au from 22m (RC26MMT918)[2]**
- **2m @ 7.81g/t Au from 32m (RC25MMT626)[1]**
- **8m @ 1.93g/t Au from 25m (RC26MMT726)[1]**
- **1m @ 15.20g/t Au from 47m (RC26MMT815)[2]**
- **2m @ 7.19g/t Au from 46m (RC26MMT802)[1]**
- **9m @ 1.53g/t Au from 48m (RC25MMT606)[1]**
- **6m @ 2.26g/t Au from 31m (RC26MMT792)[1]**
- **6m @ 2.25g/t Au from 28m (RC26MMT767)[1]**
- **6m @ 2.2g/t Au from 22m (RC26MMT796)[1]**
- **3m @ 4.18g/t Au from 20m (RC26MMT767)[1]**
- **2m @ 6.22g/t Au from 26m (RC25MMT594)[1]**
- **17m @ 0.73g/t Au from 24m (RC26MMT734) (EOH)[1]**
- **4m @ 3.09g/t Au from 41m (RC26MMT763)[1]**
- **7m @ 1.7g/t Au from 20m (RC26MMT777)[1]**
- **1m @ 11.75g/t Au from 27m (RC26MMT1109)[3]**
- **2m @ 5.58g/t Au from 21m (RC26MMT628)[1]**
- **10m @ 1.05g/t Au from 36m (RC26MMT730) (EOH)[1]**
- **4m @ 2.61g/t Au from 8m (RC25MMT604)[1]**
- **7m @ 1.48g/t Au from 42m (RC26MMT750)[1]**
- **4m @ 2.41g/t Au from 13m (RC25MMT618)[1]**
- **1m @ 9.23g/t Au from 23m (RC26MMT1129)[3]**
- **3m @ 2.99g/t Au from 3m (RC25MMT617)[1]**
- **5m @ 1.74g/t Au from 26m (RC25MMT610)[1]**
- **5m @ 1.73g/t Au from 12m (RC25MMT605)[1]**
- **1m @ 8.52g/t Au from 19m (RC26MMT1099)[3]**

Refer ASX announcements dated 21 April 2026[1] and 27 July 2026[2], and Appendix One[3].

The Memot Deposit is predominantly hosted within a Cretaceous diorite intrusion emplaced into an upper Triassic metasedimentary sequence. Gold mineralisation is concentrated along a network of sub-parallel, shallow north-east dipping quartz and sulphide-rich veins (refer Figures 6 and 8). These veins are primarily hosted within the diorite intrusion but locally extend beyond the contact into the surrounding hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks. Mineralised veins typically comprise zones of highly sulphidic material ranging from approximately 0.3m to 3m in true width, with combinations of stacked veins having true widths in parts of +10m.

The current resource has an interpreted strike length of 1,200m, a width of approximately 1,000m and to a depth of 700m below surface and remains open along strike and at depth.

Previously announced significant results include:

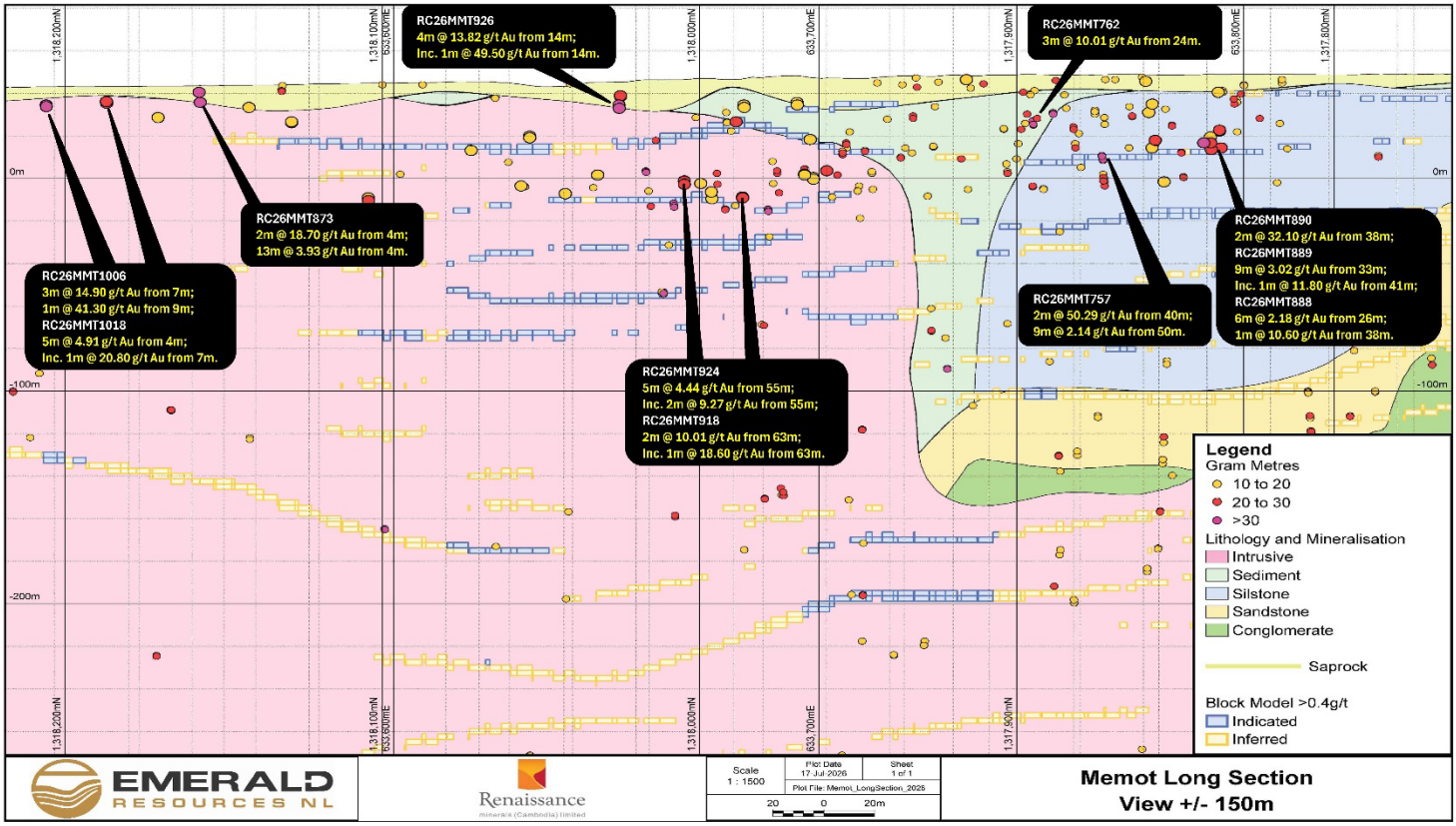
- 6m @ 348.76g/t Au from 125m including 1m @ 2,090.00g/t Au from 130m (DD24MMT243)[8];
- 9m @ 12.61g/t Au from 193m including 1m @ 64.50g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT256)[9];
- 5m @ 15.36g/t Au from 210m including 1m @ 67.40g/t Au from 214m (DD23MMT136)[6];
- 14.8m @ 3.94g/t Au from 288.4m including 0.6m @ 58.10g/t Au from 292.4m (DD24MMT303)[10];
- 31m @ 1.80g/t Au from 239m including 0.7m @ 21.80g/t Au from 257.6m (DD24MMT168)[8];
- 4m @ 13.49g/t Au from 63m including 2m @ 26.31g/t Au from 63m (RC24MMT158)[7];
- 2.5m @ 20.67g/t Au from 134.5m (DD24MMT200)[8];
- 0.6m @ 85.80g/t Au from 571m (DD25MMT280)[12];
- 0.8m @ 63.30g/t Au from 99m (DD24MMT298)[9];
- 1.1m @ 44.30g/t Au from 214m (DD24MMT219)[9];
- 15.2m @ 3.11g/t Au from 246.4m including 1m @ 29.9g/t Au from 252m (DD24MMT292)[9];
- 2m @ 23.29g/t Au from 131m (DD23MMT090)[5];
- 1m @ 46.00g/t Au from 135m (DD24MMT188)[8];
- 0.3m @ 145.00g/t Au from 14.2m (ML3)[1];
- 7m @ 6.13g/t Au from 277m including 1m @ 40.00g/t Au from 277m (DD24MMT243)[8];
- 3m @ 13.95g/t Au from 72m including 1m @ 36.40g/t Au from 73m (RCDD24MMT159)[7];
- 2m @ 20.63g/t Au from 21m (RC24MMT197)[8];
- 1.5m @ 27.00g/t Au from 206.2m (RCDD24MMT269)[9];
- 2m @ 20.05g/t Au from 109m (DD24MMT259)[9];
- 8.4m @ 4.74g/t Au from 278.8m including 0.6m @ 28.10g/t Au from 278.8m (DD24MMT299)[9];
- 1m @ 38.70g/t Au from 280.8m (DD24MMT290)[9];
- 1m @ 37.20g/t Au from 33m (DD21MMT005)[1];
- 1.1m @ 33.30g/t Au from 288m (RCDD24MMT197)[9];
- 3.54m @ 10.30g/t Au from 0m (ZK8-1)[1];
- 1m @ 35.70g/t Au from 264m (RCDD24MMT235)[11];
- 3.2m @ 11.11g/t Au from 120.8m including 0.6m @ 57.60g/t Au from 120.8m (DD24MMT311)[10];
- 12m @ 2.94g/t Au from 504m including 0.6m @ 48.10g/t Au from 515.4m (RCDD25MMT165)[12];
- 1m @ 35.10g/t Au from 131m (DD24MMT279)[9];
- 0.4m @ 17.70g/t Au from 190m (DD22MMT013)[2].
- 23.8m @ 1.47g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT287)[9];
- 1m @ 33.60g/t Au from 162m (DD24MMT192)[8];
- 2m @ 16.62g/t Au from 49m including 1m @ 31.70g/t Au from 49m (DD21MMT010)[1];
- 2m @ 16.33g/t Au from 355m (RCDD24MMT151)[8];
- 1m @ 32.60g/t Au from 226m (RCDD24MMT172)[9];
- 4m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151m including 1m @ 19.90g/t Au from 154m and 1m @ 12.30g/t Au from 151m (DD22MMT080W)[4];
- 1m @ 31.40g/t Au from 179m (DD22MMT023)[2];
- 1m @ 31.40g/t Au from 132m (RC22MMT073)[3];
- 0.8m @ 39.10g/t Au from 15.6m (DD24MMT321)[10];
- 7m @ 4.34g/t Au from 242m including 0.6m @ 43.4g/t Au from 246.4m (RCDD24MMT237)[11];
- 0.6m @ 48.60g/t Au from 649m (RCDD25MMT237)[14];
- 0.3m @ 96.00g/t Au from 12.7m (ML7)[1];
- 3m @ 9.44g/t Au from 124m including 0.8m @ 30.90g/t Au from 126.2m (DD25MMT365)[12];
- 1m @ 27.80g/t Au from 249m (DD23MMT081)[4];
- 2.4m @ 11.31g/t Au from 384m including 0.6m @ 42.20g/t Au from 384m (DD24MMT303)[10];
- 5.4m @ 4.92g/t Au from 520.4m (RCDD25MMT265)[14];
- 3.6m @ 7.17g/t Au from 585.6m (DD25MMT426)[14];
- 3.2m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151.4m (DD24MMT344)[11];
- 1m @ 25.40g/t Au from 30m (DD21MMT006)[1];
- 1.8m @ 14.10g/t Au from 299.2m (DD24MMT343)[11];
- 0.8m @ 31.20g/t Au from 325.6m (DD24MMT315)[10];
- 5.8m @ 4.22g/t Au from 457.2m including 0.6m @ 24.30g/t Au from 457.2m (RCDD25MMT165)[12];
- 5.2m @ 4.60g/t Au from 152.6m (RCDD24MMT034)[10];
- 10.5m @ 2.27g/t Au from 571.7m including 0.7m @ 29.20g/t Au from 575m (RCDD25MMT277)[12];
- 0.6m @ 38.00g/t Au from 170.2m (DD24MMT309)[10];
- 0.8m @ 28.30g/t Au from 198.8m (DD25MMT379)[12];
- 1.6m @ 14.14g/t Au from 215.4m (DD25MMT437)[14];
- 1m @ 8.91g/t Au from 48m (DD21MMT001)[1];

Refer ASX announcements dated 31 January 2022[1], 29 April 2022[2], 31 January 2023[3], 28 April 2023[4], 4 July 2023[5], 30 October 2023[6], 18 April 2024[7], 29 July 2024[8], 30 October 2024[9], 13 December 2024[10], 28 January 2025[11], 24 April 2025[12], 30 June 2025[13], 7 October 2025[14] and 21 April 2026[15]

Figure 6 | Mineralised veins in Memot diamond core. Quartz veining with pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite sulphides. In order from left photographs: DD24MMT243 - 1m @ 2,090.00g/t Au from 130m. Right photos from 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 from 30m

Figure 7 | Memot drill collars and significant intersections returned for the infill RC drilling program are in blue (refer ASX announcements dated 21 April 2026 and 27 July 2026, and Appendix One) and previously announced (black – refer ASX announcements dated 31 January 2022, 4 July 2023, 30 October 2023, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024 and 24 April 2025)

Figure 8 | Long section of the Memot resource with significant results to date for the resource infill drilling(black – refer ASX announcements dated 21 April 2026 and 27 July 2026)



During the Quarter, the Company completed a drone magnetic survey comprising 1,307 line kilometres on lines spaced 100m apart across the Memot EL and IML. The survey was designed to identify concealed intrusions beneath the Tertiary basalt cover and define additional exploration targets with geological characteristics similar to the intrusion hosting the Memot gold deposit. Data processing and interpretation are underway, with any new exploration targets or potential extensions to the Memot Gold Project to be investigated through drilling during the upcoming dry season.

Snuol Exploration Licence, Cambodia – (EMR earning up to 70%)

During the Quarter, the Company completed a 7,629.70m diamond drilling program across the Anchor and O Dach prospects within the Snuol Project, located 32km northeast of the Memot Gold Project. These prospects are being assessed as potential sources of supplementary ore feed for the proposed Memot processing plant. The program followed up previous significant drill results and tested extensions to known mineralisation and exploration targets identified from geochemical and geophysical surveys.

Significant results received during the Quarter include:

- **1.6m @ 25.03g/t Au from 158.8m (DD26SNU088)[5];**
- **3.2m @ 5.33g/t Au from 91.4m (DD26SNU093)[5];**
- **4.8m @ 2.65g/t Au from 28.4m (DD26SNU091)[5];**
- **0.8m @ 13.35g/t Au from 75.4m (DD26SNU098)[5];**
- **0.9m @ 10.25g/t Au from 23.5m (DD26SNU091)[5];**
- **1.8m @ 4.21g/t Au from 278.8m (DD26SNU081)[5];**
- **3.6m @ 1.90g/t Au from 201m (DD26SNU082)[5];**
- **0.8m @ 7.76g/t Au from 47m (DD26SNU093)[5];**
- **0.6m @ 9.58g/t Au from 338.8m (DD26SNU081)[5]; and**
- **5m @ 1.13g/t Au from 197m (DD26SNU081)[3].**

Previously announced significant results from drilling at the Snuol Project (Anchor and O Dach prospects) include:

- **4m @ 11.94g/t Au from 4m (SNRC002)[1];**
- **16m @ 2.93g/t Au from 4m (SNRC009)[1];**
- **5m @ 6.23g/t Au from 14m (RC20SNU027)[2];**
- **4m @ 7.72g/t Au from 72m**
  including 1m @ 16.75g/t Au, 180g/t Ag, 0.50% Cu, 0.24% Pb and 2.29% Zn from 73m (RC23SNU054)[3];
- **4.3m @ 4.76g/t Au from 147.2m (DD10ANC025)[1];**
- **13m @ 1.36g/t Au from 18m (RC23SNU048)[3];**
- **12m @ 1.23g/t Au from 69m (RC23SNU075)[4];**
- **1m @ 11.36g/t Au from 66m (DD09ANC013)[1];**
- **8m @ 1.37g/t Au from 34m (RC20SNU028)[2];**

Previously announced significant results from drilling at the Snuol Project (Anchor and O Dach prospects)(contd);

- **1m @ 7.97g/t Au from 46m (RC23SNU047)[3];**
- **9m @ 0.88g/t Au from 16m**
  including 1m @ 3.56g/t Au from 16m and 0.77% Zn (RC23SNU056)[3]; and
- **7m @ 0.85g/t Au from 120m**
  including 3m @ 1.63g/t Au, 107g/t Ag and 0.53% Cu from 120m (RC23SNU072)[4].

Refer ASX announcements dated 13 July 2017[1], 30 October 2020[2], 28 April 2023[3], 30 October 2023[4] and Appendix One[5].

Assay results for the remaining 1,065 samples are pending. These results, together with geological interpretation of the completed drilling, will guide further exploration across the Anchor and O Dach prospects.

During the Quarter, the Company completed a drone magnetic survey covering the Snuol EL, comprising 252 line kilometres on lines spaced 100m apart. The survey targeted concealed intrusions beneath the tertiary basalt cover, similar to the intrusions hosting the Memot and Okvau gold deposits, and potential extensions to the structures hosting mineralisation at the Anchor Prospect. Processing and interpretation of the survey data remain pending and will assist in refining targets for further exploration drilling planned for the upcoming dry season.

Figure 9 | Plan view of Snuol drill collars showing significant intercepts from the reporting period (blue – refer Appendix One) and previously announced significant intercepts in black (refer ASX announcements dated 13 July 2017, 30 October 2020, 28 April 2023 and 30 October 2023)

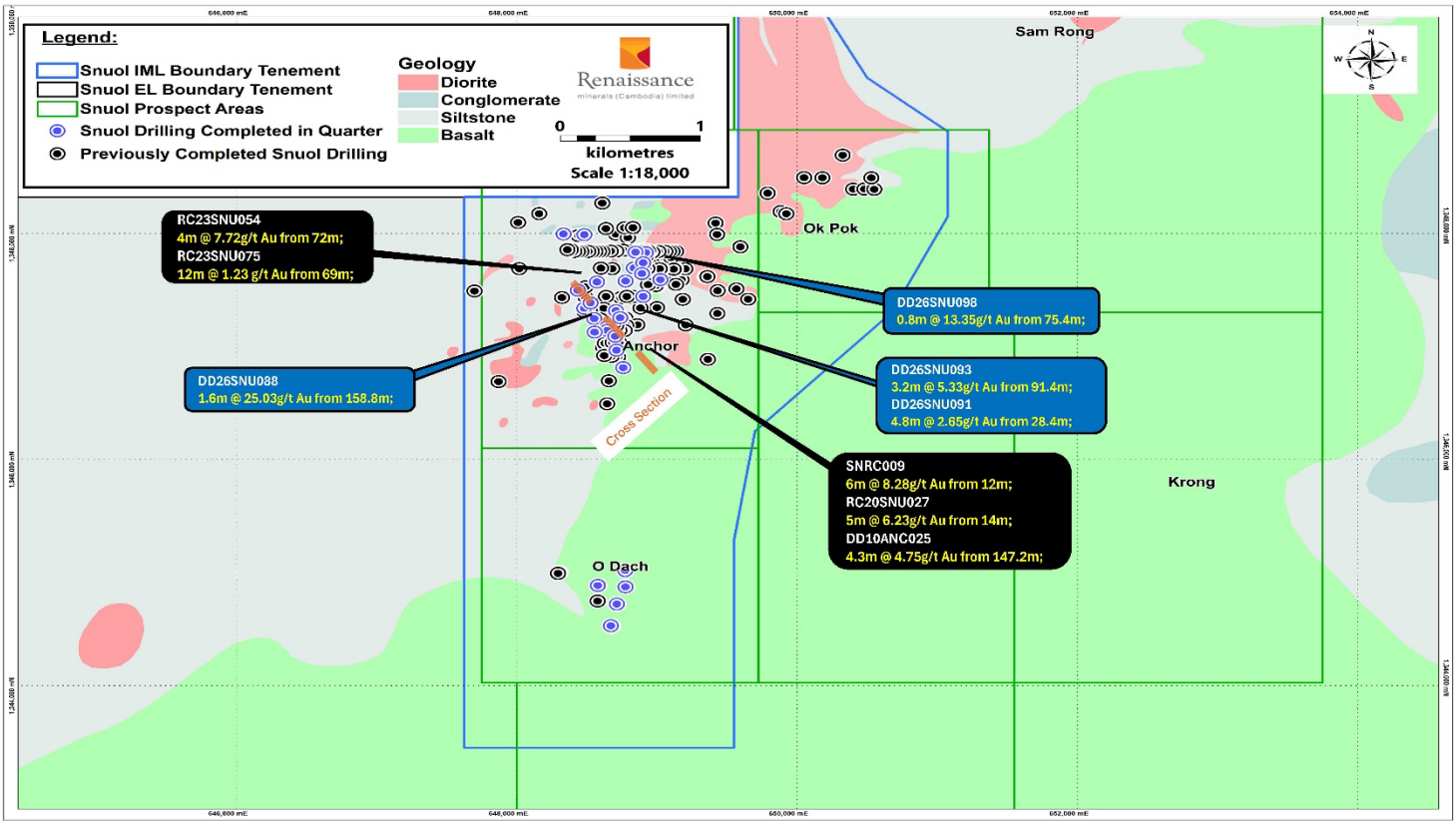
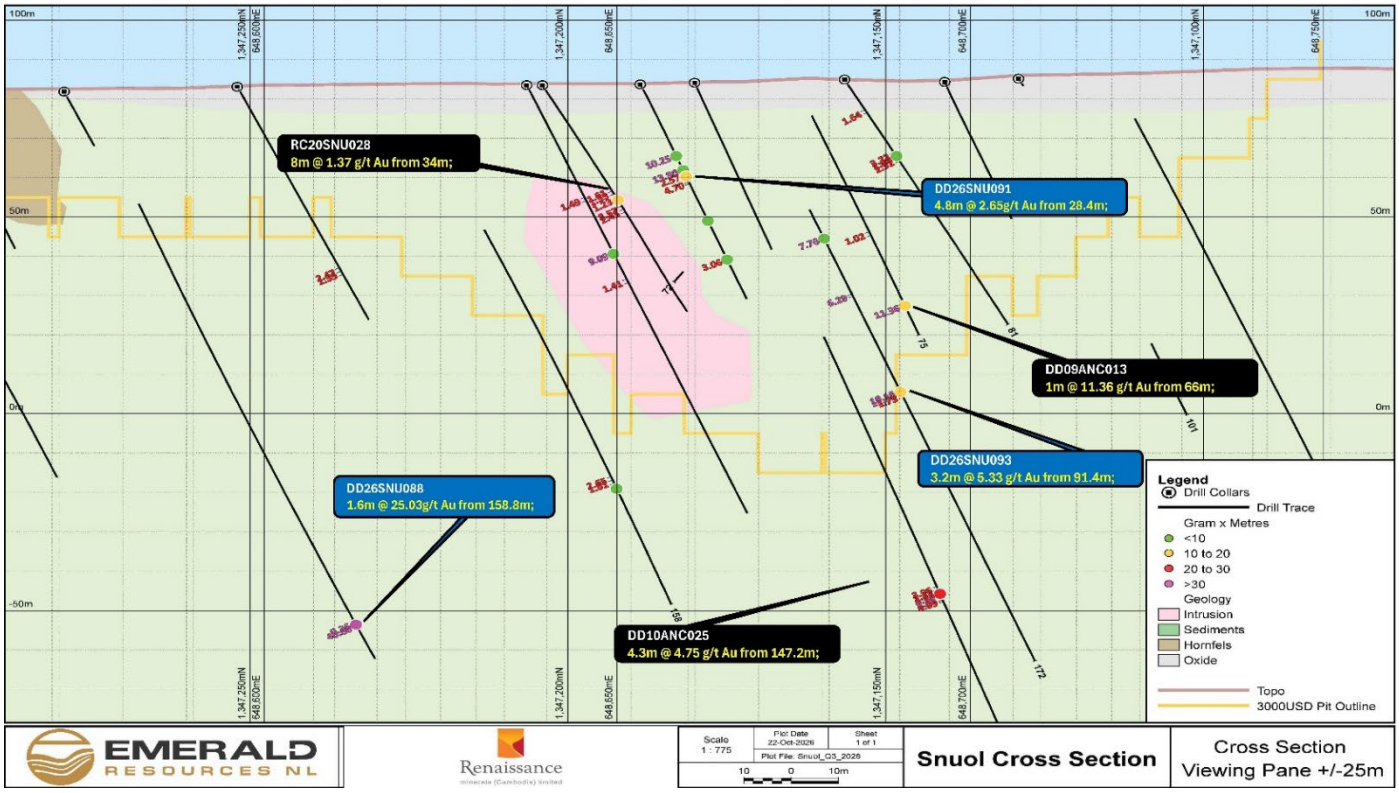


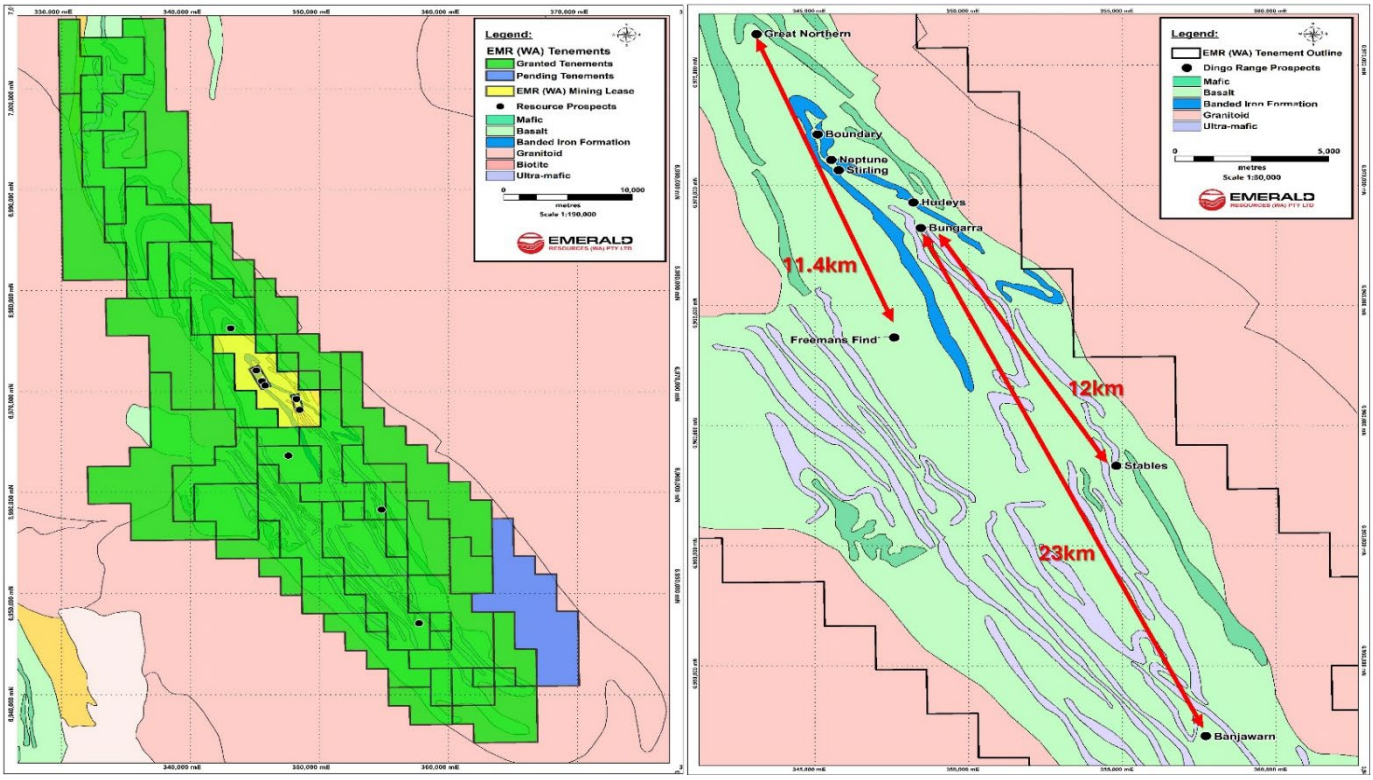
Figure 10 | Cross section of the Snuol Project showing current and previously announced significant intercepts black (refer ASX announcements dated 13 July 2017 and 30 October 2020) and recent significant intercepts (blue refer – Appendix One)



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

The Dingo Range Gold Project consists of 42 exploration licences (including one application) and four mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with 1,110km^2 of tenure (refer Figure 11) and has the potential to host multiple standalone deposits or satellite deposits to supply additional ore to a central milling location. The current Dingo Range Gold Project Resource extends over an 11.4km strike length and includes the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurley's Reward, Bungarra, Great Northern and Freeman's Find gold deposits.

Figure 11 | 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.

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 seven shallow air core ('AC') collars (432m). Since commencing resource definition and exploration drilling in July 2022, Emerald has completed 2,577 drill holes for a total of 259,900m. This comprises 1,267 RC drill holes (167,410m), 38 diamond drill holes (5,183m), 122 RC holes with diamond tails (14,870m RC and 21,660m diamond), and 1,150 shallow AC collars (50,777m).

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.

In January 2026 the Company announced an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 40.9Mt at 1.1g/t Au with 1.41Moz (at a 0.45g/t Au cut-off grade), including higher grade resources of 24.2Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 1.12Moz (at a 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade), at the Dingo Range Gold Project, (refer ASX announcement dated 28 January 2026).

During the Quarter, exploration focused on infill and extensional drilling at the Boundary, Great Northern and Neptune deposits and the Stables prospect, together with regional air core drilling. Further water exploration drilling and bore development programs were also undertaken to support the project's processing water requirements. A total of 213 holes were drilled for 20,869.6m, comprising 141 air core holes for 9,033.0m, 63 RC holes for 9,814.5m and nine RCDD holes for 2,022.1m (253.0m of RC pre-collar and 1,769.1m of diamond tail, including tails on holes pre-collared before the Quarter). Results continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at the Boundary deposit and Stables prospect (refer Figures 12-17). Regional air core drilling continued to provide first pass testing of gold geochemical anomalies and geophysical targets.

During the Quarter, the Company completed a 17,500 station ground gravity survey across 338km^2 of the northern portion of the Dingo Range Gold Project. Combined with the 198km^2 survey completed across the southern portion in 2025, ground gravity surveys now cover a total area of 536km^2.

The northern survey comprised 315km^2 of new coverage on a 150m by 150m spacing and 23km^2 of infill coverage on a 75m by 75m spacing around known resources. The program was co-funded by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration through the Exploration Incentive Scheme.

Data processing and interpretation are underway, with the gravity data being integrated with the Company's aeromagnetic and geochemical datasets to refine geological interpretations. Preliminary data have identified additional exploration targets that will be tested through the Company's regional drilling program.

Boundary Deposit Resource Extension Program

During the Quarter, the Company completed 3,595.5m of RC drilling and 1,769.1m of diamond drilling at the Boundary Deposit. The broader drilling program continues to target strike and depth extensions and areas with underground development potential.

The program returned significant intercepts within the existing open pit Mineral Resource, providing further confidence in the continuity of mineralisation including:

- **2.1m @ 101.02g/t Au from 405m (RCDD26BDY472);**
- **39.7m @ 2.13g/t Au from 253.3m including 4m @ 10.21g/t Au from 268m (RCDD26BDY472);**
- **9.4m @ 7.28g/t Au from 246m including 1.4m @ 47.17g/t Au from 254m (RCDD26BDY476);**
- **26m @ 2.49g/t Au from 377m (RCDD26BDY476);**
- **2m @ 18.34g/t Au from 342m (RCDD26BDY476);**
- **1.2m @ 28.20g/t Au from 288m (RCDD26BDY476);**
- **1.2m @ 9.15g/t Au from 185.8m (RCDD26BDY457);**
- **1.4m @ 7.74g/t Au from 174.65m (RCDD26BDY476);**
- **5m @ 2.05g/t Au from 440m (RCDD26BDY476); and**
- **9m @ 1.13g/t Au from 306m (RCDD26BDY472).**

Figure 12 | Current drilling completed on Dingo Range greenstone belt plan view

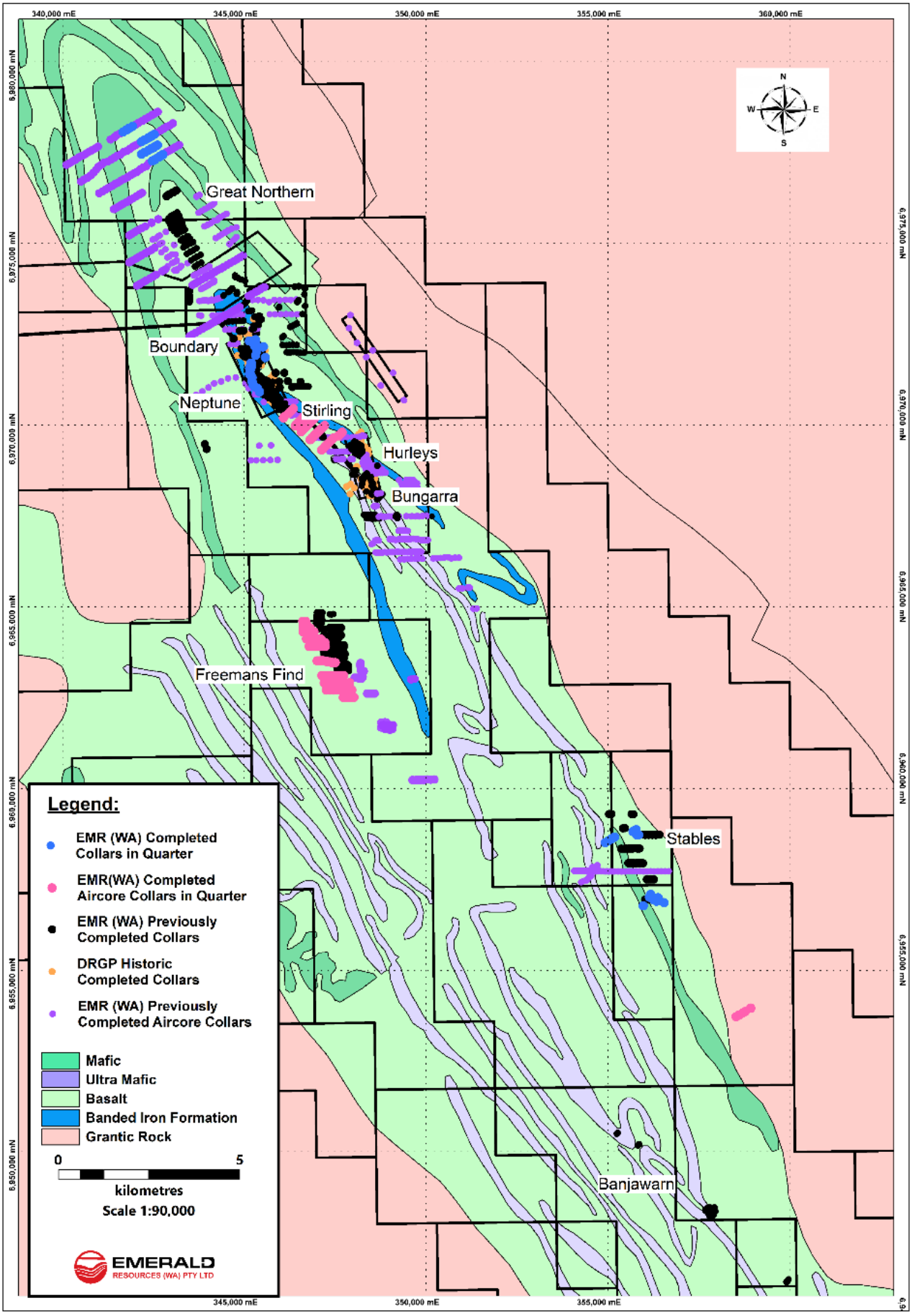


Figure 13 | Boundary and Neptune Deposit plan view with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix Three) and historical results in black (refer ASX announcements dated 15 July 2022, 7 October 2022, 31 January 2023, 4 July 2023, 30 October 2023, 24 January 2024, 18 April 2024, 23 December 2024, 24 April 2025, 30 June 2025, 21 April 2026 and 27 July 2026)

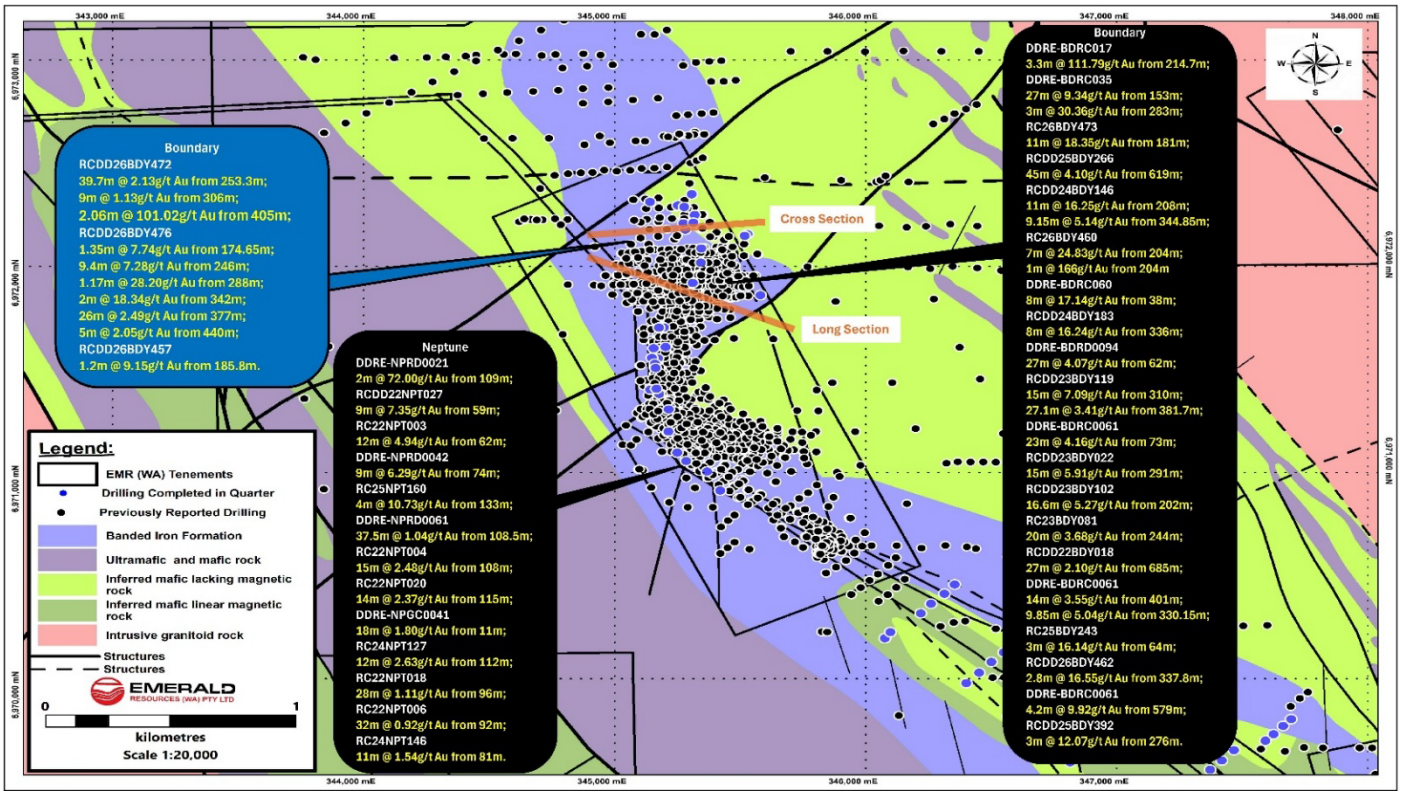


Figure 14 | Boundary Deposit long section with block model from January 2026 Resource Estimate, displayed above 0.5g/t, along with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix Three) and historic results in black (refer ASX announcements dated 24 April 2025, 30 June 2025, 11 December 2025, 21 April 2026 and 27 July 2026)

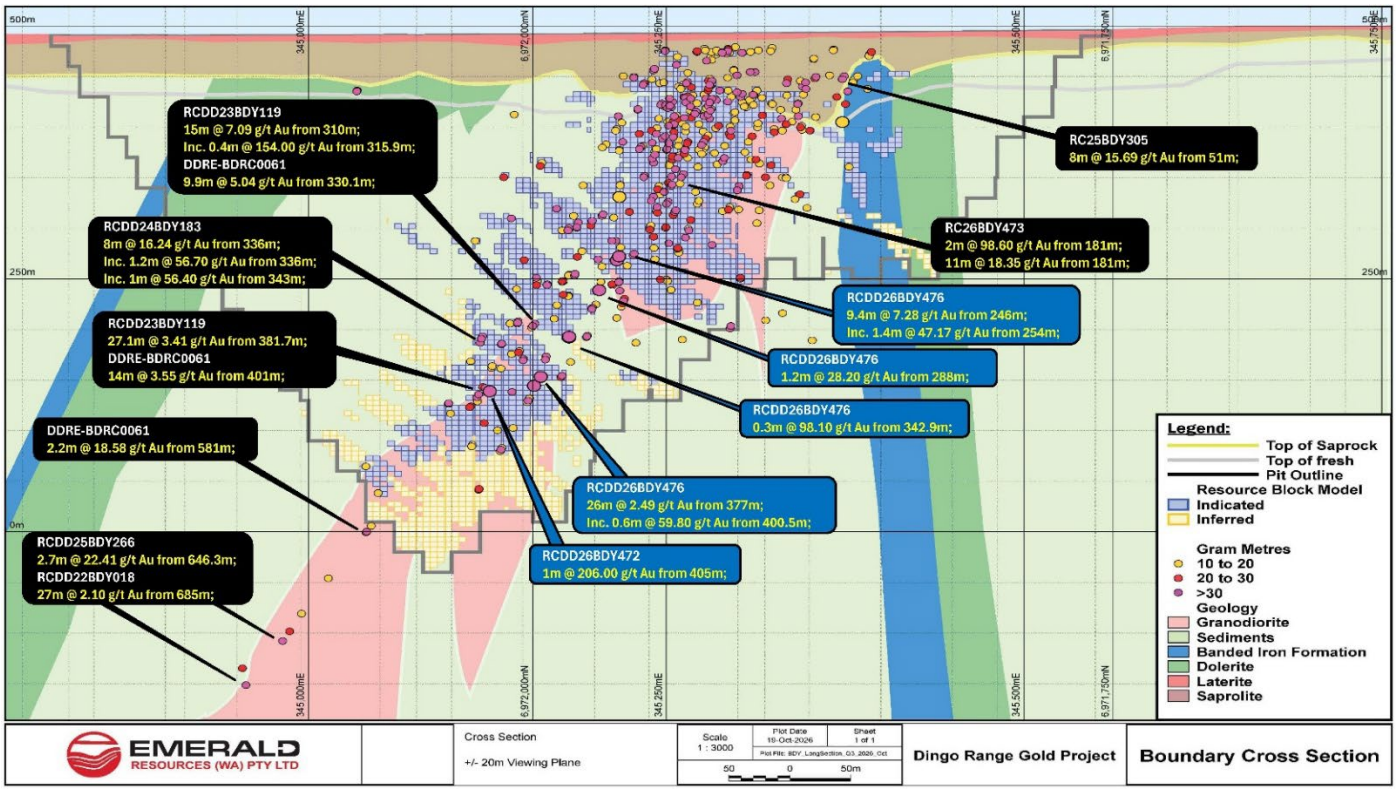
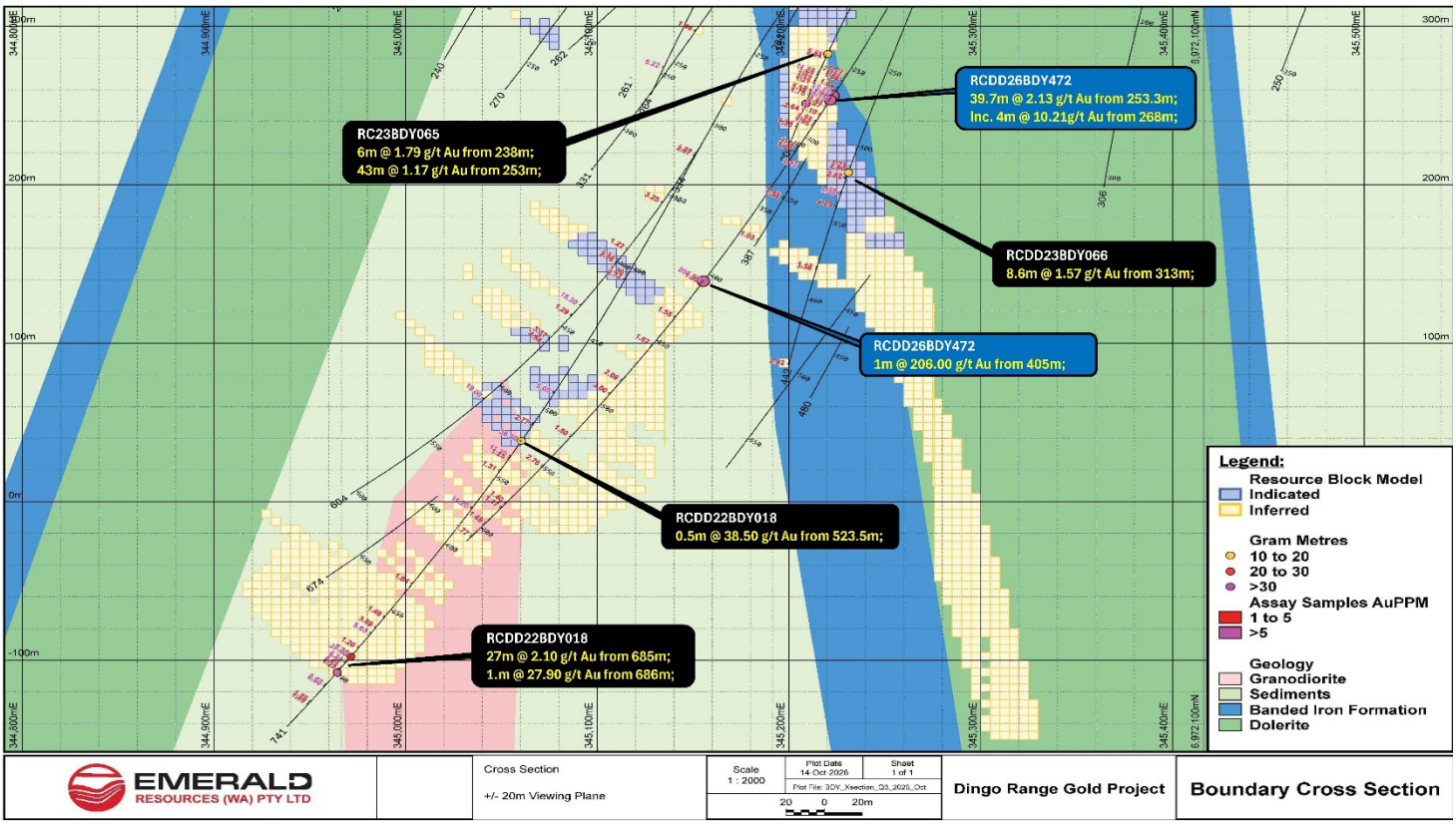


Figure 15 | Boundary Deposit cross section with block model from January 2026 Resource Estimate, displayed above 0.5g/t, along with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix Three) and historic results in black (refer ASX announcements dated 4 July 2023, 24 January 2024 and 30 June 2025)



Further drilling is planned to continue investigating the underground potential of the Boundary and Neptune Deposits.

Stables Prospect

The Stables Prospect was discovered through fine fraction soil sampling, which outlined an approximately 1.2km wide by 3.8km long gold anomaly exceeding 10ppb Au and containing multiple trends exceeding 25ppb Au. Subsequent mapping and rock chip sampling confirmed the anomalism, returning surface values of up to 9.08g/t Au (refer ASX announcement dated 7 October 2025).

Initial RC drilling tested the strongest parts of the soil anomaly on lines spaced 400m to 600m apart, following earlier air core drilling that had been unable to adequately test mineralisation at depth. Previously announced significant intercepts include:

- **15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 52m (RC25STB016)[1];**
- **19m @ 1.62g/t Au from 109m (RC25STB070)[2];**
- **14m @ 2.08g/t Au from 92m (RC25STB008)[1]; and**
- **2m @ 7.77g/t Au from 75m (RC25STB055)[2].**

During the Quarter, the Company completed a further 16 RC collars for 2,882m to follow up the previously identified mineralisation, bringing total RC drilling at Stables to 100 collars for 11,611m. Significant results received during the Quarter include:

- **18m @ 1.66g/t Au from 164m (RC26STB099)[3];**
- **14m @ 0.86g/t Au from 127m (RC26STB098)[3]; and**
- **5m @ 1.46g/t Au from 133m (RC26STB096)[3].**

Refer ASX announcements dated 7 October 2025[1] and 27 January 2026[2], and Appendix Three[3].

Gold mineralisation at Stables is associated with brecciated contacts between felsic to granitic intrusions and mafic host rocks, with pyrrhotite, quartz veining and pyrite observed. The latest results provide further evidence of mineralisation at depth, including 18m @ 1.66g/t Au from 164m. The broad soil anomaly and relatively wide spacing of drilling indicate scope for further discoveries between existing drill lines and for extensions to the known mineralisation. Further drilling will be guided by interpretation of the latest results and the geological controls on mineralisation.

Figure 16 | Stables Deposit plan view with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix Three) and historical results in black (refer ASX announcements dated 7 October 2025 and 27 January 2026)

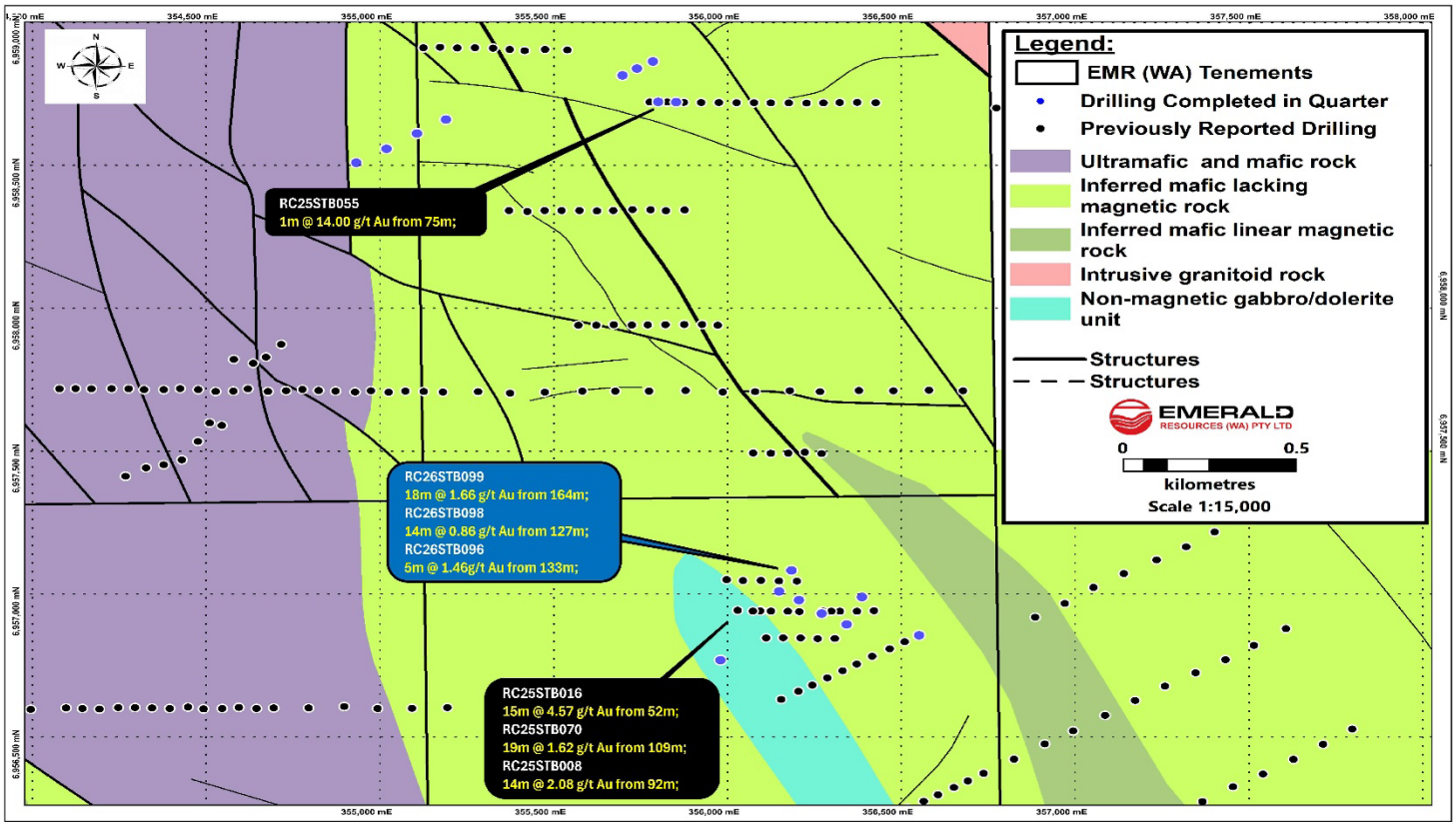


Figure 17 | Stables Deposit cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix Three) and historic results in black (refer ASX announcement dated 7 October 2025)

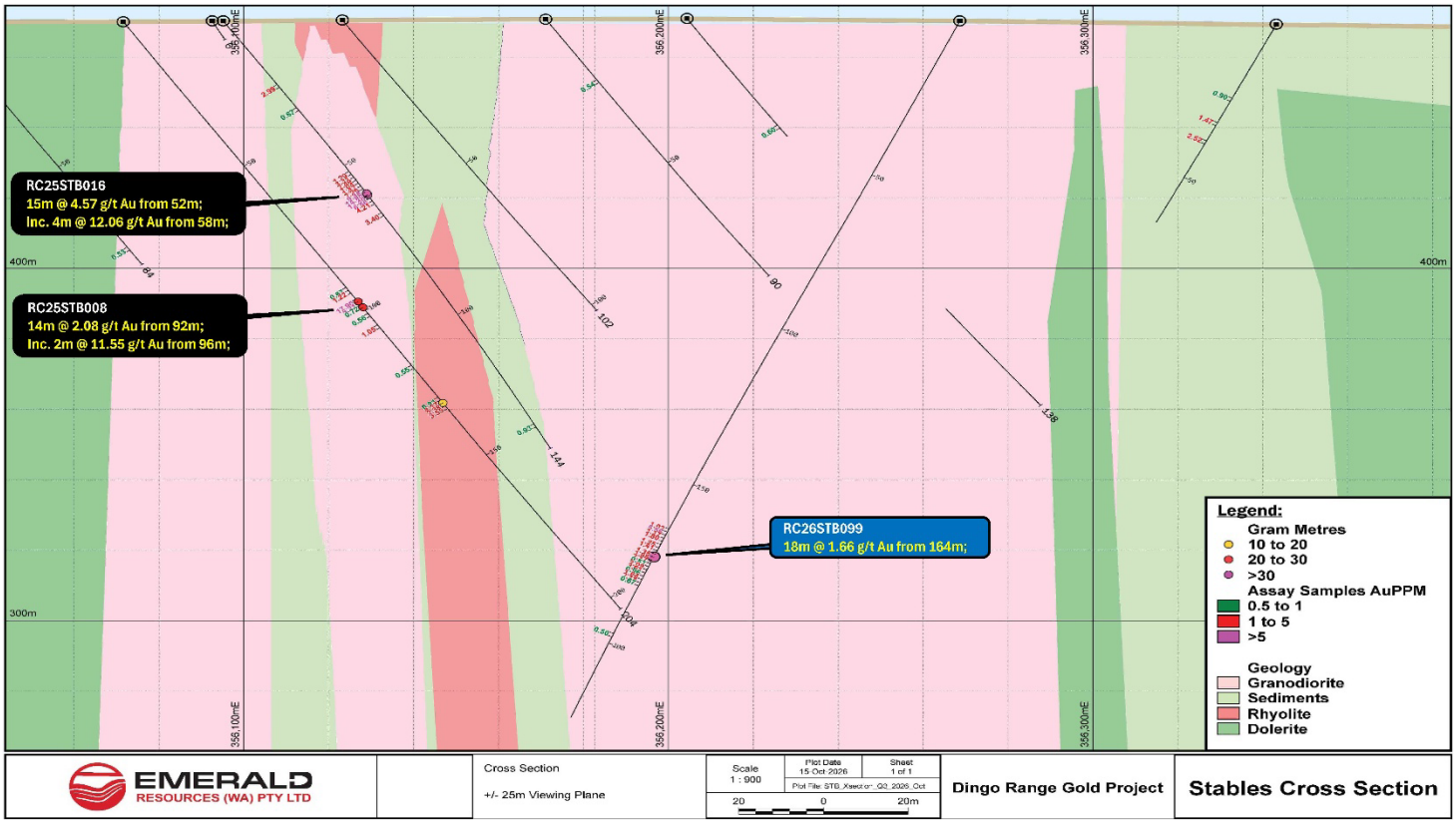


Table 1 | Previously announced significant intercepts from the Dingo Range Gold Prospects

Boundary

- 3.3m @ 111.79g/t Au from 214.7m (DDRE-BDRC017)[6];
- 5m @ 60.25g/t Au from 171m (WDDH8)[2];
- 45m @ 6.07g/t Au from 73m (BDRC058)[2];
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDRC035)[2];
- 11m @ 18.35g/t Au from 181m including 2m @ 98.60g/t Au from 181m (RC26BDY473)[19];
- 53m @ 3.55g/t Au from 66m (WRC24)[2];
- 45m @ 4.10g/t Au from 619.0m (RCDD25BDY266)[18];
- 11m @ 16.56g/t Au from 196m (WDDH9)[2];
- 11.0m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208.0m (RC24BDY146)[8];
- 7m @ 24.83g/t Au from 204m including 1m @ 166.00g/t Au from 204m (RC26BDY460)[19];
- 48m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17)[2];
- 47m @ 3.42g/t Au from 93m (BDRD0025)[2];
- 30m @ 5.16g/t Au from 151m (WDDH10)[2];
- 19m @ 7.89g/t Au from 58m (BRC1002)[2];
- 109.8m @ 1.30g/t Au from 432.2m (RCDD23BDY064)[16];
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (BDRC060)[2];
- 8m @ 16.24g/t Au from 336m (RCDD24BDY183)[13];
- 40m @ 3.17g/t Au from 55m (BDRD0022)[2];
- 8m @ 15.69g/t Au from 51m (RC25BDY305)[16];
- 27m @ 4.53g/t Au from 62m (BDRC014)[2];
- 9m @ 13.55g/t Au from 42m (WDDH1)[2];
- 21m @ 5.77g/t Au from 20m (RC25BDY417)[16];
- 17m @ 6.77g/t Au from 83m (RC25BDY389)[16];
- 30m @ 3.82g/t Au from 179m (BDRD0043)[2];
- 9m @ 12.55g/t Au from 42m (WRC23)[2];
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0094)[2];
- 15m @ 7.09g/t Au from 310.0m (RCDD23BDY119)[18];
- 23m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73m (BDRC061)[2];
- 24m @ 3.88g/t Au from 20m (DRP176)[1];
- 49m @ 1.89g/t Au from 74m (BDRD0061)[2];
- 27.1m @ 3.41g/t Au from 381.7m (RCDD23BDY119)[18];
- 3.0m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[8];
- 45m @ 2.01g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0010)[2];
- 15.0m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291.0m (RCDD23BDY022)[4];
- 16.6m @ 5.27g/t Au from 202.0m (RCDD23BDY102)[6];
- 8m @ 10.78g/t Au from 74m (BDRD0030)[2];
- 9m @ 9.58g/t Au from 45m (BDRD0002)[2];
- 34.0m @ 2.21g/t Au from 127.0m (DDRE-BDRC002)[2];
- 20.0m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244.0m (RC23BDY081)[5];
- 24.0m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64.0m (RC23BDY069)[5];
- 6m @ 12.11g/t Au from 72m (BDGW0003)[2];
- 6m @ 11.97g/t Au from 55m (RC25BDY296)[16];
- 4.18m @ 16.69g/t Au from 301.82m (RCDD23BDY100)[18];
- 15m @ 4.32g/t Au from 51m (BDRD0011)[2];
- 30m @ 2.15g/t Au from 126m (BDRC065)[2];
- 9m @ 7.16g/t Au from 104m (BDRD0002)[2];
- 3m @ 21.42g/t Au from 50m (RC25BDY309)[16];

Freeman's Find

- 5m @ 20.61g/t Au from 33m (RC24FMF001)[7];
- 1m @ 101g/t Au from 36m (RC24FMF001)[7];
- 5m @ 18.26g/t Au from 72m (RC25FMF212)[17];
- 21m @ 3.98g/t Au from 26m (RC24FMF009)[7];
- 1m @ 66.70g/t Au from 56m (RC24FMF060)[11];
- 2.0m @ 29.12g/t Au from 33.0m (RC26FMF257)[18];
- 13.0m @ 4.46g/t Au from 10.0m (RC26FMF240)[18];
- 1m @ 49.9g/t Au from 29m (RC24FMF009)[7];
- 2m @ 24.64g/t Au from 98m (RC25FMF135)[13];
- 1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)[7];
- 13m @ 2.45g/t Au from 10m (RCDD24FMF067)[11];
- 2.0m @ 15.09g/t Au from 15.0m (RC24FMF030)[9];
- 2m @ 13.72g/t Au from 24m (RC25FMF182)[17];
- 4m @ 6.40g/t Au from 43m (RC25FMF202)[17];
- 0.5m @ 49.50g/t Au from 114m (RCDD24FMF067)[11];
- 6m @ 4.11g/t Au from 96m (RC25FMF191)[17];
- 6m @ 4.01g/t Au from 56m (RC25FMF233)[17];
- 6.0m @ 3.90g/t Au from 96.0m (RC24FMF024)[9];
- 20m @ 1.15g/t Au from 61m (RC25FMF189)[17];
- 5m @ 4.51g/t Au from 67m (RC24FMF070)[12];
- 2m @ 10.66g/t Au from 107m (RC25FMF227)[17];
- 3m @ 6.75g/t Au from 128m (RC25FMF227)[17];
- 14m @ 1.40g/t Au from 104m (RC24FMF065)[11];
- 2m @ 9.72g/t Au from 41m (RC24FMF012)[7];
- 6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 37m (RC25FMF133)[13];
- 4.0m @ 4.57g/t Au from 192.0m (RC26FMF236)[18];
- 14m @ 1.29g/t Au from 17m (RC25FMF092)[13];
- 9m @ 2.00g/t Au from 92m (RC24FMF012)[7];
- 5m @ 3.45g/t Au from 28m (RC24FMF010)[7];

Great Northern

- 11m @ 3.80g/t Au from 219m (RC24GRN045)[10];
- 9m @ 4.48g/t Au from 56m (RC26GRN146)[19];
- 4m @ 8.44g/t Au from 48m (RC26GRN152)[19];
- 0.82m @ 36.30g/t Au from 267m (RCDD24GRN003)[13];
- 1m @ 28.30g/t Au from 57m (RC24GRN080)[12];
- 10m @ 2.64g/t Au from 26m (RC24GRN055)[10];
- 10m @ 2.02g/t Au from 86m (RC24GRN004)[9];
- 5.36m @ 3.71g/t Au from 217.64m (RCDD24GRN050)[11];
- 2m @ 9.71g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN114)[14];
- 1m @ 18.20g/t Au from 248m (RC24GRN058)[10];
- 3m @ 5.64g/t Au from 29m (RC24GRN036)[9];
- 0.5m @ 33.80g/t Au from 208m (RCDD24GRN018)[12];
- 3m @ 5.10g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN106)[14];
- 1m @ 15.00g/t Au from 43m (RC24GRN054)[10];
- 9m @ 1.55g/t Au from 26m (RC26GRN140)[19];

Hurley's Reward

- 20.0m @ 3.20g/t Au from 137.0m (RCDD24HUR020)[11];

- 38.0m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56.0m (RC22BDY009)[3];
- 2m @ 31.32g/t Au from 133m (WDDH2)[2];
- 3.0m @ 19.09g/t Au from 121.0m (RC23BDY121)[6];
- 27m @ 2.10g/t Au from 685m (RCDD22BDY018)[14];
- 8m @ 7.07g/t Au from 242m (BDRD0068)[2];
- 3m @ 18.17g/t Au from 22m (RC25BDY277)[16];
- 4m @ 13.62g/t Au from 120m (BDRC003)[2];
- 19m @ 2.84g/t Au from 60m (BDGW0007)[2];
- 18m @ 2.98g/t Au from 216m (WDDH3)[2];
- 10m @ 5.18g/t Au from 17m (RC25BDY389)[16];
- 12m @ 4.20g/t Au from 54m (RC25BDY389)[16];
- 43.0m @ 1.2g/t Au from 253.0m (RC23BDY065)[4];
- 14m @ 3.55g/t Au from 401m (DDRE-BDRC0061)[14];
- 8m @ 6.21g/t Au from 215m (RC25BDY392)[16];
- 9.85m @ 5.04g/t Au from 330.15m (DDRE-BDRC0061)[14];
- 7.1m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329.0m (RCDD22BDY001)[4];
- 36m @ 1.36g/t Au from 60m (BRC1005)[2];
- 3m @ 16.14g/t Au from 64m (RC25BDY243)[13];
- 2m @ 24.21g/t Au from 114m (BDRD0033)[2];
- 6.0m @ 8.01g/t Au from 356.0m (RCDD24BDY193)[9];
- 6m @ 8.01g/t Au from 95m (BDRD0069)[2];
- 6.0m @ 7.96g/t Au from 259.0m (RC23BDY121)[6];
- 5m @ 9.42g/t Au from 80m (BDRC011)[2];
- 9.15m @ 5.14g/t Au from 344.85m (RCDD24BDY146)[13];
- 4.0m @ 11.72g/t Au from 162.0m (RC23BDY100)[6];
- 24m @ 1.95g/t Au from 66m (WRC25)[2];
- 11m @ 4.25g/t Au from 128m (BDRC014)[2];
- 0.35m @ 132.00g/t Au from 385.25m (RCDD22BDY019)[18];
- 22m @ 2.09g/t Au from 88m (BRC1001)[2];
- 4.0m @ 11.42g/t Au from 92.0m (RC24BDY146)[8];
- 2.76m @ 16.55g/t Au from 337.79m (RCDD26BDY462)[19];
- 16m @ 2.85g/t Au from 43m (RC25BDY434)[16];
- 15m @ 3.03g/t Au from 89m (BDRC030)[2];
- 29m @ 1.56g/t Au from 78m (RCDD23BDY069)[6];
- 8.9m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.1m (RCDD23BDY059)[4];
- 34m @ 1.32g/t Au from 52m (BDRD0097)[2];

Bungarra

- 14m @ 31.46g/t Au from 33m (LAVRD0126)[2];
- 19m @ 13.41g/t Au from 32m (DRP495)[2];
- 17m @ 13.28g/t Au from 49m (LAVRD0132)[2];
- 3m @ 67.37g/t Au from 30m (BFRC15)[2];
- 5m @ 39.41g/t Au from 31m (LAVRD0133)[2];
- 9m @ 17.02g/t Au from 33m (BFRC13)[2];
- 6m @ 23.26g/t Au from 89m (LAVRD0054)[2];
- 9m @ 15.45g/t Au from 39m (LAVRD0142)[2];
- 14m @ 9.74g/t Au from 30m (LAVGW0003)[2];
- 9m @ 14.58g/t Au from 75m (LAVRD0054)[2];
- 6m @ 19.28g/t Au from 53m (LAVRD0135)[2];
- 8m @ 12.38g/t Au from 48m (LAVRD0054)[2];
- 6m @ 16.16g/t Au from 59m (LAVRD0156)[2];
- 4m @ 23.78g/t Au from 49m (LAVGW0002)[2];
- 4.0m @ 22.77g/t Au from 67.0m (RC24BGA034)[9].
- 12m @ 3.30g/t Au from 13m (HRRD0020)[2];
- 11.0m @ 3.39g/t Au from 160.0m (RC23HUR014)[9];
- 17.0m @ 2.13g/t Au from 35.0m (RCDD23HUR001)[5];
- 12m @ 2.77g/t Au from 47m (HRRD0050)[2];
- 3m @ 9.00g/t Au from 62m (HRRD0062)[2];
- 9m @ 2.27g/t Au from 64m (HRRD0032)[1].

Neptune

- 26m @ 6.95g/t Au from 40m (NPRD0039)[3];
- 16m @ 10.10g/t Au from 63m (NPRD0026)[3];
- 2.0m @ 72.00g/t Au from 109.0m (DDRE-NPRD0021)[11];
- 25m @ 5.24g/t Au from 0m (NPGC0053)[1];
- 17m @ 7.44g/t Au from 29m (NPRD0007)[3];
- 33m @ 3.82g/t Au from 37m (NPMD1019)[1];
- 40m @ 2.98g/t Au from 14m (NPGC0025)[1];
- 16m @ 7.33g/t Au from 42m (RC25NPT243)[16];
- 7m @ 15.99g/t Au from 68m (NPRD0015)[3];
- 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];
- 53m @ 1.45g/t Au from 12m (NPMD1034)[1];
- 3m @ 24.04g/t Au from 92m (NPRD0024)[3];
- 19m @ 3.60g/t Au from 28m (RC25NPT257)[16];
- 12m @ 5.62g/t Au from 11m (RC25NPT256)[16];
- 21m @ 3.19g/t Au from 1m (NPGC0026)[1];
- 40m @ 1.67g/t Au from 11m (NPGC0032)[1];
- 9.0m @ 7.35g/t Au from 59.0m (RCDD22NPT027)[3];
- 9m @ 7.19g/t Au from 52m (NPGC0014)[1];
- 17m @ 3.70g/t Au from 2m (NPGC0047)[1];
- 3m @ 20.55g/t Au from 70m (NPRD0065)[1];
- 20m @ 3.05g/t Au from 2m (NPGC0035)[1];
- 11m @ 5.49g/t Au from 44m (NPRD0016)[3];
- 12.0m @ 4.94g/t Au from 62.0m (RC22NPT003)[2];
- 9.0m @ 6.29g/t Au from 74.0m (DDRE-NPRD0042)[1];
- 7m @ 8.08g/t Au from 25m (RC24NPT142)[11];

Stables

- 15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 52m (RC25STB016)[15];
- 19m @ 1.62g/t Au from 109m (RC25STB070)[17];
- 14m @ 2.08g/t Au from 92m (RC25STB008)[15];
- 2m @ 7.77g/t Au from 75m (RC25STB055)[17];
- 4m @ 1.97g/t Au from 83m (RC25STB056)[17];
- 6m @ 0.91g/t Au from 43m (RC25STB074)[17];
- 2m @ 2.59g/t Au from 130m (RC25STB008) (EOH)[15];
- 1m @ 3.37g/t Au from 93m (RC25STB017)[15];
- 1m @ 2.99g/t Au from 22m (RC25STB016)[15];
- 1m @ 2.96g/t Au from 10m (RC25STB037)[15];
- 1m @ 2.65g/t Au from 0m (RC25STB046)[15];

Stirling

- 26m @ 5.83g/t Au from 33m (STRD0016)[2];
- 38m @ 2.62g/t Au from 16m (SRC7)[2];
- 31m @ 2.75g/t Au from 35m (STRD0008)[2];
- 27m @ 2.30g/t Au from 59m (STRD0007)[2];
- 27m @ 2.25g/t Au from 31m (STRD0019)[2];
- 25.0m @ 1.87g/t Au from 40.0 m (RC23STI022)[6];
- 19.0m @ 2.45g/t Au from 72.0 m (RC23STI012)[5].

Refer ASX announcements dated 15 July 2022[1]; 7 October 2022[2]; 31 January 2023[3]; 4 July 2023[4]; 30 October 2023[5]; 24 January 2024[6]; 18 March 2024[7]; 18 April 2024[8]; 29 July 2024[9]; 30 October 2024[10]; 23 December 2024[11]; 28 January 2025[12]; 24 April 2025[13]; 30 June 2025[14]; 7 October 2025[15]; 11 December 2025[16]; 27 January 2026[17]; 21 April 2026[18] and 27 July 2026[19].

Regional Drilling

During the Quarter, 141 regional air core holes were drilled for 9,033.0m, focused on a potential parallel structure to the west of Freeman's Find, identified through interpretation of the recently completed ground gravity survey. The survey data have been integrated with the Company's aeromagnetic and geochemical datasets to identify additional exploration targets across the Dingo Range Gold Project (refer ASX announcement dated 27 July 2026).

Significant results received during the Quarter include:

- **1m @ 2.61g/t Au from 52m (AC26RAC1417);**
- **3m @ 0.84g/t Au from 43m (AC26RAC1416);**
- **1m @ 2.44g/t Au from 51m (AC26RAC1416) (EOH);**
- **4m @ 0.57g/t Au from 66m (AC26RAC1435); and**
- **1m @ 1.61g/t Au from 26m (AC26RAC1405).**

Refer Appendix Three.

The above results indicate potential for a previously unrecognised zone of gold mineralisation west of Freeman's Find. All significant intercepts occur towards the bottom of the drill holes, proximal to the saprolite and saprock boundary, providing targets for deeper testing. Further drilling will investigate the interpreted structure and test for extensions to the mineralisation.

Figure 18 | Plan view of current drilling completed at Freeman's Find, showing AC drilling results in blue (refer Appendix Three) and previously announced RC drilling results in black (refer ASX announcements dated 18 March 2024, 29 July 2024, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025, 27 January 2026 and 21 April 2026)

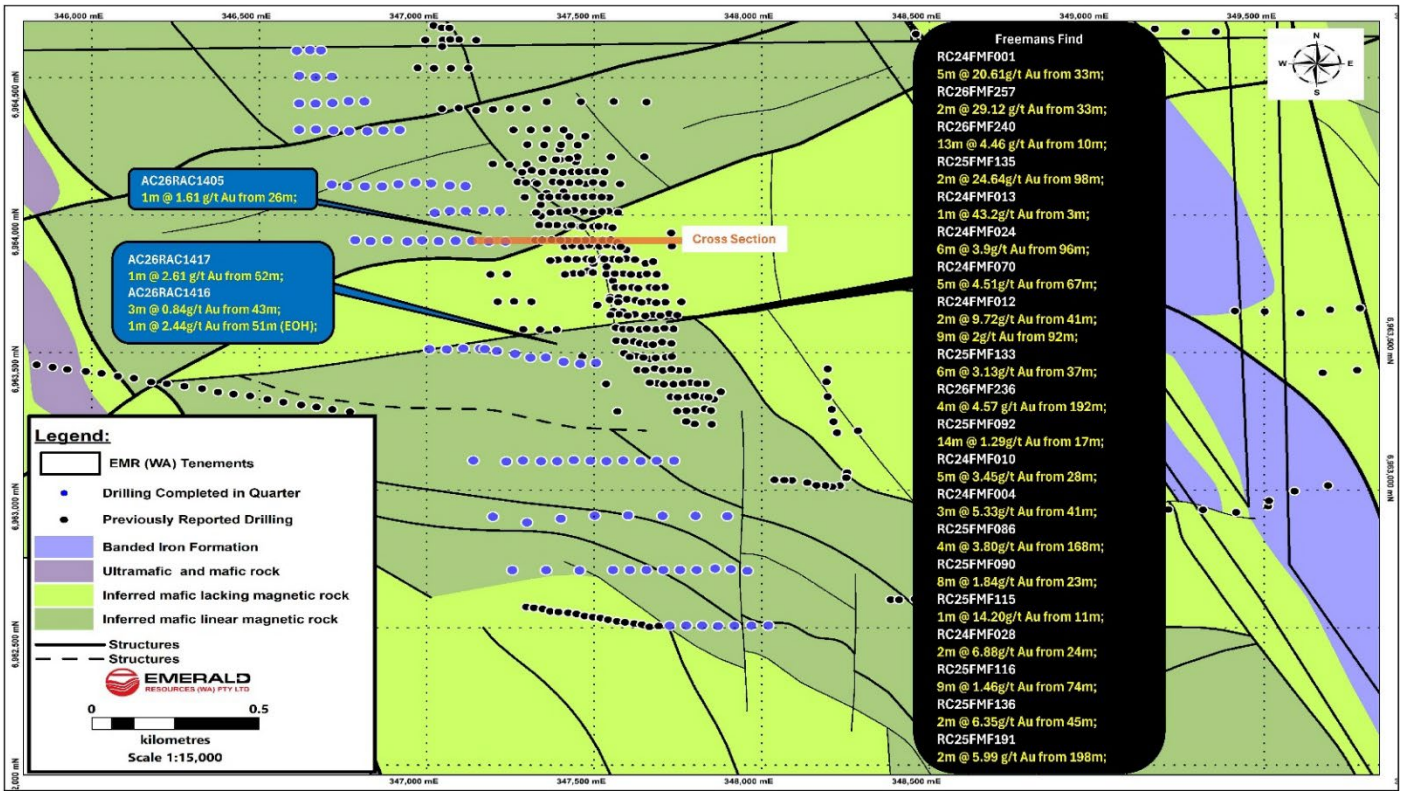
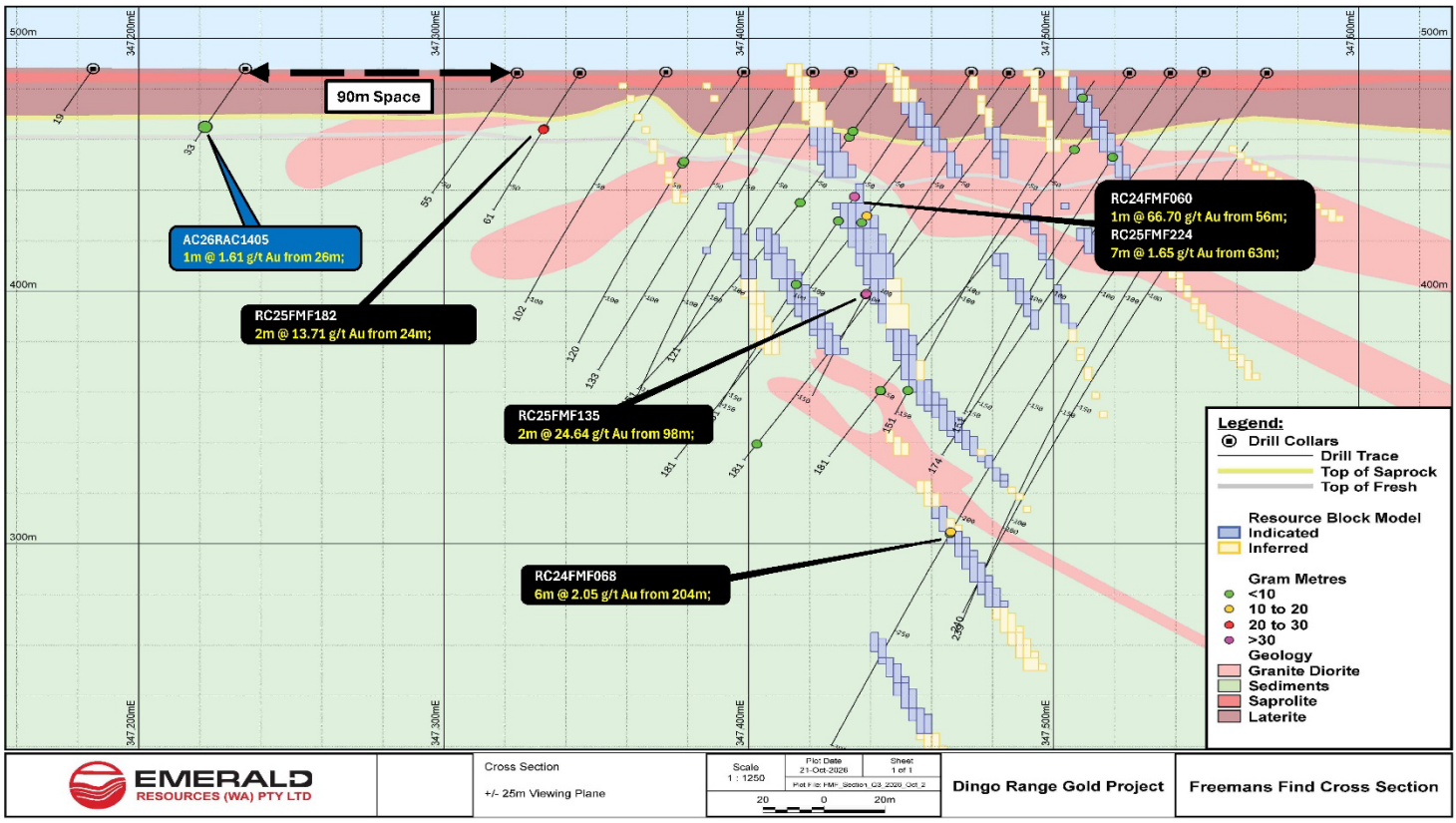


Figure 19 | Cross section of Freeman's Find, showing AC drilling results in blue (refer Appendix Three) and previously announced RC drilling results in black (refer ASX announcements dated 23 December 2024, 24 April 2025 and 27 January 2026)



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

For further information please contact
Emerald Resources NL

Morgan Hart
Managing Director

About Emerald Resources NL

Overview

Emerald is a developer and explorer of gold projects. Emerald's Okvau Gold Project in Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now produced over 543,000 ounces 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 and exploration licences (100% owned by Emerald) and interests in joint venture agreements. Together, Emerald's interests in its Cambodian Projects cover a combined area of 900km^2.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia with its highly prospective Western Australian Dingo Range Gold Project which covers 1,110km^2 of the entire Dingo Range greenstone belt.

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

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 Cambodian Recent Drilling (Appendix One) and Dingo Range Exploration and Drill Results (Appendix Three) is based on information compiled by Mr Keith King, who is an employee of 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.

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 the 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 and Cashflow Report dated 29 July 2016;
- Okvau Gold Project Update and Drilling Results dated 18 October 2016;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 28 April 2017;
- Emerald Quadruples Exploration Tenure in Cambodia dated 13 July 2017;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 26 July 2017;
- Okvau Exploration Update – Potential Structural Feeder Zone to Okvau Ore Zone Identified dated 4 April 2019;
- High Grade Results from Structural Feeder Zone to Okvau – Including 8m @ 19.98g/t Au dated 2 July 2019;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 29 January 2021;
- Exploration Update Memot Maiden Drilling Program dated 31 January 2022;
- Quarterly Report for the period ended 31 March 2022 dated 29 April 2022;
- Exceptional Drill Results at Bullseye's Neptune Gold Prospect dated 5 July 2022;
- Retraction and Amendment – ASX Announcement dated 5 July 2022, dated 15 July 2022;
- Exploration Results Continue to Demonstrate Strong Potential dated 29 July 2022;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Okvau and Bullseye dated 7 October 2022;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Bullseye and Memot dated 31 January 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 28 April 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 4 July 2023;

- Okvau Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update dated 31 August 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 30 October 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 24 January 2024;
- New High Grade Gold Discovery – Freeman's Find Prospect at the North Laverton Gold Project dated 18 March 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 18 April 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 29 July 2024;
- EMR Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 30 October 2024;
- Memot Gold Project Resource Increases by 120% to 1.03Moz dated 13 December 2024;
- Maiden Gold Resource of 1.01Moz at Dingo Range Gold Project dated 23 December 2024 (and Addendum 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 dated 24 April 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 30 June 2025;
- Significant Resource Growth at Memot and Dingo Range dated 23 July 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 7 October 2025;
- Resource Drilling Update dated 11 December 2025;
- Memot Gold Project Grows to 1.7Moz dated 21 January 2026;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 27 January 2026;
- Mineral Resource Update to Support Dingo Range Development dated 28 January 2026;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 21 April 2026;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update dated 27 July 2026; and
- Annual Report and Appendix 4E dated 27 August 2026.

Table 2 | Emerald Global Resource Estimate – Okvau as of June 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2026), Memot as of January 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 21 January 2026) and Dingo Range as of January 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 28 January 2026)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource	Cut Off	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained
Type	Au g/t	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)
Okvau (CMB)	0.50	4.2	0.7	100	7.9	2.1	530	1.2	5.0	190	**13.3**	**1.9**	**820**
Memot (CMB)	0.40	-	-	-	31.0	1.2	1,200	14.0	1.1	500	**45.0**	**1.2**	**1,700**
Dingo Range (AUS)	0.45	0.2	0.9	10	25.1	1.1	910	15.6	1.0	490	**40.9**	**1.1**	**1,400**
Total		**4.4**	**0.7**	**100**	**64.0**	**1.3**	**2,640**	**30.8**	**1.2**	**1,180**	**99.2**	**1.2**	**3,930**

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

Table 3 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2026)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource	Cut Off	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained	Tonnage	Grade	Contained
Type	Au g/t	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	Au (Koz)
Stockpiles	0.5	4.2	0.7	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4.2**	**0.7**	**100**
Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	7.4	1.8	420	0.1	1.1	-	**7.4**	**1.8**	**420**
Underground	3.0	-	-	-	0.6	6.1	110	1.1	5.2	190	**1.7**	**5.5**	**300**
Total		**4.2**	**0.7**	**100**	**7.9**	**2.1**	**530**	**1.2**	**5.0**	**190**	**13.3**	**1.9**	**820**

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

Table 4 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate – June 2026 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 August 2026)

Resources Type	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Proven	4.2	0.7	100
Probable	7.4	1.8	420
Total	**11.6**	**1.4**	**520**

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

Appendix One | New Significant Intercepts – Okvau Gold Mine Resource infill, Memot Resource infill or Snuol exploration drilling (Note: A dash indicates that Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were not assayed (Memot RC and Okvau in-pit holes) or 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	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	523	543	20.0	14.97	0.67	306	9	28
	Including							*527*	*532*	*5.0*	*45.93*	*1.68*	*154*	*17*	*17*
Snuol	DD26SNU088	648,552	1,347,256	83	90	-60	312	158.8	160.4	1.6	25.03	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1131	633,769	1,318,150	45	225	-60	60	28	34	6.0	6.31	-	-	-	-
Okvau in Pit	RC26DPH046	693,936	1,397,077	-40	328	-50	147	23	29	6.0	5.93	-	-	-	-
Okvau in Pit	RC26DPH046	693,936	1,397,077	-40	328	-50	147	36	49	13.0	2.39	-	-	-	-
Okvau in Pit	RC26DPH046	693,936	1,397,077	-40	328	-50	147	56	66	10.0	3.01	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-67	787	389	392	3.0	8.49	0.55	133	4	43
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	735	736	1.0	19.35	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1134	633,796	1,318,176	45	225	-60	63	25	30	5.0	3.52	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU093	648,644	1,347,151	85	90	-59	173	91.4	94.6	3.2	5.33	105.96	3,064	3,442	9,327
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	375	377	2.0	6.90	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU091	648,647	1,347,183	84	80	-50	121	28.4	33.2	4.8	2.65	23.32	2,464	129	608
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-67	787	695	706	11.0	1.18	0.97	438	15	46
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	693	694	1.0	12.55	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1109	633,742	1,318,230	43	225	-60	66	27	28	1.0	11.75	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV818	694,413	1,397,034	167	313	-57	459	292	293	1.0	12.10	0.40	61	26	28
Snuol	DD26SNU098	648,835	1,347,703	77	90	-60	300	75.4	76.2	0.8	13.35	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU091	648,647	1,347,183	84	80	-50	121	23.5	24.4	0.9	10.25	19.50	5,030	159	382
Memot	RC26MMT1099	633,707	1,318,229	44	225	-60	64	19	20	1.0	8.52	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1129	633,751	1,318,132	44	225	-60	66	23	24	1.0	9.23	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV818	694,413	1,397,034	167	313	-57	459	382	385	3.0	2.94	0.50	125	18	33
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-67	787	772	779	7.0	1.31	0.69	222	24	41
Okvau	RCDD26OKV829	694,051	1,396,998	-75	315	-85	600	31	38	7.0	1.34	0.61	583	11	44
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	278.8	280.6	1.8	4.21	0.53	226	7	39
Memot	RC26MMT1100	633,716	1,318,238	43	225	-60	66	25	27	2.0	4.23	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1132	633,778	1,318,159	45	225	-60	60	1	8	7.0	1.15	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1135	633,804	1,318,185	46	225	-60	61	29	33	4.0	1.93	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	549	551	2.0	4.00	0.30	491	5	23
Snuol	DD26SNU082	648,481	1,347,348	82	90	-55	260	201	204.6	3.6	1.90	5.83	720	98	2,480
Okvau	RCDD26OKV819	694,419	1,397,059	168	313	-60	462	424	425	1.0	6.72	0.20	219	6	21
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	659	662	3.0	2.36	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	197	202	5.0	1.13	0.22	88	3	39
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	338.8	339.4	0.6	9.58	0.05	78	7	41
Snuol	DD26SNU093	648,644	1,347,151	85	90	-59	173	47	47.8	0.8	7.76	28.60	379	332	4,620
Memot	RC26MMT1089	633,619	1,318,141	45	225	-60	51	2	5	3.0	2.03	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1114	633,743	1,318,194	44	225	-60	66	17	19	2.0	2.78	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1130	633,760	1,318,141	45	225	-60	66	0	6	6.0	0.99	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV834	694,134	1,396,914	9	285	-67	720	105	111	6.0	0.96	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	219.2	225	5.8	0.86	0.05	14	8	50
Snuol	DD26SNU082	648,481	1,347,348	82	90	-55	260	171.6	174	2.4	2.06	4.67	748	60	262

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)
Snuol	DD26SNU087	648,578	1,344,896	95	270	-55	296	170	176	6.0	0.89	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU090	648,707	1,347,326	105	90	-55	179	114.6	115.4	0.8	5.83	16.50	1,485	182	284
Snuol	DD26SNU098	648,835	1,347,703	77	90	-60	300	110	118	8.0	0.67	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1105	633,707	1,318,194	45	225	-60	66	0	6	6.0	0.76	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1112	633,725	1,318,177	44	225	-60	66	8	16	8.0	0.62	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1117	633,768	1,318,221	44	225	-60	48	32	33	1.0	4.94	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1122	633,760	1,318,176	46	225	-60	36	0	4	4.0	1.17	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1131	633,769	1,318,150	45	225	-60	60	12	14	2.0	2.54	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	545	549	4.0	1.18	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU083	648,526	1,347,394	81	87	-55	168	58	60	2.0	1.76	14.62	2,710	98	167
Snuol	DD26SNU087	648,578	1,344,896	95	270	-55	296	190.6	196	5.4	0.80	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU093	648,644	1,347,151	85	90	-59	173	64	64.6	0.6	6.29	8.50	327	230	521
Snuol	DD26SNU097	648,847	1,347,844	75	90	-55	204	21	22.6	1.6	2.44	2.58	490	20	207
Snuol	DD26SNU097	648,847	1,347,844	75	90	-55	204	40	40.6	0.6	6.40	2.60	44	40	242
Memot	RC26MMT1104	633,698	1,318,185	45	225	-60	66	0	6	6.0	0.72	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1113	633,734	1,318,186	44	225	-60	58	5	8	3.0	1.20	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1121	633,752	1,318,168	46	225	-60	66	0	4	4.0	0.88	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1126	633,725	1,318,106	45	225	-60	52	0	3	3.0	1.21	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1132	633,778	1,318,159	45	225	-60	60	13	20	7.0	0.53	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	743	744	1.0	4.44	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	563	567	4.0	1.06	0.43	1,417	3	31
Okvau	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	671	672	1.0	4.04	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	837	838	1.0	3.75	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV828	693,974	1,397,069	-61	315	-85	500	0	5	5.0	0.86	0.50	328	11	46
Okvau	DD26OKV826	694,429	1,397,015	167	316	-66	465	449	450	1.0	3.25	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	235	240	5.0	0.57	0.20	168	5	41
Snuol	DD26SNU087	648,578	1,344,896	95	270	-55	296	49	52	3.0	0.88	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU092	648,737	1,347,263	101	90	-60	177	55	58	3.0	1.05	1.90	205	54	412
Snuol	DD26SNU096	648,555	1,347,136	88	87	-55	317	271	272	1.0	2.69	11.50	769	1,185	1,060
Okvau in Pit	RC26DPH046	693,936	1,397,077	-40	328	-50	147	73	76	3.0	0.93	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1102	633,734	1,318,256	43	225	-60	54	1	3	2.0	1.30	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1112	633,725	1,318,177	44	225	-60	66	0	5	5.0	0.68	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1116	633,760	1,318,213	44	225	-60	40	12	15	3.0	0.99	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1119	633,734	1,318,150	45	225	-60	66	0	4	4.0	0.75	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1120	633,743	1,318,159	46	225	-60	66	0	3	3.0	0.91	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1123	633,769	1,318,184	46	225	-60	52	23	27	4.0	0.71	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1127	633,734	1,318,115	45	225	-60	66	0	4	4.0	0.65	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1130	633,760	1,318,141	45	225	-60	66	7	10	3.0	1.13	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1130	633,760	1,318,141	45	225	-60	66	24	26	2.0	1.41	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1134	633,796	1,318,176	45	225	-60	63	0	3	3.0	0.84	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV818	694,413	1,397,034	167	313	-57	459	308	309	1.0	2.54	0.05	37	6	29
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-67	787	376	377	1.0	2.71	0.10	409	4	56
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-67	787	651	653	2.0	1.32	1.95	527	74	184
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	388	391	3.0	1.03	-	-	-	-

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	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	490	491	1.0	2.79	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	686	687	1.0	2.59	4.10	124	268	1,605
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	717	718	1.0	2.97	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	456	458	2.0	1.46	1.10	48	43	47
Okvau	RCDD26OKV828	693,974	1,397,069	-61	315	-85	500	20	21	1.0	3.03	0.70	38	8	43
Okvau	RCDD26OKV828	693,974	1,397,069	-61	315	-85	500	218	220	2.0	1.58	1.35	1,657	7	34
Okvau	RCDD26OKV834	694,134	1,396,914	9	285	-67	720	93	99	6.0	0.55	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	116	116.6	0.6	2.56	0.80	437	16	73
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	144	145	1.0	1.58	0.30	175	4	26
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	152	153	1.0	1.57	0.20	90	1	30
Snuol	DD26SNU081	648,713	1,344,732	98	270	-55	408	257	258	1.0	1.64	0.05	54	9	35
Snuol	DD26SNU091	648,647	1,347,183	84	80	-50	121	58.2	58.8	0.6	3.06	10.10	459	545	8,610
Snuol	DD26SNU096	648,555	1,347,136	88	87	-55	317	162	166	4.0	0.61	5.68	115	301	424
Snuol	DD26SNU096	648,555	1,347,136	88	87	-55	317	188.2	189.8	1.6	1.45	19.55	2,085	146	5,435
Snuol	DD26SNU098	648,835	1,347,703	77	90	-60	300	127	128	1.0	1.68	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU098	648,835	1,347,703	77	90	-60	300	147	148	1.0	2.17	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU098	648,835	1,347,703	77	90	-60	300	153.4	154	0.6	3.68	-	-	-	-
Snuol	DD26SNU098	648,835	1,347,703	77	90	-60	300	176	176.6	0.6	2.60	-	-	-	-
Okvau in Pit	RC26DPH046	693,936	1,397,077	-40	328	-50	147	97	100	3.0	0.55	-	-	-	-
Okvau in Pit	RC26DPH046	693,936	1,397,077	-40	328	-50	147	121	125	4.0	0.60	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1095	633,672	1,318,194	45	225	-60	54	1	4	3.0	0.69	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1096	633,681	1,318,203	45	225	-60	66	2	4	2.0	0.94	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1101	633,726	1,318,248	43	225	-60	60	30	32	2.0	0.81	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1103	633,690	1,318,176	44	225	-60	66	0	3	3.0	0.60	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1106	633,717	1,318,204	45	225	-60	66	0	3	3.0	0.65	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1118	633,726	1,318,142	46	225	-60	66	0	3	3.0	0.60	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1136	633,557	1,317,726	45	225	-60	30	21	22	1.0	2.05	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC26MMT1138	633,361	1,317,956	46	225	-60	60	27	29	2.0	0.86	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RC26OKV830	694,175	1,397,096	66	305	-60	200	65	66	1.0	2.38	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV818	694,413	1,397,034	167	313	-57	459	350	352	2.0	0.88	0.05	15	7	25
Okvau	RCDD26OKV818	694,413	1,397,034	167	313	-57	459	357	358	1.0	2.02	0.50	224	18	38
Okvau	RCDD26OKV819	694,419	1,397,059	168	313	-60	462	215	216	1.0	2.22	0.05	17	5	30
Okvau	RCDD26OKV819	694,419	1,397,059	168	313	-60	462	302	303	1.0	2.28	0.30	16	24	15
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-67	787	543	544	1.0	2.18	1.60	183	41	233
Okvau	RCDD26OKV822W3	694,033	1,396,659	149	325	-65	850	447	448	1	1.73	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	387	388	1	2.04	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV824W1	694,086	1,396,670	149	325	-64	852	486	487	1	2.14	0.90	318	13	55
Okvau	RCDD26OKV829	694,051	1,396,998	-75	315	-85	600	178	180	2	1.16	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV829	694,051	1,396,998	-75	315	-85	600	513	516	3	0.58	-	-	-	-
Okvau	RCDD26OKV834	694,134	1,396,914	9	285	-67	720	160	161	1	1.95	-	-	-	-

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from New Significant Intercepts on the Okvau Gold Mine Resource infill, Memot Resource infill or Snuol exploration drilling

(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 composites 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. One metre samples were submitted for assay following interpretation of four metre composite results to refine zones of mineralisation. Where mineralisation was visually identified based on anomalous sulphides, diagnostic ore bearing sulphide species, or favourable alteration, one metre samples were submitted directly, bypassing composite sampling. • 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 with no visible mineralisation (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • Except for Okvau underground (UG) drilling samples, all current drilling samples are submitted to ALS for sample preparation and assay. Sample preparation is carried out at ALS Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos, using a 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. Multi-element analysis is completed at ALS Brisbane, Australia • Historical drilling results in this ASX release refer to historical drilling records from OZ minerals completed 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. • Okvau UG drilling samples are prepared at the Okvau Mine Site laboratory and initially analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). Pulps from samples identified as mineralised are selected and sent to ALS for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• A track mounted UDR650 rig is used to drill 5.5-inch RC precollar holes along with Schramm T450WS/BH mounted on tracked drill rig is used to drill 5.51-inch RC collars and a LF90 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • Recent drilling used a REFLEX survey tool to survey hole deviation. A typical downhole survey was taken at 12m depth and then every 30m to the end of hole. Surveying of RC holes utilises 6m of stainless drill rod to negate the magnetic interference from the rod string and hammer assembly. All readings showed that down hole were within acceptable limits. • The exception to the above statement, is all Okvau diamond holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken at 10m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All RC 1m samples and sub-samples (pre- and post-split) are weighed at the rig, to check that there is adequate sample material for assay. Any wet or damp samples are noted and that information is recorded in the database; samples are usually dry. • The drilling results relate to historical sampling results. Drill recoveries are not known for historical sampling results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Except for Okvau UG drilling samples, all current drilling samples are prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample preparation facility in Phnom Penh. This facility has been inspected at the request of the Company numerous times, most recently by Mr Keith King in March 2026. Samples prepared at ALS 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 significant contamination. Emerald cannot specifically confirm that the RC drilling results have not been compromised due to excessive moisture or 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. • Okvau UG drilling samples are prepared at the Okvau Mine Site laboratory, which is not accredited. Following initial AAS analysis, pulps from samples identified as mineralised are selected and sent to ALS for fire assay.
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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres 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.	• Except for Okvau UG drilling samples, all current drilling samples are submitted to ALS for preparation and assay. Gold is determined at ALS Vientiane, Laos, by 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. This method has a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold (ALS method Au-AA26). Samples are sent to ALS Brisbane, Australia, for multi-element analysis following aqua regia digestion, using ICP-MS or ICP-AES. Gold results greater than 100g/t are determined by 50g fire assay with a gravimetric finish. • 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. • Okvau UG drilling samples are prepared at the Okvau Mine Site laboratory and initially analysed by AAS. Pulps from samples identified as mineralised are selected and sent to ALS for fire assay.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 One. • 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 an 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). • The exception to the above statement, is all Okvau diamond holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken at 10m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.
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 current drilling samples is managed by Renaissance personnel. Except for Okvau UG drilling samples, drill samples are transported from the drill site to the Okvau exploration core farm, where they are logged and batched for shipment to ALS Phnom Penh for preparation and assay. Okvau UG drilling samples are sent to the Okvau Mine Site laboratory for preparation and initial AAS analysis. Selected pulps from mineralised samples are then dispatched to ALS for fire assay. • Sample submission forms accompany samples submitted to ALS or the Okvau Mine Site laboratory, with electronic copies also provided. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form before sample preparation or analysis commences. • ALS is responsible for shipping sample pulps from Phnom Penh to the analytical laboratories in Vientiane, Brisbane and all samples are tracked via their Global Enterprise Management System. • Bulk residues from samples prepared at ALS are stored permanently at the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh or at a Company leased storage area in Memot town. • No information is available regarding sample security procedures for the historical drilling results reported. • Okvau UG drilling samples processed at the Okvau Mine Site laboratory are handled by Renaissance personnel using the site laboratory's internal paperwork and sample tracking systems. Selected mineralised pulps dispatched to ALS are accompanied by sample submission documentation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 by 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 March 2026. • No review has been completed due to data availability for historical drilling. • Due to the critical importance to production, the Okvau Mine site lab has regular internal audits completed, including routine checks of selected assays being sent to external laboratories for umpire checks.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from New Significant Intercepts Okvau Gold Mine, Okvau near mine, Snuol and Memot Gold Project 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 Snuol Licence is a 70% earn-in agreement. • On the Memot licence, some shallow (<60 metre depth) diamond drill core was previously completed by "Sun Trading" in 2008. But no other modern exploration techniques have been used prior to the Company's involvement with the project. • 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. • Exploration on the Snuol, Preak Klong and Oktung licences has been completed by previous explorers; Mekong 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 an 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 metres) 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 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 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• 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.

Appendix Three | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Boundary, Neptune, Stables and Great Northern Prospects and Regional air core 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	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	405	407.06	2.1	101.02
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	253.3	293	39.7	2.13
	Including							268	272	4.0	10.21
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	246	255.4	9.4	7.28
	Including							254	255.4	1.4	47.17
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	377	403	26.0	2.49
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	342	344	2.0	18.34
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	288	289.17	1.2	28.20
Stables	RC26STB099	356,270	6,956,936	470	242	-61	282	164	182	18.0	1.66
Great Northern	RC26GRN164	343,136	6,975,778	489	240	-60	246	224	227	3.0	5.04
Stables	RC26STB098	356,147	6,957,014	471	244	-60	221	127	141	14.0	0.86
Boundary	RCDD26BDY457	345,343	6,972,024	495	271	-60	674	185.8	187	1.2	9.15
Neptune	RC26NPT294	345,215	6,971,312	498	222	-60	205	111	115	4.0	2.51
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	306	315	9.0	1.13
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	174.65	176	1.4	7.74
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	440	445	5.0	2.05
Great Northern	RC26GRN163	343,114	6,975,766	489	240	-59	126	91	97	6.0	1.32
Boundary	RC26BDY487	345,318	6,972,255	496	222	-60	210	96	104	8.0	0.93
Stables	RC26STB096	356,205	6,956,983	471	245	-60	252	133	138	5.0	1.46
Boundary	RCDD24BDY137	345,313	6,972,218	496	223	-60	387	326	328	2.0	3.51
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	304	305	1.0	7.03
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	408	413	5.0	1.39
Neptune	RC26NPT295	345,214	6,971,204	500	221	-60	169	52	55	3.0	2.12
Boundary	RCDD24BDY137	345,313	6,972,218	496	223	-60	387	346	351	5.0	1.15
Boundary	RC26BDY494	345,195	6,971,709	495	265	-60	115	19	22	3.0	1.65
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	621	624	3.0	1.61
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	700	706	6.0	0.79
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	418	426	8.0	0.65
Regional	AC26RAC1472	346,660	6,969,921	519	225	-60	81	76	80	4.0	0.91
Stables	RC26STB077	356,203	6,956,663	469	244	-61	121	9	13	4.0	0.95
Stables	RC26STB091	355,800	6,958,726	479	92	-60	175	144	147	3.0	1.18
Stables	RC26STB098	356,147	6,957,014	471	244	-60	221	60	61	1.0	4.01
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	579	584	5.0	0.82
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	185	185.3	0.3	14.50
Regional	AC26RAC1416	347,458	6,963,464	485	270	-90	52	43	46	3.0	0.84
Regional	AC26RAC1417	347,505	6,963,467	485	270	-90	62	52	53	1.0	2.61
Boundary	RC26BDY483	345,306	6,972,356	496	226	-60	300	296	300	4.0	0.87
Boundary	RC26BDY502	345,166	6,971,412	498	265	-60	103	3	4	1.0	2.59
Boundary	RC26BDY503	345,177	6,971,386	498	264	-60	121	14	17	3.0	0.89
Neptune	RC26NPT291	345,284	6,971,061	502	220	-61	121	119	121	2.0	1.43
Stables	RC26STB094	355,785	6,958,868	478	242	-61	145	66	67	1.0	2.69
Stables	RC26STB097	356,342	6,956,898	469	246	-61	300	38	39	1.0	2.52

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Stables	RC26STB101	355,979	6,956,773	469	61	-55	300	207	209	2.0	1.66
Boundary	RCDD26BDY457	345,343	6,972,024	495	271	-60	674	250	254	4.0	0.68
Boundary	RCDD26BDY457	345,343	6,972,024	495	271	-60	674	307.51	310	2.5	1.38
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	549	549.91	0.9	2.76
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	692	694.48	2.5	1.20
Regional	AC26RAC1405	347,235	6,963,909	488	270	-60	33	26	27	1.0	1.61
Regional	AC26RAC1416	347,458	6,963,464	485	270	-90	52	51	52	1.0	2.44
Regional	AC26RAC1435	347,704	6,962,910	484	270	-60	88	66	70	4.0	0.57
Boundary	RC26BDY487	345,318	6,972,255	496	222	-60	210	120	124	4.0	0.51
Boundary	RC26BDY496	345,202	6,971,614	496	263	-60	121	66	67	1.0	1.50
Great Northern	RC26GRN163	343,114	6,975,766	489	240	-59	126	68	69	1.0	1.59
Great Northern	RC26GRN164	343,136	6,975,778	489	240	-60	246	199	201	2.0	0.87
Neptune	RC26NPT295	345,214	6,971,204	500	221	-60	169	26	27	1.0	1.64
Neptune	RC26NPT295	345,214	6,971,204	500	221	-60	169	35	38	3.0	0.81
Stables	RC26STB078	356,244	6,956,685	469	244	-60	121	100	102	2.0	1.14
Stables	RC26STB081	356,371	6,956,758	469	240	-60	121	67	68	1.0	1.56
Stables	RC26STB083	356,466	6,956,812	467	243	-61	103	24	26	2.0	0.79
Stables	RC26STB090	355,852	6,958,726	479	92	-61	103	30	31	1.0	1.56
Stables	RC26STB091	355,800	6,958,726	479	92	-60	175	10	11	1.0	1.50
Stables	RC26STB094	355,785	6,958,868	478	242	-61	145	55	56	1.0	2.11
Stables	RC26STB095	356,183	6,957,087	470	241	-55	210	14	15	1.0	2.14
Stables	RC26STB096	356,205	6,956,983	471	245	-60	252	144	146	2.0	1.02
Stables	RC26STB100	356,386	6,956,994	468	244	-61	168	114	115	1.0	1.79
Boundary	RCDD24BDY137	345,313	6,972,218	496	223	-60	387	228	229	1.0	1.71
Boundary	RCDD24BDY137	345,313	6,972,218	496	223	-60	387	382	385	3.0	0.74
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	432	433	1.0	1.55
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	453	454	1.0	1.67
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	481	482	1.0	2.08
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	525	526	1.0	1.50
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	595.96	597	1.0	1.45
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	607	608	1.0	1.77
Boundary	RCDD26BDY472	345,345	6,972,093	497	265	-60	730	629	630	1.0	2.07
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	262	263	1.0	1.52
Boundary	RCDD26BDY476	345,310	6,971,925	494	267	-61	451	430	433	3.0	0.56

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from Recent Drilling at Dingo Range Gold Project

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

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 composites and 1m samples. The 4m composites are determined based on areas of known very low or background mineralisation or geological assessment at the rig. The 4m program composites are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • All air core drilling was used to collect both a 4m composites and 1m samples. The 4m composites are determined based on areas of known very low or background mineralisation or geological assessment at the rig. The 4m program composites are taken from the excess bagged material off the cyclone every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample for both the 4m composites and the 1m resamples. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas with no visible mineralisation (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • The drill program used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for RC and diamond samples: • SGS — samples crushed and milled to <75µm and assayed using fire assay (50g) with additional AAS. • Bureau Veritas — samples crushed and milled to <75µm (90% pass) and assayed using fire assay (40g) with additional AAS. • Soil samples are collected from the B horizon (~5 to ~20cm below the surface). Prior to collection, the surface of the sample site is swept clean of surficial material in order to minimize any contamination. • Each soil sample uses material which is passed through a screening process, involving material (~1-2kg) won from below the B horizon which is added into the upper portion of a two-stage hand-shaken screening drum. When shaken, the material which passes through –125um size screen filter sieve falls into the lower portion of the drum. A sub-sample is created using a minimum of 50 grams of screened, -125um material which is then transferred into the sample sachet, (the soil sample)_which is then transported to the lab. To avoid contamination, the soil sample drum is then cleaned prior to the next sample.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• A Schramm 685 drill rig with a 5.5-inch hammer and a Schramm 450 with a 5.375-inch hammer is used for RC drilling. • A UDR1000 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • A custom-made wheel-based drill rig with a 3-inch bit is used for AC drilling. • All RC and Diamond holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken at 10m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• AC and RC drill sample recovery averaged better than 99%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC and AC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • This sample technique is industry standard and is deemed appropriate for the material. • All RC 1m samples were put through a fixed cone splitter with the sample reduced to between a 2kg to 5kg sample. • All AC and RC 4m composite samples are produced with the spear technique from the bagged material off the cyclone. • The drilling used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie for RC samples: SGS– samples are dried at 105° Celsius, crushed and milled to 85% passing -75µm. Assay was 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. Bureau Veritas– samples are dried at 105° Celsius, crushed and milled to 90% passing -75µm. Assay was 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. • Soil samples are prepared and analysed by Bureau Veritas (Perth) at their Canning Vale Laboratory • Soil samples are collected whilst the material is dry in nature and during periods of no rainfall. There is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • Soil sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (Bureau Veritas Perth)_where the samples are dried at 105° Celsius, and then pulverised using a vibrating disc pulveriser so 90% of particles passing through a 75µm size. • Soil Sample analysis then begins by Bureau Veritas taking a 40 gram charge of material and mixing it with hydrochloric and nitric acid, a 2-acid digest creating an aliquot, which is then tested using ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry and ICP-MS. (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry. • Each soil sample is tested by Bureau Veritas for Calcium and Potassium using ICP-AES, and tested using ICP-MS for Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Barium, Bismuth, Cerium, Chromium, Caesium, Copper, Lithium, Molybdenum, Nickel, Lead, Palladium, Platinum, Rubidium, Tin, Tellurium, Titanium Tungsten and Zinc.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples are sent to the accredited SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold or the accredited Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie for 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Field duplicates were collected at the rig, directly from the cyclone at a rate of one in every 50 samples for the entire program. • Soil sampling conducted by EMR includes field-populated standards (CRMs) which are inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 33 field samples. • Soil sampling assaying by Bureau Veritas using ICP-OES has a lower detection limit of 100ppm for Calcium and 100ppm for Potassium. • Soil sampling assaying by Bureau Veritas using ICP-MS has a lower detection limit of 1ppb for Gold, 0.005ppm for Platinum, 0.02ppm for Silver, 0.1ppm for Arsenic, 0.1ppm for Barium, 0.1ppm for Bismuth, 0.01ppm for Cerium,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		0.2ppm for Chromium, 0.2ppm for Caesium, 0.1ppm for Copper, 0.1ppm for Lithium, 0.02ppm for Molybdenum, 0.1ppm for Nickel, 0.2ppm for Lead, 0.01ppm for Rubidium, 0.1ppm for Tin, 0.02ppm for Tellurium, 10ppm for Titanium, 0.05ppm for Tungsten and 1ppm for Zinc. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • Data verification and validation procedures undertaken included checks on collar position against design and site survey collar pick-ups by Licenced contract surveyors. Hole depths were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. All down hole surveys were exposed to rigorous QAQC and drill traces were plotted in 3D for validation and assessment of global deviation trends.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The grid system used is GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 • . 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 GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. Recently, a licenced contract surveyor has been rostered to site to support construction activities and is also being utilised to record precise drill collar locations at regular intervals. • All RC and Diamond Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using Trimble RTK DGPS by several authorised contractors including Insight UAS and Anderson Consulting Surveyors. Drill collars for 2025–2026 were picked up by DGPS by Anderson Consulting Surveyors in February, May, July, September, November and December 2025 and March, April, July and October 2026.The instrument has sub centimetre accuracy for both horizontal coordinates and vertical coordinates. • All drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~5m intervals for the drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources. • The drill program adopted a standard sample length of 1.0m. • Soil samples are carried out on an appropriate grid orientation to both discover mineralisation and observe mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All RC and AC samples were sampled as single 1m or 4m calico samples, each with a unique sample number. These calicos were collected from the drill sites in allotments of 1 tonne bulka bags. These bulka bags were loaded by field staff and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie or Bureau Veritas by road transport supplied by the relevant laboratory. Zones of waste are sampled as a composite sample using the spear sampling technique. In the case of RC samples, if the composite returns an anomalous value, the individual 1m samples (collected and stored at the time of drilling) are submitted for analysis. In the case of AC samples, a 1m spear sample is collected in the field for submission. • The chain of custody for all drill and soil samples from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drill rig and soil/auger samples from the field to the BV Laboratory facility in Kalgoorlie is managed by Emerald personnel. Drill samples are transported from the drill site to the permanent onsite Exploration camp, where all samples are batched up for shipment to SGS or BV Laboratory by transport arranged by SGS or BV. • Sample submission forms are sent to the SGS or BV Laboratory in paper form (with the samples themselves) and also as an electronic copy. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form prior to the commencement of any sample preparation. • SGS or BV is responsible for shipping samples from the Exploration Camp to the analytical laboratories in Kalgoorlie. If additional work is required from their Perth Laboratories, then BV arranges transport. • All bulk residues are stored at the on-site Exploration Camp. • No information is available regarding sample security procedures for the historical drilling results reported.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Emerald employees completed their most recent lab audit of both the SGS Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie laboratories in July 2026. • Keith King regularly attends the Dingo Range Gold Project and inspects all drilling and sampling practices taking place.

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

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

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 metres) 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 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. • Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Appendix Three 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 Three. • Soil and Rock chip geochemical anomalies are depicted on the attached maps with sample points locations denoted and auger and rock chip symbols coloured by gold levels.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.