ASX Announcement & Media Release

23 July 2025

Fast Facts
ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 658,865,123
Market Cap: ~A$2.5 billion
Cash: A$194.0M (US$121.8M) (31 Mar 2025)
Bullion: A$15.5M (US$9.7M) (31 Mar 2025)

Board & Management
Jay Hughes, Non-Executive Chairman
Morgan Hart, Managing Director
Mick Evans, Executive Director
Ross Stanley, Non-Executive Director
Billie Slott, Non-Executive Director
Michael Bowen, Non-Executive Director
Mark Clements, Company Secretary
Bernie Cleary, Operations Manager Okvau
Josh Redmond, Operations Manager DRGP
Brett Dunnachie, Chief Corporate Officer
Shannon Campbell, Chief Financial Officer

Company Highlights

Team
- Highly credentialed gold project operational and in-house development team;
- A proven history of building projects on time and on budget.

Gold Production
- Okvau Gold Mine commissioned on time on budget in 2021;
- ~420Koz 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 31.4MT @ 1.3g/t Au for 1.34Moz
  - 1,428km^2 of prospective tenure
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia:
  - Dingo Range Gold Project located on the underexplored Dingo Range greenstone belt
  - Dingo Range open pit measured, indicated and inferred resource of 39.9Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.36Moz
  - ~980km^2 of prospective tenure

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

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Significant Resource Growth of +30% (670Kozs) at Memot and Dingo Range Gold Projects

Highlights:

Memot Gold Project (EMR:100%)

- **Memot Gold Project Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of 31.4Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 1.34Moz;**
  - **Includes high grade resources totaling 16.9Mt @ 1.9g/t Au for 1.03Moz;**
- **Represents an increase of 30% from the previously announced MRE in December 2024 (from 1.03Mozs to 1.34Mozs);**
- **73% of the resource estimate is classified as "Indicated";**
- **Current mineralisation remains open in all directions and at depth;**
- **Drilling continues, with a planned additional 11,000m of results to be included in further updates in 2025;**
- **Feasibility studies and permitting continue in advance of commencement of development.**

Dingo Range Gold Project (EMR:100%)

- **Dingo Range Gold Project Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 39.9Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.36Moz;**
  - **Includes high grade resources totaling 23.2Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 1.07Moz;**
- **Represents an increase of 35% from the previously announced MRE in December 2024 (from 1.01Mozs to 1.36Mozs);**
- **The MRE includes the deposits of the Boundary to Bungarra trend, Great Northern and Freeman's Find Deposits;**
- **Current MRE constrained only by the drilling completed and remains open at depth and along strike;**
- **Drilling continues advance of further MRE updates in 2025;**
- **Camp construction commenced with feasibility studies significantly advanced ahead of development.**

Emerald's Managing Director, Morgan Hart, commented:

"Since our last resources report in December 2024 we are pleased to report significant gold resources growth across both the Memot and the Dingo Range Gold Projects for a total additional 670k ounces gold. This represents a 30% and 35% increase respectively. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open along strike and continues at depth, constrained only by the extent of drilling completed to date and our drilling program is ongoing.

"The feasibility studies and permitting activities are progressing across both projects in preparation for the commencement of development. At the Memot Gold Project, studies completed to date have supported the submission of an Industrial Mining Licence application, the Mineral Investment Agreement negotiations are well advanced and both are expected to be finalised imminently. These represent key steps toward the development of the project.

"Dingo Range Gold Project studies completed to date continue to support full licencing of the project with the installation of the camp to support development and operations progressing well.

"These significant advances support our strategic objective of becoming a multi-mine, +300K ounce per annum gold miner and we look forward to providing further resource updates in 2025."

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

Introduction

The 107km^2 Memot Exploration Licence is 100% owned and located in Cambodia, 95km to the southeast of the 1.3Moz Okvau Gold Mine (current and mined resource) (refer Figure 1).

In January 2021, the Company announced its successful application of a highly prospective gold exploration licence at the Memot Gold Project, which was selected based on the presence of extensive artisanal workings and the prospective location relative to the same Intrusive belts that hosts the Okvau Gold Mine.

By December 2023, the Company had completed 130 collars (19,315m) of Resource definition drilling including 9,601m of diamond and 9,714m of RC drilling and announced a maiden inferred resource of 8Mt @ 1.84g/t Au for 470koz (refer ASX announcement dated 21 December 2023).

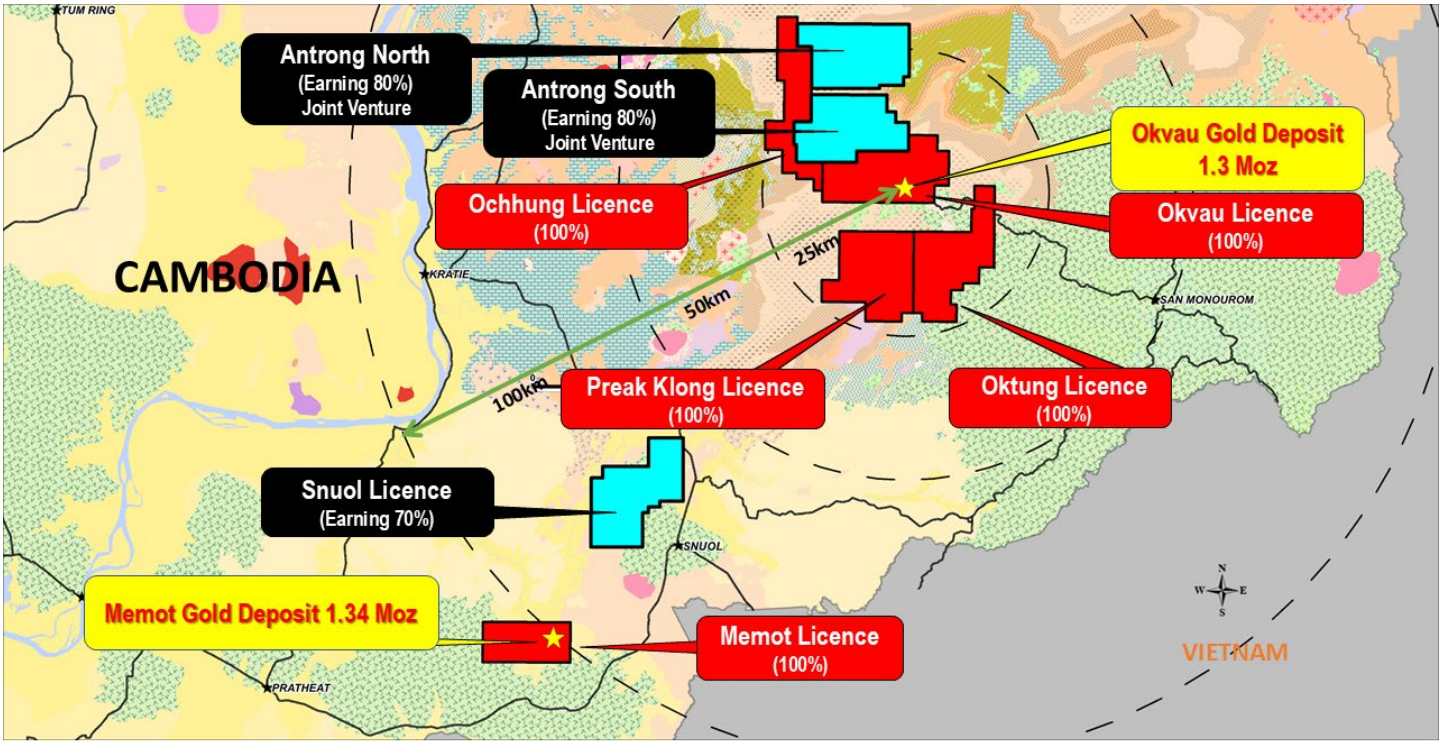
In December 2024 the Company announced an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 19.5Mt at 1.65g/t Au with 1.03Moz (at a 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade) at the Memot Gold Project, (refer ASX announcement dated 13 December 2024) The estimates incorporated data from 182 collars (52,083m) including 43,391m of diamond and 8,692m of RC drilling on a nominal 50 x50m drill spacing.

Drilling completed after December 2024 Memot Resource totals 81 collars resulting in 31,202m of drilling. This includes 24,892m of surface diamond drilling (65 collars) and 6,310m diamond tails from existing reverse circulation collars (16 collars).

The June 2025 Memot Resource Estimate is based on a database of 402 drill holes, for a total of 109,389m. The database is comprised of 219 diamond holes (69,903m), 115 RC drill holes (11,193m) and 68 RC with diamond tails (RC 8,306m and diamond 19,987m).

Total expenditure on the Memot Licence to date is approximately USD$24.2m, which equates to a discovery cost of USD$18 per ounce.

Figure 1 | Emerald Resources Cambodian licences with Memot Gold Project highlighted



Memot Resource Drill Program

Both current and historical drilling results continue to validate the presence of continuous mineralisation along strike and at depth. From January 2025, the drilling has been completed using four diamond rigs working double shifts.

The resource drill program has been completed with a nominal drill spacing of 50m by 25m with some selected areas drilled to 25m by 25m for the purpose of adding to the confidence of the grade continuity.

Significant intercepts included in drilling completed in the 2025 Memot Resource infill drill program includes:

- **0.6m @ 85.80g/t Au from 571m (DD25MMT280)[1];**
- **12m @ 2.94g/t Au from 504m including 0.6m @ 48.10g/t Au from 515.4m (RCDD25MMT165)[1];**
- **3m @ 9.44g/t Au from 124m including 0.8m @ 30.90g/t Au from 126.2m (DD25MMT365)[1];**
- **5.8m @ 4.22g/t Au from 457.2m including 0.6m @ 24.30g/t Au from 457.2m (RCDD25MMT165)[1];**
- **10.5m @ 2.27g/t Au from 571.7m including 0.7m @ 29.20g/t Au from 575m (RCDD25MMT277)[1];**
- **1.1m @ 33.30g/t Au from 288m (RCDD25MMT197)[1];**
- **0.8m @ 28.30g/t Au from 198.8m (DD25MMT379)[1];**
- **0.6m @ 48.40g/t Au from 371.8m (DD25MMT373)[1];**
- **0.6m @ 24.30g/t Au from 515.8m (DD25MMT373)[1];**
- **1m @ 13.75g/t Au from 439.4m (RCDD25MMT197)[1];**
- **1m @ 13.35g/t Au from 94m (DD24MMT363)[1];**
- **11m @ 1.20g/t Au from 572m (RCDD25MMT197)[1];**
- **11m @ 1.17g/t Au from 564.4m (RCDD25MMT165)[1];**
- **5.2m @ 2.11g/t Au from 527.6m (RCDD25MMT277)[1];**
- **0.6m @ 18.00g/t Au from 432.4m (RCDD25MMT165)[1]; and**
- **1m @ 10.55g/t Au from 306m (DD24MMT347)[1].**

Refer ASX announcement dated 24 April 2025[1]

Previously announced significant intercepts included in the December 2024 Memot Resource include:

- **6m @ 348.76g/t Au from 125m including 1m @ 2,090g/t Au from 130m (DD24MMT243)[6];**
- **9m @ 12.61g/t Au from 193m including 1m @ 64.50g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT256)[7];**
- **5m @ 15.36g/t Au from 210m including 1m @ 67.4g/t Au from 214m (DD23MMT136)[4];**
- **14.8m @ 3.94g/t Au from 288.4m including 0.6m @ 58.10g/t Au from 292.4m (DD24MMT303)[8];**
- **31m @ 1.80g/t Au from 239m including 0.7m @ 21.80g/t Au from 257.6m (DD24MMT168)[6];**
- **4m @ 13.49g/t Au from 63m including 2m @ 26.31g/t Au from 63m (RCDD24MMT158)[5];**
- **2.5m @ 20.67g/t Au from 134.5m (DD24MMT200)[6];**
- **0.8m @ 63.30g/t Au from 99m (DD24MMT298)[7];**
- **1.1m @ 44.30g/t Au from 214m (DD24MMT219)[7];**
- **15.2m @ 3.11g/t Au from 246.4m including 1m @ 29.9g/t Au from 252m(DD24MMT292)[7];**
- **2m @ 23.29g/t Au from 131m (DD23MMT090)[3];**
- **1m @ 46.00g/t Au from 135m (DD24MMT188)[6];**
- **7m @ 6.13g/t Au from 277m including 1m @ 40.00g/t Au from 277m (DD24MMT243)[6];**
- **3m @ 13.95g/t Au from 72m including 1m @ 36.40g/t Au from 73m (RCDD24MMT159)[5];**
- **2m @ 20.63g/t Au from 21m (RC24MMT197)[6];**
- **1.5m @ 27.00g/t Au from 206.2m (RCDD24MMT269)[7];**
- **8.4m @ 4.74g/t Au from 278.8m including 0.6m @ 28.10g/t Au from 278.8m (DD24MMT299)[7];**
- **1m @ 38.70g/t Au from 280.8m (DD24MMT290)[7];**
- **1m @ 37.20 g/t Au from 33m (DD21MMT005)[1];**
- **1.1m @ 33.30g/t Au from 288m (RCDD24MMT197)[7];**
- **3.2m @ 11.11g/t Au from 120.8m including 0.6m @ 57.60g/t Au from 120.8m (DD24MMT311)[8];**
- **1m @ 35.10g/t Au from 131m (DD24MMT279)[7];**
- **23.8m @ 1.47g/t Au from 197m (DD24MMT287)[7];**
- **1m @ 33.60g/t Au from 162m (DD24MMT192)[6];**

- **2m @ 16.33g/t Au from 355m (RCDD24MMT151)[6];**
- **1m @ 32.60g/t Au from 226m (RCDD24MMT172)[7];**
- **4m @ 8.06g/t Au from 151m including 1m @ 19.90g/t Au from 154m and 1m @ 12.30g/t Au from 151m (DD22MMT080W)[2];**
- **2.4m @ 11.31g/t Au from 384m including 0.6m @ 42.20g/t Au from 384m (DD24MMT303)[8];**
- **21m @ 1.25g/t Au from 191m (DD24MMT310)[8];**
- **5.2m @ 4.60g/t Au from 152.6m (RCDD24MMT034)[8];**
- **0.6m @ 38.00g/t Au from 170.2m (DD24MMT309)[8];**
- **9.8m @ 2.24g/t Au from 162.2m (DD24MMT305)[8];**
- **0.6m @ 36.20g/t Au from 207.6m (DD24MMT303)[8];**
- **3.6m @ 5.61g/t Au from 118.6m (DD24MMT313)[8]; and**
- **0.8m @ 31.20g/t Au from 325.6m (DD24MMT315)[8].**

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

Recent Drill Results

Since the closure of the 2025 resource database, significant intercepts returned to date include:

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

Refer ASX announcement dated 30 June 2025

These assays will be included in future Memot resource updates.

Figure 2 | Plan view of the drill collars and an aerial drone photograph. New significant intercepts returned post–December 2024 and included in this resource update are highlighted in blue. Previously announced significant intercepts are highlighted in black

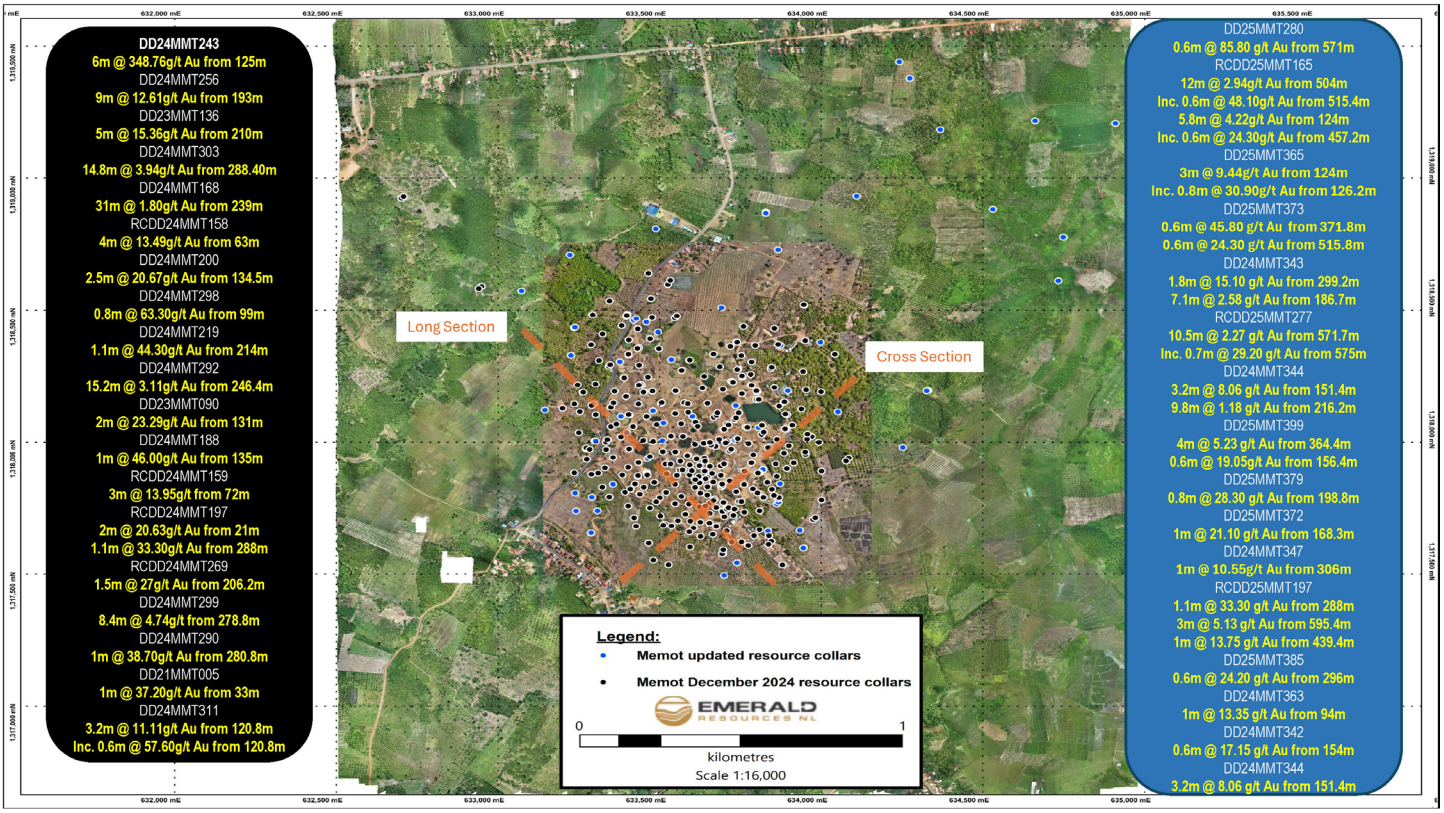


Figure 3 | Plan View of the collars used in the mineral resource estimation and the resource above 0.5g/t Au coloured by grade

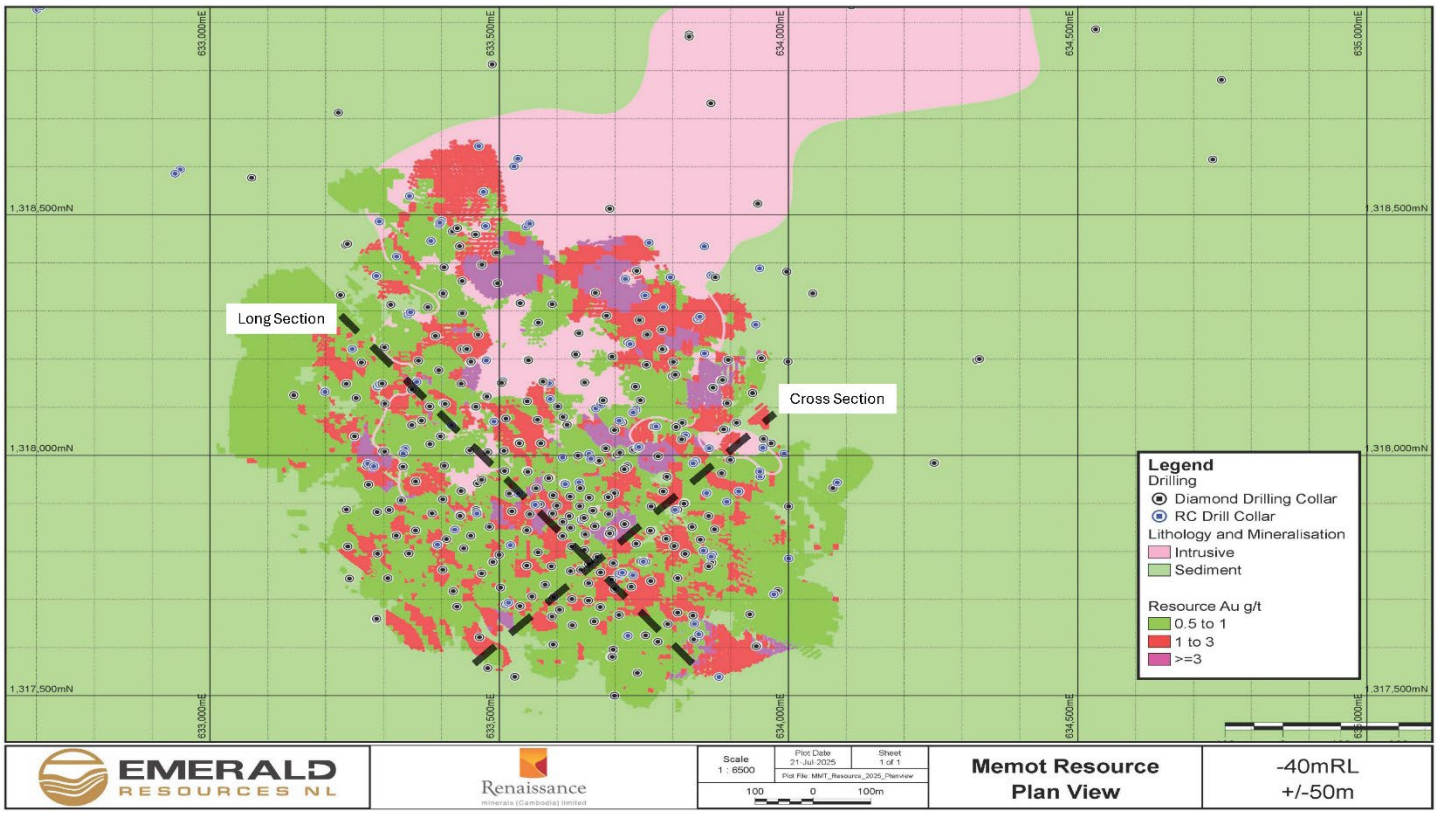


Figure 4 | Cross section of the Memot Gold Project with the indicated (green) and inferred (red) resource block model. New significant intercepts returned post–December 2024 and included in this resource update are highlighted in blue. Previously announced significant intercepts are highlighted in black

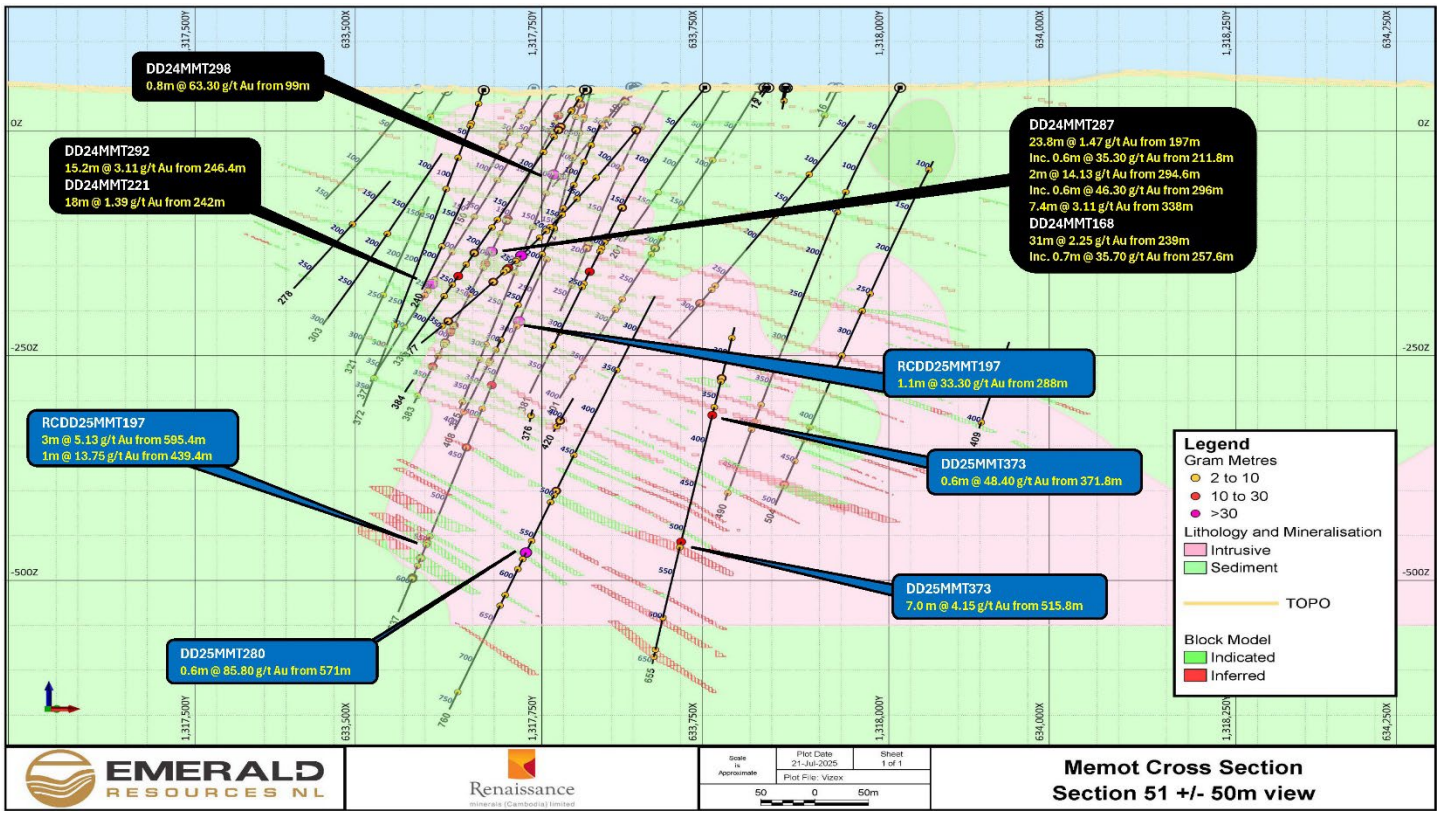
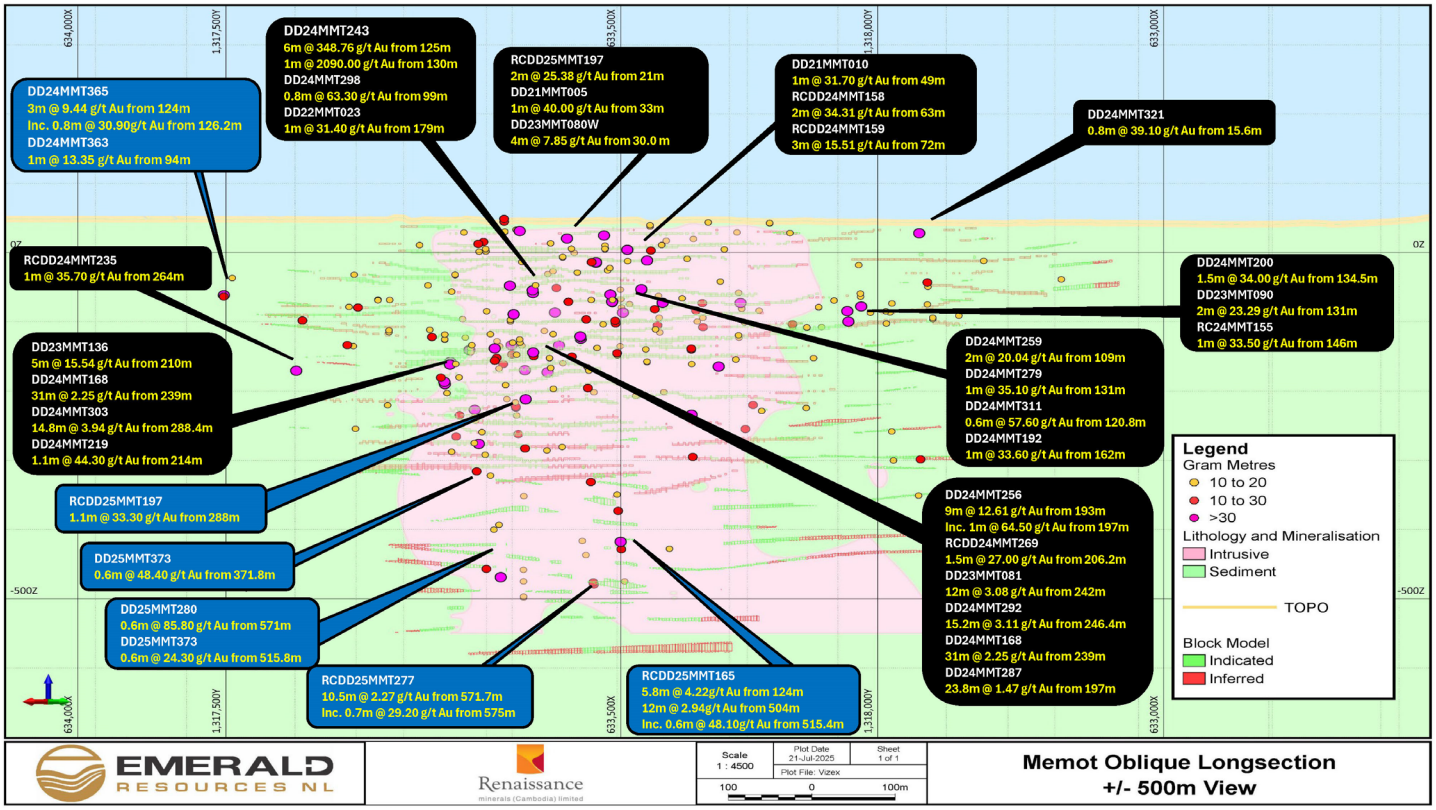


Figure 5 | Oblique Long section of the Memot Gold Project with the indicated (green) and inferred (red) resource block model. New significant intercepts returned post–December 2024 and included in this resource update are highlighted in blue. Previously announced significant intercepts are highlighted in black



June 2025 Memot Resource Estimation Summary

The Memot Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource is 31.4Mt at 1.3g/t Au with 1,340,000 ounces and is reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade as summarised in Table 1. This includes high grade resource of 16.9Mt @ 1.9g/t Au for 1.03Moz. The Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code).

Table 1 | Updated Memot Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimate (June 2025)

June 2025 Memot Gold Project Resource Estimate												
	Measured Resources*			Indicated Resources*			Inferred Resources*			Total Resources		
Au Lower Cut off	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (oz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)
0.500	-	-	-	**22,1**	**1.4**	**980**	**9.2**	**1.2**	**370**	**31.4**	**1.3**	**1,340**
0.625	-	-	-	17.9	1.6	900	7.7	1.4	340	25.5	1.5	1,240
0.700	-	-	-	15.9	1.7	860	6.9	1.5	320	22.8	1.6	1,180
0.900	-	-	-	12.1	2.0	760	4.8	1.7	270	16.9	1.9	1,030
1.000	-	-	-	10.6	2.1	710	4.1	1.9	250	14.7	2.0	960
1.500	-	-	-	6.1	2.7	540	2.0	2.6	160	8.0	2.7	700
2.000	-	-	-	3.7	3.4	410	1.0	3.4	110	4.8	3.4	520

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

Resource Parameters

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, the following summary information is provided for the understanding of the reported estimates of the Resources.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Memot Deposit is largely hosted in a diorite intrusion emplaced within an upper Triassic metasedimentary host rock package. Gold mineralisation is contained in a set of parallel, north-east shallowly dipping veins. The veins are hosted primarily within the diorite intrusion, however, have been observed to extend beyond the diorite contact into the hornfels metasediments. Gold mineralisation is concentrated along a network of parallel, sub horizontal sulphide-rich veins (refer Figure 6). The mineralised veins typically comprise 30cm to 3m wide zones of highly sulphidic material. Structural and geological observations were used to determine the overall orientation of the individual lodes.

The mineralisation has been delineated over a strike length of approximately 1,200m, a width of approximately 1,000m and to a depth of 650m below surface.

Figure 6 | Mineralised veins in Memot diamond core. Quartz veining with Pyrite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite and Sphalerite sulphides. Left Hand Side photos: DD24MMT243 - 1m @ 2,090.00g/t Au from 130m. Right Hand Side top to bottom DD21MMT001 - 1m @ 8.91g/t Au, 2.16% Cu from 48m, DD22MMT013 - 0.4m @ 17.70g/t Au, 230g/t Ag, 2.78% Cu, 0.56% Pb and 1.74% Zn from 190m and DD21MMT006 – 1m @ 25.4g/t Au, 73 g/t Ag, 1.81% Cu, 0.1% Zn

Drilling Techniques, Sampling and Assaying

The June 2025 Memot Resource Estimate is based on a database of 402 drill holes, for a total of 109,389m. The database is comprised of 219 diamond holes (69,903m), 115 RC drill holes (11,193m) and 68 RC with diamond tails (RC 8,306m and diamond 19,987m). Drill spacing for the June 2025 Memot Resource Estimate is approximate 50m by 25m with some selected areas drilled to 25m by 25m for the purpose of adding to the confidence of the grade continuity (refer Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5).

Drilling completed after the December 2024 Memot Resource totals 81 collars resulting in 31,202m of drilling. This includes 24,892m of surface diamond drilling (65 collars) and 6,310m diamond tails from existing reverse circulation collars (16 collars).

The diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis. The core was predominantly sampled on 1m sample intervals with a minimum sample interval of 0.6 metres, as determined by a geologist based on viewing potential mineralisation. In zones of interpreted waste, the core was sampled at 2m intervals.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples. The 4m composites are taken from the excess bagged material from the cyclone, taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a three-tier riffle 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.

Sample preparation was carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos, utilising Au-AA26 50g fire assay read by AAS. Multi-element assay is completed at ALS, Brisbane, Australia with ME-MS44 and ME-ICP44 + Au 50g (Au-TL44) aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish.

Potential for Eventual Economic Extraction

A contractor-operated open-pit mining option is the basis for the cut-off grade. Ore and waste would be paddock blasted on 5m benches and excavated in 2.5m flitches utilising a conventional excavator and truck mining fleet to facilitate moderate ore selectivity. The resource is reported above a lower cut-off grade 0.5g/t Au (refer Table 1).

A metallurgical investigation was carried out at ALS using exploration diamond drill hole intersections across the Memot Deposit and across a range of depths. The tested intercepts mainly consist of fresh rock. Comprehensive head assays were conducted on each intercept used to generate the metallurgical testing composite sample, which identified gold and sulphides at similar concentrations to Okvau. Screen fire assays are also conducted on these intersections identified coarse gold in support of logging observations identifying visible gold presence.

A metallurgical test program based on the Okvau flowsheet but with a gravity gold recovery process was developed with additional whole ore comparative leaching testwork. Whole ore leach testwork at a grind size of 106microns was able to extract 86% of the gold of which 40% of the gold was recovered via the gravity gold recovery stage. Comparative flotation testwork at the same grind size was able to recover 98% of the gold to a gravity concentrate. Leaching of the flotation concentrate was able to extract 84% of the gold including the gravity gold recovered component.

Additional leach testing of flotation concentrate samples did not demonstrate an economic advantage from concentrate regrinding. This preliminary testing program identified that there is a significant amount of easily recoverable gravity gold, that an intricate Okvau gold extraction flowsheet is not warranted, and gold can be readily recovered by a conventional CIL gold flowsheet. The Company has submitted an application for a Mineral Investment Agreement over the project.

Environmental Factors

The Memot Gold Project is situated upon the Memot Exploration Licence which is 100% held by the Company through its wholly owned subsidiary Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Limited. The Company has submitted an application for an Industrial Mining Licence over the project and will undertake environmental studies as part of the feasibility studies and licencing. There are no known impediments to obtaining relevant licences to operate and the tenure is considered to be secure.

Mineral Resource Estimation

The gold estimate is based on mineralised domains (estimation domain) generated using Micromine's implicit vein modelling tool, using drill holes coded with a mineralisation interpretation by Emerald technical staff. Selections were considered when interpreting subsequent sections to maintain lode shape and continuity. A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade was utilised and includes 1 metre of external dilution and was generated using the known geological controls on gold mineralisation. The mineralised domain outline incorporates lower grades if the general shape and continuity of mineralisation appeared consistent. The modelled lithology includes diorite and metasedimentary (hornfels) host rocks. An oxidation surface representing the top of fresh rock was also modelled.

The Mineral Resource was determined using Ordinary Kriging ('OK') within the mineralisation zone constraints. A 'parent' block size of 10mN x 10mE x 10mRL was used and the model was constrained by a topographic survey and the geological model. Sub blocking was utilised with a sub block size of 2.5mN x 2.5mE x 1mRL. Due to historical mining activities at surface, and subsequent reworkings, in-situ oxide material was excluded from the resource calculation.

The OK estimate was generated using a two-pass estimation approach, with search parameters of 70m x 70m x 14m for pass 1 and with expanded dimensions for pass 2 to allow interpreted mineralisation to be estimated. Blocks were estimated with a minimum distance of approximately 25m from data (maximum distance of 120m) with the sample searches optimised based on geostatistical investigations and variography generated for gold variables.

The grade estimates are based on 2m down-the-hole composites of the RC and diamond drilling. High-grade cuts were applied to the composited data to limit the influence of high-grade outliers. High-grade cuts have been determined via outlier analysis studies with a high-grade cut of 30g/t Au being applied to the data set.

Estimates located within pass one were assigned as Indicated Mineral Resources. These blocks have an average distance to the closest informing sample of less than approximately 25 metres and an average distance to all informing samples of less than 50 metres. Estimates located within pass 2 were assigned as Inferred Mineral Resources. These blocks have an average distance to the closest informing sample of less than approximately 50 metres and an average distance to all informing samples of less than 70 metres.

A bulk density dataset (+2,000 measurements) was collected throughout the deposit via the immersion method of core billets. Bulk densities of 1.80g/cm^3 and 2.84g/cm^3 were assigned to oxidised and fresh material respectively. To achieve a minimum mining width of +2.5 metres, all domaining was completed to a minimum downhole width of three metres with one metre of external dilution included on each side of the mineralised zone. Internal dilution has been included where required, to a maximum of five metres. No rigorous application has been made of other modifying factors and the Resource is reported in situ. The grade estimate was validated statistically and visually.

The result appropriately reflects the relevant Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Further Exploration Planned

The Memot Gold Project remains open along strike and at depth, with drilling ongoing to test mineralisation in both directions. A future update is scheduled for late 2025 which will include additional 11,000 metres of results from core currently being processed (7,000 metres), recently received or pending assays (2,000 metres) and planned drilling (2,000 metres).

Additional prospective targets include two nearby diorite intrusions interpreted with data collected by geophysical surveys (Ground magnetics and Gradient Array IP) with coincident Au and Cu in-soil anomalies (refer ASX announcement dated 29 July 2022). These geochemical and geophysical anomalies located within 3kms of the June 2025 Memot Resource Estimation.

Illegal Artisanal Mining Activities

With the assistance of the Cambodian government and by actively collaborating with community leaders, all artisanal mining operations at the Memot Gold Project ceased in early 2024.

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

Introduction

In May 2024, the Company announced the successful takeover of Bullseye Mining Limited (subsequently renamed Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd (EMRWA)), with the highly prospective Dingo Range Gold Project. The Dingo Range Gold Project is 100% owned by Emerald, consists of 42 exploration licences (including 8 applications) and 4 mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with ~980km^2 of tenure (refer Figure 7).

Historical exploration drilling before Emerald took ownership, focused on the Boundary-Bungarra trend and only tested to ~110m vertical depth (average). Drilling totalling 84,110m (80,835m RC and 3,275m diamond) completed since 2014 including 34,976m by various previous tenement holders (28,108m RC, 3,865m diamond, 432m AC and 2,571m RAB).

In July 2022, Emerald commenced a drill program to infill the existing areas of known mineralisation and extending a significant portion of the mineralisation at Boundary, Stirling, Neptune and Hurleys Prospects both along strike and to a ~200-250m vertical depth.

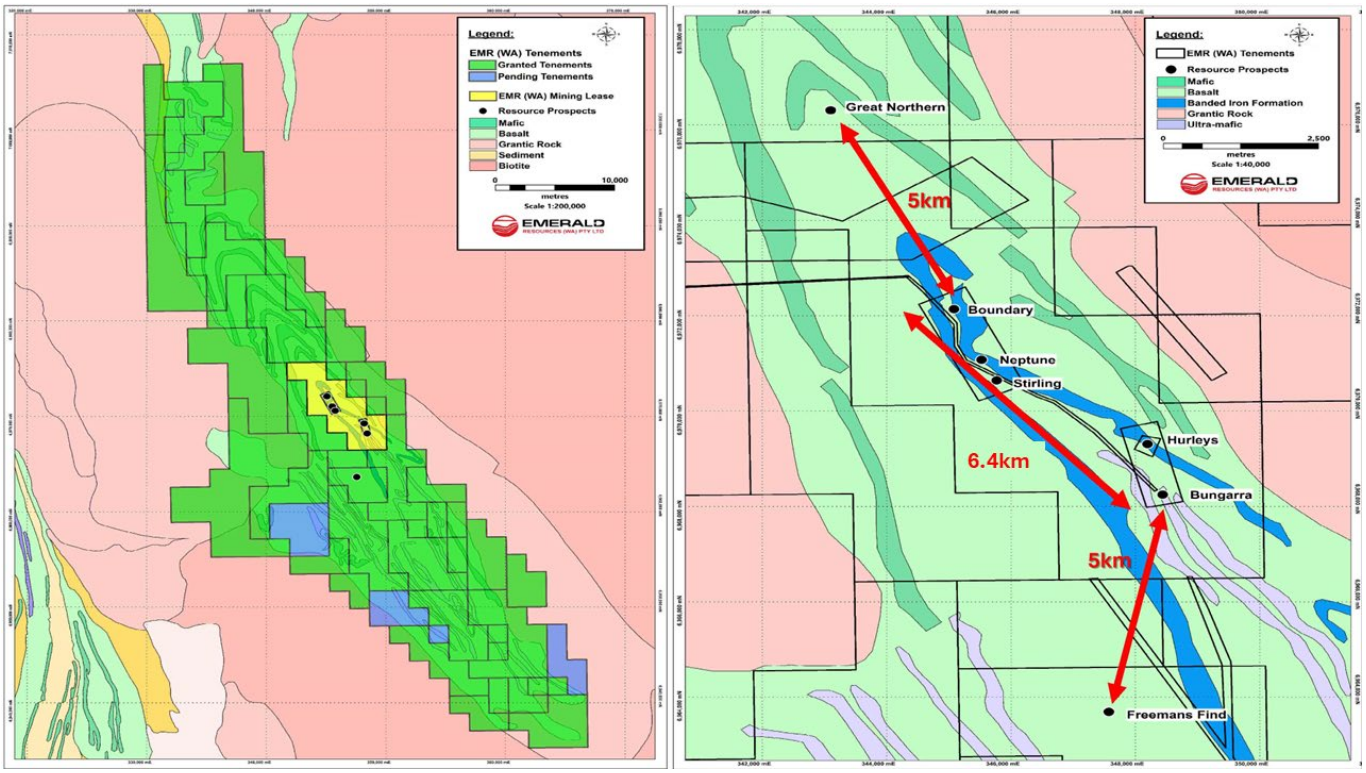
In December 2024 the Company announced a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 28.0Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1,010Koz (at a 0.45g/t Au cut-off grade for Measured , Indicated and Inferred) at the Dingo Range Gold Project (refer ASX announcement dated 24 December 2024).

To date, the Company has completed 1,857 drill collars, totalling 201,434m, across both resource definition drilling and drill targeting of regional geochemical, geophysical, and existing drill targets.

The current Resource update incorporates the complete dataset and includes updates to the Boundary and Freeman's Find Resources, as well as the Maiden Resource estimation for Great Northern.

Total expenditure on the Dingo Range licences to date is approximately AUD$46m which equates to a discovery cost of AUD$34 per ounce, excluding acquisition costs.

Figure 7 | Dingo Range Tenement Map with the deposit locations



Dingo Range Resource Drill Program

Drilling results to date (current and historical) continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth and along strike.

The Company has utilised one air core, two RC percussion drill rigs and one diamond drill rig to complete the drilling to date, with three to five drill shifts being continuously engaged since late 2022. The resource drill program has been completed to a nominal drill spacing, ranging from 25x25m to 25x50m, with some closer spaced 10x10m grids completed to increase the confidence in the grade continuity.

Significant intercepts included in the June 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimate includes:

Boundary

- 5m @ 60.25g/t Au from 171m (WDDH8)[1];
- 45m @ 6.07g/t Au from 73m (BDRC058)[1];
- 27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDRC035)[1];
- 53m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17) (EOH)[1];
- 47m @ 3.42g/t Au from 93m (BDRD0025)[1];
- 30m @ 5.16g/t Au from 151m (WDDH10)[1];
- 19m @ 7.89g/t Au from 58m (BRC1002)[1];
- 8m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38m (BDRC060)[1];
- 40m @ 3.17g/t Au from 55m (BDRD0022)[1];
- 27m @ 4.53g/t Au from 62m (BDRC014)[1];
- 9m @ 13.55g/t Au from 42m (WDDH1)[1];
- 30m @ 3.82g/t Au from 179m (BDRD0043)[1];
- 9m @ 12.55g/t Au from 42m (WRC23)[1];
- 27m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0094)[1];
- 23m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73m (BDRC061)[1];
- 24m @ 3.88g/t Au from 20m (DRP176) (EOH)[1];
- 49m @ 1.89g/t Au from 74m (BDRD0061)[1];
- 45m @ 2.01g/t Au from 62m (BDRD0010)[1];
- 3.3m @ 111.79g/t Au from 214.7m (DDRE-BDRC017)[2];
- 8.0m @ 17.14g/t Au from 38.0m (DDRE-BDRC060)[2];
- 27.0m @ 4.07g/t Au from 62.0m (DDRE-BDRD0094)[2];
- 23.0m @ 4.16g/t Au from 73.0m (DDRE-BDRC061)[2];
- 3.0m @ 30.36g/t Au from 283.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 34.0m @ 2.21g/t Au from 127.0m (DDRE-BDRC002)[2];
- 9.0m @ 4.40g/t Au from 248.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 10.0m @ 4.44g/t Au from 140.0m (DDRE-BDRC036)[2];
- 3.0m @ 10.59g/t Au from 346.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2].
- 7.0m @ 4.64g/t Au from 390.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 24.0m @ 1.30g/t Au from 124.0m (DDRE-BDRC035)[2];
- 3.0m @ 10.33g/t Au from 20.0m (DDRE-BDRC060)[2];
- 11.0m @ 16.25g/t Au from 208.0m (RC24BDY146)[2];
- 15.0m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291.0m (RCDD23BDY022)[2];
- 16.6m @ 5.27g/t Au from 202.0m (RCDD23BDY102)[2];
- 20.0m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244.0m (RC23BDY081)[2];
- 24.0m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64.0m (RC23BDY069)[2];
- 38.0m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56.0m (RC22BDY009)[2];
- 3.0m @ 19.09g/t Au from 121.0m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 43.0m @ 1.17g/t Au from 253.0m (RC23BDY065)[2];
- 7.1m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329.0m (RCDD22BDY001)[2];
- 6.0m @ 7.96g/t Au from 259.0m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 6.0m @ 8.01g/t Au from 356.0m (RCDD24BDY193)[2];
- 4.0m @ 11.72g/t Au from 162.0m (RC23BDY100)[2];
- 4.0m @ 11.42g/t Au from 92.0m (RC24BDY146)[2];
- 8.9m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.1m (RCDD23BDY059)[2];
- 18.0m @ 2.43g/t Au from 271.0m (RC23BDY108)[2];
- 2.0m @ 19.55g/t Au from 22.0m (RCDD24BDY201)[2];
- 5.0m @ 7.32g/t Au from 203.0m (DD24BDY170)[2];
- 7.0m @ 4.94g/t Au from 57.0m (RC23BDY103)[2];
- 10.0m @ 3.37g/t Au from 202.0m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 4.0m @ 9.21g/t Au from 84.0m (RC23BDY121)[2];
- 13.0m @ 2.53g/t Au from 76.0m (RCDD22BDY001)[2];
- 5.0m @ 6.33g/t Au from 100.0m (RC22BDY016)[2];
- 8.0m @ 3.94g/t Au from 78.0m (RC23BDY077)[2];
- 30.0m @ 1.01g/t Au from 238.0m (RC23BDY064)[2]; and
- 4.0m @ 7.54g/t Au from 231.0m (RC23BDY100)[2].

Neptune

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

Hurleys

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

Bungarra

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

Freeman's Find

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

Stirling

- 26m @ 5.83g/t Au from 33m (STRD0016)[1];
- 38m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 16m (SRC7)[1];
- 31m @ 2.75g/t Au from 35m (STRD0008)[1];
- 27m @ 2.30g/t Au from 59m (STRD0007)[1];
- 27m @ 2.25g/t Au from 31m (STRD0019)[1];
- 25.0m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 40.0 m (RC23STI022)[2]; and
- 19.0m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 72.0 m (RC23STI012)[2].
- 1m @ 43.2g/t Au from 3m (RC24FMF013)[2].
- 2.0m @ 5.03g/t Au from 90.0m (RC24FMF034)[2];
- 6.0m @ 3.90g/t Au from 96.0m (RC24FMF024)[3];
- 2.0m @ 15.09g/t Au from 15.0m (RC24FMF030)[2]; and
- 2.0m @ 15.09g/t Au from 15.0m (RC24FMF030)[2].

1 Historical Data
2 Drilling completed by Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd

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

Since the 2024 Mineral Resource update, the following drill intercepts have been incorporated into the updated June 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimate:

- **8m @ 16.24g/t Au from 336m including 1.25m @ 56.70g/t Au from 336m (RCDD24BDY183)[1];**
- **2m @ 24.64g/t Au from 98m (RC25FMF135)[1];**
- **3m @ 16.14g/t Au from 64m (RC25BDY243)[1];**
- **9.15m @ 5.14g/t Au from 344.85m including 0.7m @ 53.40g/t Au from 345.5m (RCDD24BDY146)[1];**
- **4m @ 10.73g/t Au from 133m (RC25NPT160)[1];**
- **12m @ 2.63g/t Au from 112m (RC24NPT127)[1];**
- **0.82m @ 36.30g/t Au from 267m (RCDD24GRN003)[1];**
- **14m @ 1.58g/t Au from 262m (RCDD22BDY015)[3];**
- **6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 37m (RC25FMF133)[3];**
- **14m @ 1.29g/t Au from 17m (RC25FMF092)[3];**
- **6m @ 3.00g/t Au from 126m (RC25BDY247)[3];**
- **11m @ 1.54g/t Au from 81m (RC24NPT146)[3];**
- **4m @ 3.80g/t Au from 168m (RC25FMF086)[3];**
- **8m @ 1.84g/t Au from 23m (RC25FMF090)[3];**
- **1m @ 14.20g/t Au from 11m (RC25FMF115)[3];**
- **13m @ 1.07g/t Au from 301m (RCDD24BDY146)[3];**
- **9m @ 1.46g/t Au from 74m (RC25FMF116)[3];**
- **2m @ 9.71g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN114)[5];**
- **3m @ 5.10g/t Au from 66m (RC25GRN106)[5];**
- **7m @ 1.77g/t Au from 82m (RC25GRN112)[5];**
- **1m @ 9.34g/t Au from 137m (RC25GRN114)[5];**
- **1m @ 28.30g/t Au from 57m (RC24GRN080)[4];**
- **5.36m @ 3.71g/t Au from 217.64m (RCDD24GRN050)[4];**
- **0.5m @ 33.80g/t Au from 208m (RCDD24GRN018)[4];**
- **1m @ 13.80g/t Au from 101m (RCDD24GRN070)[4];**
- **0.82m @ 36.30g/t Au from 267m (RCDD24GRN003)[1];**
- **2m @ 6.32g/t Au from 35m (RC25GRN094)[1];**
- **10m @ 2.64g/t Au from 26m (RC24GRN055)[2]; and**
- **11m @ 3.80g/t Au from 219m (RC24GRN045)[2].**

1 Refer ASX announcement 24 April 2024
2 Refer ASX announcement 30 October 2024
3 Refer ASX announcement dated 24 April 2025
4 Refer ASX announcement dated 28 January 2025
5 Refer ASX announcement 30 June 2025

The 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimates are constrained only by the drilling completed and remains open at depth and along strike throughout a significant portion of the deposits (refer Figures 8 through to 12).

The various data sets for each calculation were finalised between May and June 2025, intersections outside of the resource calculation that are expected to be included in subsequent resource model estimations. These significant intercepts include:

- **27m @ 2.10g/t Au from 685m including 5.3m @ 6.46g/t Au from 686m (RCDD22BDY018);**
- **9.85m @ 5.04g/t Au from 330.15m including 2.85m @ 13.32g/t Au from 330.15m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **14m @ 3.55g/t Au from 401m including 2.1m @ 19.86g/t Au from 407m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **4.2m @ 9.92g/t Au from 579m including 2.2m @ 18.58g/t Au from 581m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **8.4m @ 3.28g/t Au from 427.20m including 0.85m @ 25.30g/t Au from 429.25m (DDRE-BDRC0061); and**
- **26.5m @ 1.03g/t Au from 368.54m (RCDD23BDY078).**

Refer ASX announcement dated 30 June 2025

Work to date supports Emerald's view that the Dingo Range Gold Project has the potential to be the Company's first standalone mining and processing operation in Australia. Feasibility studies continue in advance of full licencing and development. Water exploration drill programs targeting potential water supply and proposed infrastructure sterilisation drilling for the planned development have commenced as part of the feasibility work.

Figure 8 | Current drilling completed on Boundary and Neptune Deposits (Plan view). New significant intercepts returned post–December 2024 and included in this resource update are highlighted in blue. Previously announced significant intercepts are highlighted in black

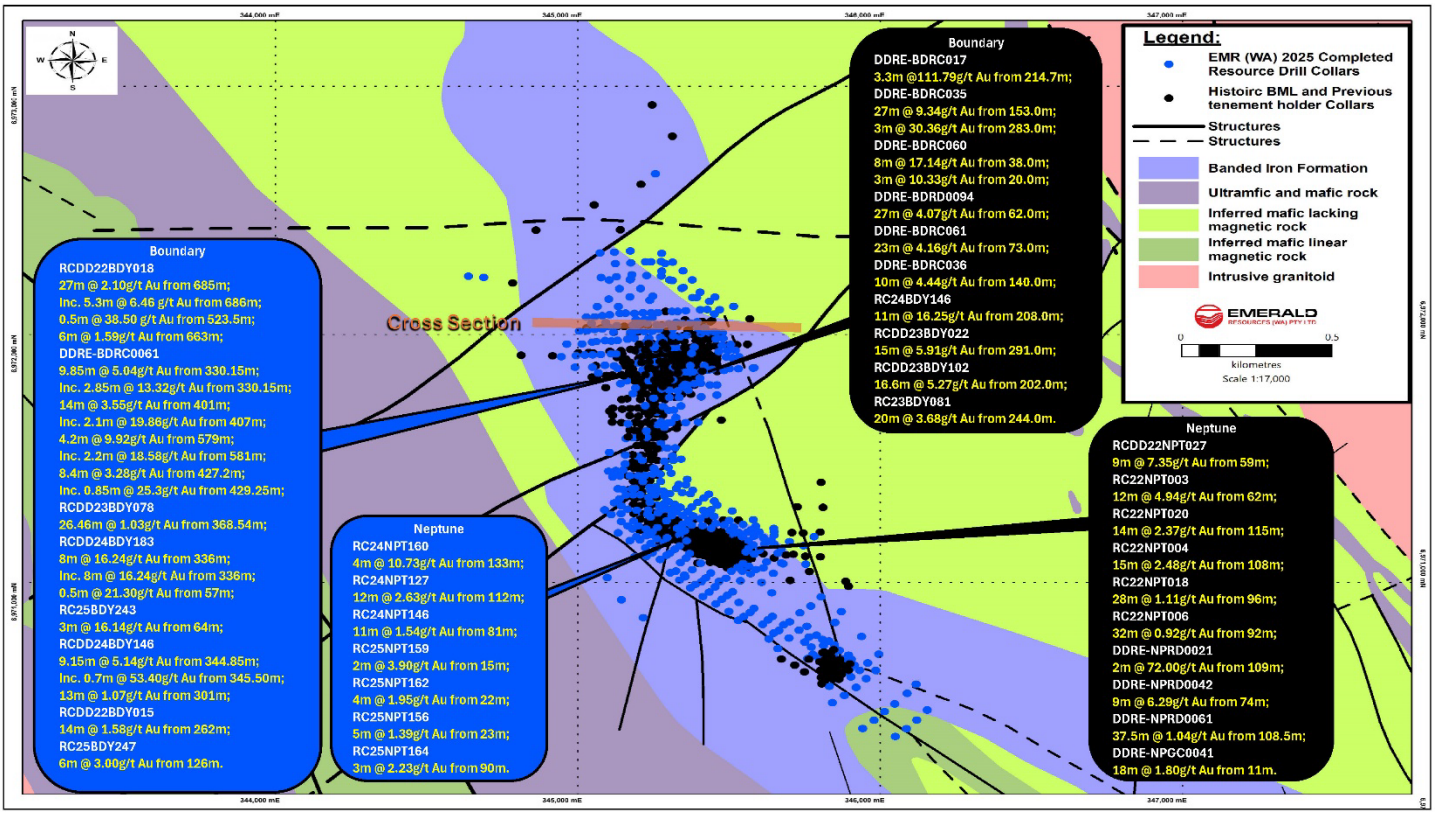


Figure 9 | Current drilling completed on Great Northern Deposit (Plan view). With significant intercepts included in the resource estimation

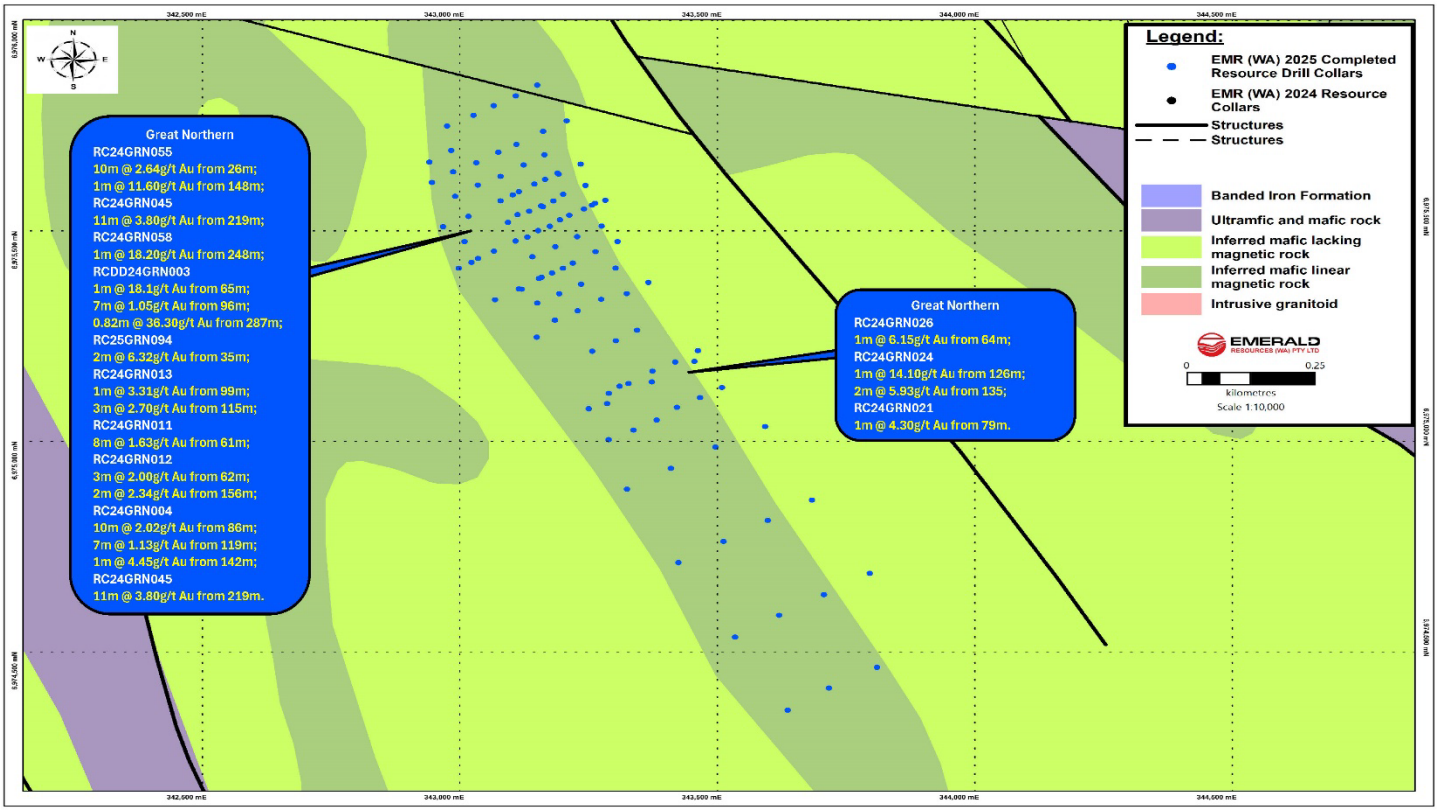


Figure 10 | Current drilling completed on Freeman's Find (plan view). New significant intercepts returned post–December 2024 and included in this resource update are highlighted in blue. Previously announced significant intercepts are highlighted in black

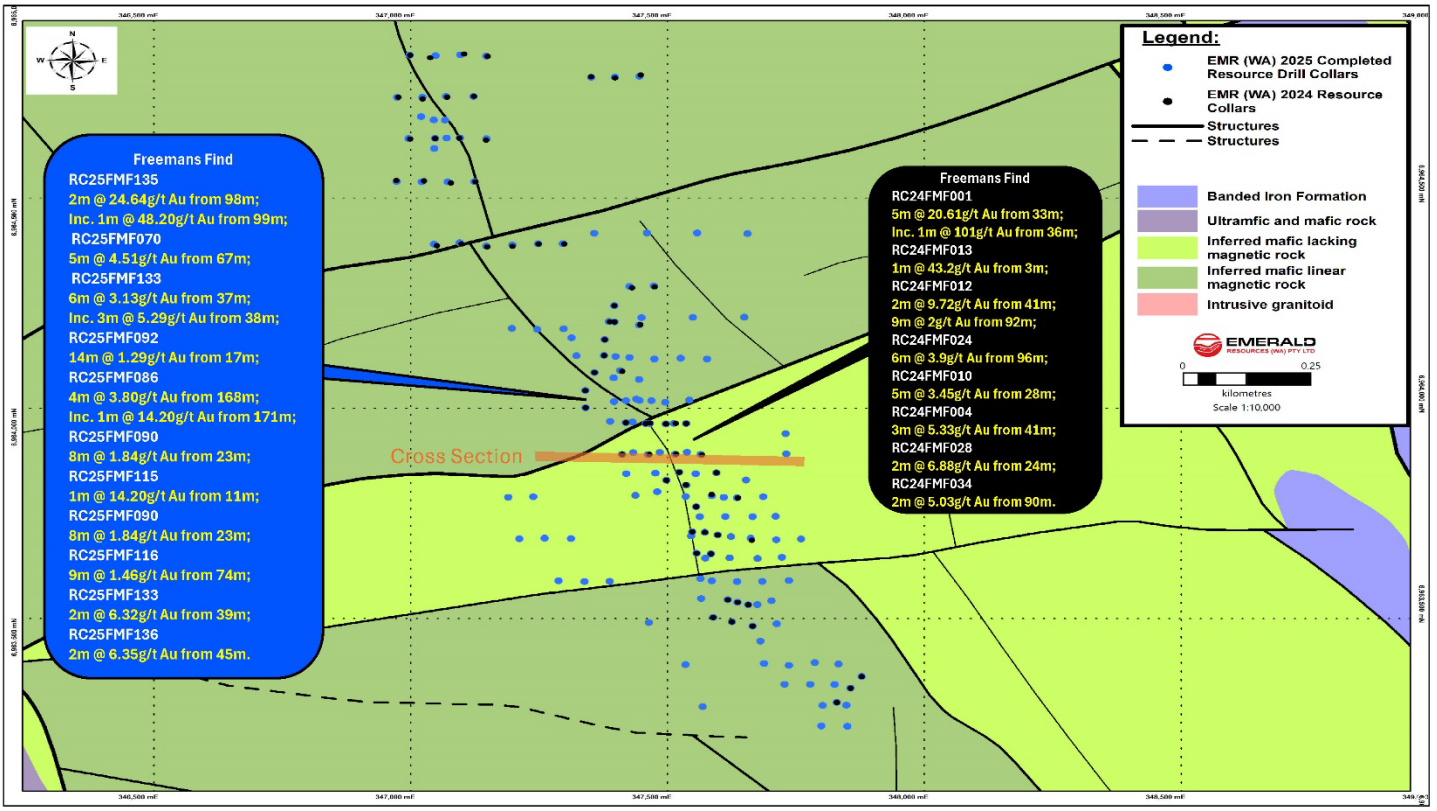


Figure 11 | Cross section of the Boundary Prospect with the indicated (green) and inferred (red) resource block model. New significant intercepts returned post–Dec 2024 and included in this resource update are highlighted in blue. Previously announced significant intercepts are highlighted in black. Assay results released after the closure of the resource report, highlighted green (refer to ASX announcement 30 June 2025)

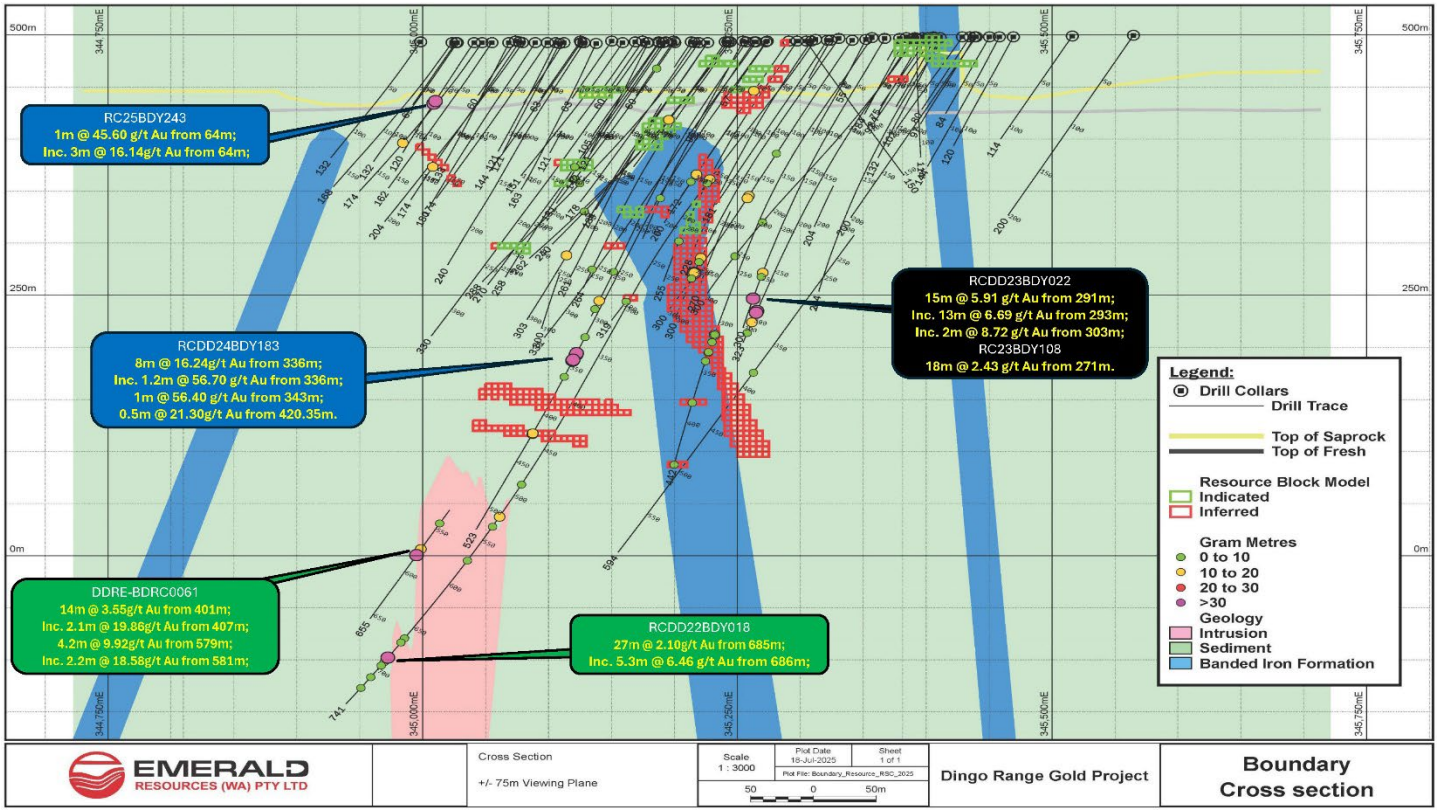
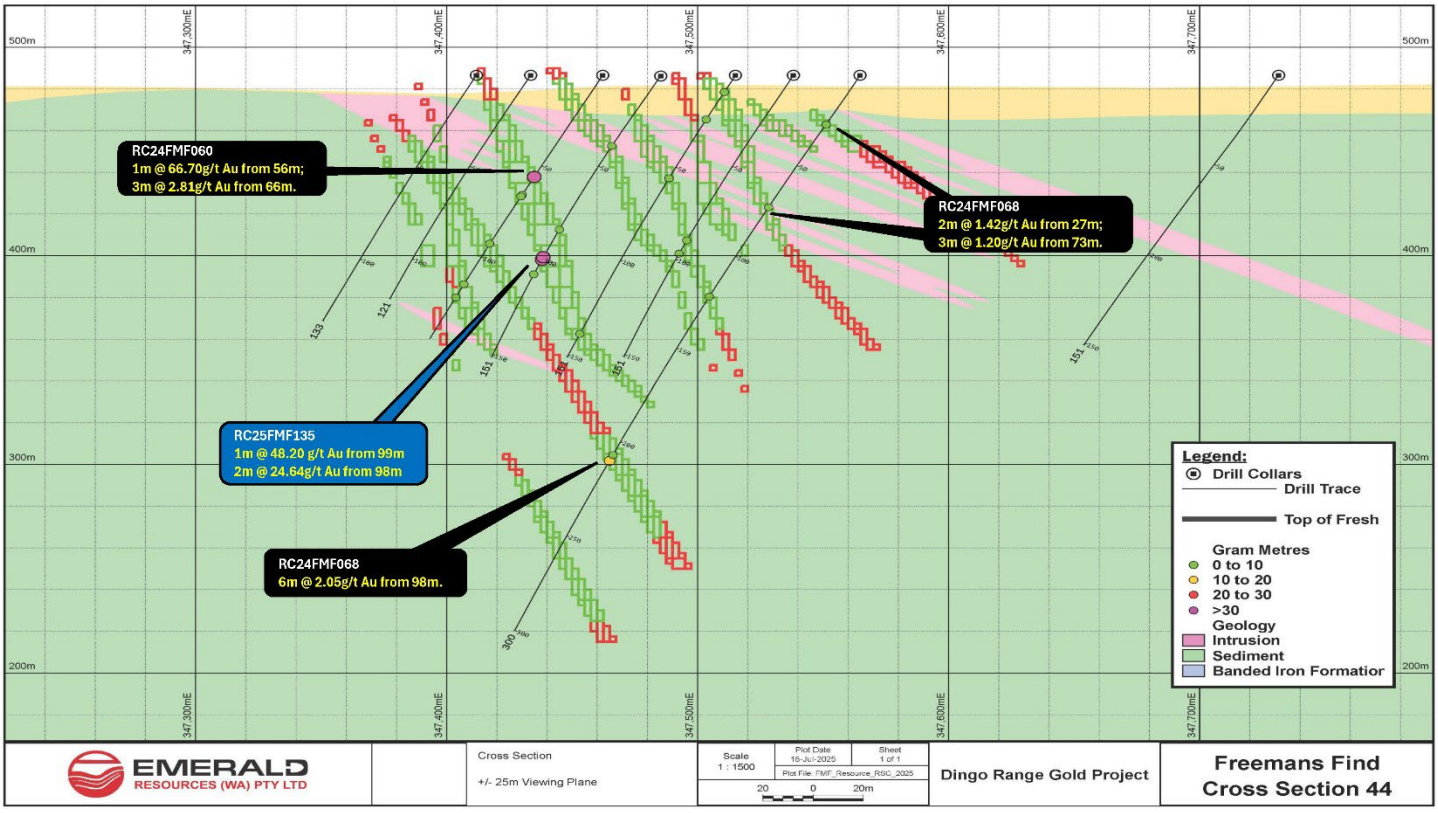


Figure 12 | Cross section of the Freeman's Find Deposit with the indicated (green) and inferred (red) resource block model. New significant intercepts returned post–December 2024 and included in this resource update are highlighted in blue. Previously announced significant intercepts are highlighted in black



June 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimation Summary

The combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource is 39.9Mt at 1.1g/t Au with 1,360Koz and is reported above a 0.45g/t Au cut-off grade, as summarised in Table 2. This includes a high-grade portion totalling 23.2Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 1,070Koz. The Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code).

Table 2 | June 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimate

June 2025 Dingo Range Gold Project Resource Estimate													
		Measured Resources*			Indicated Resources*			Inferred Resources*			Total Resources		
Resource Type	Cut Off (gt/Au)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)
Stockpiles	0.45	0.2	0.9	10							0.2	0.90	10
Dingo Range Gold Deposit	0.45	-	-	-	22.1	1.1	810	17.6	1.0	550	39.9	1.1	1,360
Total	**0.45**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**10**	**22.1**	**1.1**	**810**	**17.6**	**1.0**	**550**	**39.9**	**1.1**	**1,360**

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

Table 3 | June 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimate at various lower cut-offs

	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Cut Off (gt/Au)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (gt/Au)	Contained Au (koz)
0.4	0.2	0.9	10	24.4	1.1	840	19.7	0.9	580	44.3	1.0	1,430
0.45	0.2	0.9	10	22.1	1.1	810	17.6	1.0	550	39.9	1.1	1,360
0.5	0.2	0.9	10	19.9	1.2	770	15.4	1.0	520	35.6	1.1	1,300
0.6	0.2	0.9	10	16.3	1.4	710	12.0	1.2	460	28.5	1.3	1,180
0.7	0.2	0.9	10	13.4	1.5	650	9.6	1.3	410	23.2	1.4	1,070

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

Resource Parameters

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, the following summary information is provided for the understanding of the reported estimates of the Resources.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Dingo Range Gold Deposits are located within the Dingo Range Greenstone Belt, part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The Yilgarn Craton is one of the world's premier gold provinces, hosting numerous world-class gold deposits. The Dingo Range Greenstone Belt sits within the Kurnalpi Terrane within the wider Eastern Goldfields Superterrane.

The Dingo Range Greenstone Belt is dominated by volcanic and sedimentary sequences that have undergone significant deformation and metamorphism. The Dingo Range deposits are hosted within both the Dingo Range and Wonganoo Shear Zones, major regional structures that act as primary conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The deposits are interpreted as structurally controlled, Orogenic style deposits typical of the Western Australian gold fields. The mineralisation is hosted within several lithological units, including banded iron formations, mafic volcanic rocks and intrusive bodies.

Drilling Techniques, Sampling and Assaying

The June 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimate update is based on a database of 2,018 drill holes (which includes holes drilled by the Company and historical drilling), for a total of 271,932m. The database is comprised of 38 diamond holes (4,836m), 1,797 RC drill holes (223,748m), 147 RC with diamond tails (RC 20,411m and diamond 21,520m) and 36 (1,417m) shallow air core collars.

The drill spacing for the June 2025 Dingo Range Resource Estimate is 25m x 25m to 50m x 100m with some closer spaced 10m x 10m grids completed to increase the confidence in the grade continuity (refer Figures 8, 9 and 10).

The diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis. The core was predominantly sampled on 1m sample intervals with a minimum sample interval of 0.6m, as determined by a geologist based on viewing potential mineralisation.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect 1m samples split with a cone splitter at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample.

Sample preparation and gold assaying was carried out at commercial off-site laboratories (SGS Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie), utilising either a 50g or 40g fire assay read by AAS.

Potential for Eventual Economic Extraction

A contractor-operated open-pit mining method has been used as the basis for the cut-off grade. Ore and waste would be paddock blasted on 5m benches and excavated in 2.5m flitches utilising a conventional excavator and truck mining fleet to facilitate moderate ore selectivity.

Metallurgical test work results to date from four stages of test programs carried out on the Dingo Range Gold Deposits indicate the gold is free milling and at a grind size of 150 microns has mostly exhibited very high gold extractions (above 90%). Gravity gold recovery test work has shown gravity gold recoveries up 80% indicating the processing flowsheet should include a gravity gold recovery circuit to assist in maximising total gold recovery. Test work already completed indicates the ore is amenable to a simple flowsheet of single stage crushing, SAG milling and CIL. Further test work programs are currently being undertaken to determine the optimal processing flowsheet selection.

Environmental Factors

All deposits within the Dingo Range Gold Project, excluding Freeman's Find and a small northern portion of the Great Northern Resource, are located on existing mining licences. Environmental approvals in place for Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurley's Reward and Bungarra Deposits and are fully owned by the Company. Feasibility studies and environmental studies for the amendments to the current mining and environmental approvals required to accommodate the increased Mineral Resource Estimate are currently underway.

Mineral Resource Estimation

Three-dimensional wireframes were created to delineate the mineralisation and were coded to the block model. Micromine Origin software was used for the creation of mineralisation wireframes, lithological wireframes and the surfaces representing the weathering profiles. The Dingo Range Gold Project mineralisation wireframe models were built using Micromine's implicit vein modelling tool, using a composite file coded by Emerald technical staff. The wireframes were defined using a nominal cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au, though where there was sufficient geological evidence, material below this cut-off was included to improve the continuity of the wireframes. Geological logging from drillholes has been used to aid the mineralisation interpretation. Geological continuity has been assumed along strike and down-dip. In the case of Boundary, mineralisation adjacent to the BIF lithology interpretation was constrained by a grade shell constructed by indicator kriging at a 0.2g/t LCOG using indicator variography in a sub horizontal easterly dipping plane.

A block model was created to encompass each of the deposits at the Dingo Range Gold Project. Variography was undertaken on domains using Isatis or Micromine Origin software and that variography was used in Kriging neighbourhood analysis to optimise the block size, search distances and the min/max sample numbers used. Search ellipses were also developed from the variography. The block model grades were estimated using either multiple indicator kriging (MIK) or ordinary kriging (OK) grade interpolation techniques constrained within the mineralisation wireframes. All work was completed in the MGA 94 grid co-ordinate system.

The estimation was completed in up to two passes in the following manner:

Boundary/Neptune MIK domains were estimated using either a minimum of 24 or 36 composites with a maximum of 36 composites throughout. A maximum limit of 6 composites were allowed per drillhole to force the search to include adjacent drillholes. The search ellipsoid radius was set at either 50m or 100m in the major /semi major directions and 15m in the minor direction. The target parent block dimension was 20m X by 25m Y by 10mRL. Where necessary, a second expanded estimation pass was applied with relaxed sample selection criteria to allow a full estimation of all interpreted blocks.

Boundary/Neptune OK domains were estimated using a minimum of 6 composites with a maximum of 12 composites throughout. A maximum limit of 4 composites were allowed per drillhole to force the search to include adjacent drillholes. The search ellipsoid radius was set at 500m in the major /semi major directions and 150m in the minor direction. The target parent block dimension was 5m X by 12.5m Y by 5mRL. Where necessary, a second expanded estimation pass was applied with relaxed sample selection criteria to allow a full estimation of all interpreted blocks.

Freeman's Find OK domains were estimated using a minimum of 6 composites with a maximum of 12 composites throughout. A maximum limit of 3 composites were allowed per drillhole to force the search to include adjacent drillholes. The search ellipsoid radius was set at 140m in the major direction, 80m in the semi major direction and 25m in the minor direction. The target parent block dimension was 10m X by 10m Y by 10mRL.

Great Northern OK domains were estimated using a minimum of 8 composites with a maximum of 16 composites throughout. A maximum limit of 3 composites were allowed per drillhole to force the search to include adjacent drillholes. The search ellipsoid radius was set at 50m in the major direction, 50m in the semi major direction and 20m in the minor direction. The target parent block dimension was 10m X by 10m Y by 10mRL.

Top-cuts were applied, where appropriate, to sample composites in the Ordinary Kriged estimates. Top cuts were based on a statistical review of the sample population within each discrete domain and also a review of high grades in 3D to assess for potential clustering.

Bulk density values were adopted from values derived from measurements made on the EMRWA drilled diamond core. Average densities for oxidation profiles were assigned to the block model. Values of 1.80t/m^3 for oxide, 2.30t/m^3 for transitional and or 2.75t/m^3 for fresh have been applied to the metasediments in the project. Values of 1.80t/m^3 for oxide, 2.30t/m^3 for transitional and 2.60t/m^3 for fresh have been applied to the intrusive lithologies at the project. Values of 2.20t/m^3 for oxide, 2.50t/m^3 for transitional and 3.30t/m^3 have been applied to the banded iron formation lithologies at the project. These values are typical for Archean greenstone lithologies.

The block model was validated using various techniques including visual checking of domain assay vs block model grade in cross section and plan orientations and swath plots.

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred classification reflects the relative confidence in the estimate, geological interpretation, drilling spacing, input data, assay repeatability and continuity of the mineralisation at the Dingo Range Gold Project.

Block grade estimates have been classified primarily using distance to drillhole criteria that vary depending on the confidence in lithological and mineralisation interpretation for individual domains and deposits.

In general terms for the Boundary, Neptune, Hurley's Reward, Bungarra and Stirling deposits, blocks that are within 20m to 25m of the nearest informing drilling and that have average distances of 50m or less to all informing composites have been categorised as an Indicated Mineral Resource. Remaining estimated blocks that were within an average distance to all informing composites of 50m to 90m have been categorised as Inferred. This approach has ensured that only the areas that have been drilled at an appropriate spacing have been categorised as Indicated.

Block grade estimates at Freeman's Find with an average distance of less than 40m to all informing composites have been categorised as an Indicated Mineral Resource. Whereas blocks estimated with an average distance of less than 60m to all informing composites have been categorised as an Inferred Mineral Resource. Block grade estimates at Great Northern with an average distance of less than 60m to all informing composites have been categorised as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

The measured material at the Dingo Range Gold Project consists of existing stockpiles of ore which have been estimated at a nominal grade control drill spacing of 10m N x 5m E and subsequently mined by previous operators.

To achieve a minimum mining width of +2.5 metres, all domaining was completed to a minimum downhole width of three metres with one metre of external dilution included on each side of the mineralised zone. Internal dilution has been included where required, to a maximum of five metres. No rigorous application has been made of other modifying factors and the Resource is reported in situ. The grade estimate was validated statistically and visually.

The result appropriately reflects the relevant Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Further Exploration Planned

EMRWA has planned an aggressive regional exploration program for the Dingo Range Gold Project for FY2026.

The exploration program will focus on expanding currently known resources and aiming to discover additional significant resources through methodical and disciplined brownfields and greenfields exploration.

Exploration for FY2026 will include:

- Resource Development drilling continuing on the Boundary to Bungarra trend;
- Continued Infill and extensional RC and diamond drilling at Freeman's Find and Great Northern and Banjawarn Prospects;
- Broad regional aircore drill programs;
- Over 12,000 planned regional and infill soil samples targeting a greenfields discovery;
- Build on the recently completed belt-scale aeromagnetic survey through additional geophysical work, including both airborne and ground-based methods.
- Regional mapping and target assessment work.

The outcome of this extensive exploration program is expected to demonstrate the significant prospectivity of the broader Dingo Range Gold Project and further expand on the potential production profile for the project prior to development.

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

For further information please contact
Emerald Resources NL

Morgan Hart
Managing Director

About Emerald Resources NL

Overview

Emerald is a developer and explorer of gold projects. Emerald's Okvau Gold Mine, Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now poured ~420kozs of gold from its operations.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia through its holdings in a number of other projects which are made up of a combination of granted mining licences (100% owned by Emerald) and interests in joint venture agreements. Together, Emerald's interests in its Cambodian Projects covers a combined area of 1,428km^2.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia with ~980km^2 of highly prospective Western Australian tenure at the Dingo Range Gold Project covering the entire Dingo Range greenstone belt.

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

Forward Looking Statement

This document contains certain forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Emerald Resources operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding the Company's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks"' "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known or unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Company, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Emerald Resources only as of the date of this announcement. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Emerald Resources will not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this announcement except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority. This document has been prepared in compliance with the current JORC Code 2012 Edition and the ASX listing Rules.

The Company believes that is has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking statements in this announcement, based on the information contained in this announcement.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Drill Results for the reported Resource from Memot is based on information compiled by Mr Keith King, who is an employee to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Keith King has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr 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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Memot Project, Freeman's Find, Great Northern and the measured stockpiles at the Dingo Range Gold Project was prepared by Robert Wilson, who is an employee to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Wilson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wilson 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.

The work completed by Mr Robert Wilson has been peer reviewed by Brian Wolfe, Principal Consultant of International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurley's Reward and Bungarra deposits was prepared by Mr Brian Wolfe (Principal Consultant of International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd), who is a contractor to the Company and is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Wolfe has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wolfe 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

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource 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 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:

- Exploration update Memot Maiden Drilling Program dated 31 January 2022;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results Continue at Bullseye and Okvau Gold Mine dated 24 October 2022;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results Continue at Okvau and Bullseye Prospects dated 31 January 2023;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Bullseye, Memot and Okvau Near Mine dated 4 July 20243
- Significant Gold Exploration Results Continue at Bullseye, Memot and Okvau dated 30 October 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 30 October 2023;
- Maiden Memot Gold Project Resource Statement dated 21 December 2023;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results Continue at Bullseye and Okvau Gold Mine dated 24 January 2024;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results Continue at Emerald Projects dated 18 April 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 29 July 2024;
- EMR Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia 30 October 2024;
- Addendum to Maiden Gold Resource of 1.01Moz Dingo range 24 December 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;
- Emerald Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 28 January 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 24 April 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 30 June 2025;
- Okvau Gold Mine Ore Reserve Increased by 245Koz dated 10 February 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 24 April 2025; and
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 30 June 2025.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from Drilling included in Resources

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Memot Gold Project** • Diamond drilling is used to recover a continuous core sample of bedrock. As a standard 1m length half-core samples are submitted for assay, in a small number of cases sample interval lengths have been modified to use geological boundaries as the limit of sample interval for assay. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples. The 4m composites are taken from the excess bagged material off the cyclone taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a riffle 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. • Current drill sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample using Fire Assay with AAS finish on and Aqua Regia digest of the lead collection button. Multi-element assay is completed at ALS, Brisbane and Perth, Australia on a 1g pulp subsample digested by Aqua Regia and determined by ICP-AES or ICP-MS for lowest available detection for the respective element. • Certified reference materials and blanks are inserted in sample batches to assess laboratory performance. • Field duplicates are inserted regularly to assess the repeatability and variability of the mineralisation. • Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. • Results of the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • All reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples in the precollar. The 4m composite are determined based on areas of known very low or background mineralisation or geological assessment at the rig. The 4m program composites are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • The drill program used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for RC and diamond samples: SGS – samples crushed and milled to <75µm and assayed using fire assay (50g) with additional AAS. Bureau Veritas – samples crushed and milled to <75µm (90% pass) and assayed using fire assay (40g) with additional AAS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	**Memot Gold Project** • A track-mounted Boart Longyear LF70 M/P drill rig is used to drill HQ3 and NQ2 diamond core. Man-portable rigs were used to drill HQ and NTW diamond core. • A track mounted Boart Longyear DB540 M/P drill rig is used to drill 5.25 inch RC holes. • Core diameter varies –HQ, HQ3, NQ2, NTW used at various times. • Core was oriented by means of a REFLEX ACT orientation tool, following a standard operating procedure. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • A Schramm 685 drill rig with a 5.5-inch hammer and a Schramm 450 with a 5.375-inch hammer is used for RC drilling. • 5 3/8 hole were used to drill the RC holes. A UDR1000 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken at 10m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	**Memot Gold Project** • 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. • Diamond core recovery is routinely monitored by comparing recovered core vs drill run lengths – recovery is consistently high. Recovery data are recorded on drill run lengths. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • RC 1m samples are routinely 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. • Diamond core recovery is routinely monitored by comparing recovered core vs drill run lengths – recovery is consistently high. Recovery data are recorded on drill run lengths. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.	**Memot Gold Project** • 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. • A geotechnical log is produced for all diamond core. • Core has been logged to an appropriate level of detail by a geologist to support mineral resource estimation. • 100% of core is logged, with the mineralised intersections logged in greater detail. • In addition to the geological logging, other features recorded are: location of bulk density samples; downhole camera survey calibration, intervals confidently oriented; and core condition. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • All RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Core has been logged to an appropriate level of detail by a geologist to support mineral resource estimation. • 100% of core is logged, with the mineralised intersections logged in greater detail. • In addition to the geological logging, other features recorded are: location of bulk density samples; downhole camera survey calibration, intervals confidently oriented; and core condition.
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.	**Memot Gold Project** • The diamond core at Memot is sampled by half core to a minimum length of 0.6m in mineralised zones. In zones lacking visual (as determined by a geologist) mineralisation the core is sampled at quarter core in 2 metre composites. In the rare instances of anomalous gold assay returned, the remaining quarter core is submitted for 1 metre assay. • RC samples generated at Memot are split through a three tier riffle split at the drill rig. • Field duplicates are inserted at regular intervals downhole (every 25m) and are collected at the RC drill rig to monitor sampling precision; while coarse crush duplicates of diamond core are generated at the sample prep stage (because of the need to preserve drill core). • These sample techniques are industry standard and deemed appropriate for the deposit style at Memot. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • All RC samples were put through a fixed cone splitter at 1m intervals with the sample reduced to between a 2kg to 5kg sample. • The diamond core at Dingo Range is sampled by half core to a minimum length of 0.6m in all zones. • These sample techniques are industry standard and deemed appropriate for the material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Memot Gold Project** • All samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for single Aqua Regia digest with a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish. Samples are sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia and ALS Lab Perth, Australia, for multielement ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest then via a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. This method has a lower detection limit of 1ppm gold. If the Au result is greater than 100ppm Au then sample is reassayed by a 50g gravimetric analysis with a high upper detection limit. Fire assay is considered a total gold assay. This method has a lower detection limit of 0.01g/t Au. • All magnetic susceptibility measurements of drill samples are made with a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. • An appropriate sample preparation and analytical quality control program confirms that the gold fire assay values are of acceptable quality to underpin mineral resource estimation. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available CRMs and blanks into all batches - usually 1 of each for every 20 field samples. Some blanks used are home-made from barren basalt or quarry granite. • 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. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. • Reviews of QA/QC data by senior Emerald Technical staff concluded that the quality of assay data is sufficient to support reporting of the Memot 2025 Resource Estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dingo Range Gold Project • All samples are sent to the accredited SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold or the accredited Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie for 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Field duplicates were collected at the rig, directly from the cyclone at a rate of one in every 50 samples for the entire program. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically. • Reviews of QA/QC data by senior Emerald Technical staff concluded that the quality of assay data is sufficient to support reporting of the Dingo Range 2025 Resource Estimate.
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.	**Memot Gold Project** • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • Two close spaced (twin) holes confirm confidence in the existence and projection of mineralised intercepts over short ranges. • All field data associated with drilling and sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are managed in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place. • Emerald Senior Resource Geologist and Competent Person, Robert Wilson visits the site in regularly and visually verified the results in the assay database against mineralised intersections evident in the stored half core. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • 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. • All field data associated with drilling and sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are managed in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place. • Emerald Senior Resource Geologist and Competent Person, Robert Wilson visits the site in regularly and visually verified the results in the assay database against mineralised intersections evident in the stored half core. • Brian Wolfe (Competent Person), visited the site in March 2024 and visually verified the results in the assay database against mineralised intersections evident in the stored half core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**Memot Gold Project** • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed with a differential GPS used in RTK survey mode. The instrument has sub centimetre accuracy for both horizontal coordinates and vertical coordinates. • All locations are surveyed to the WGS84 UTM grid. • A topography surface was generated using data collected from a UAV (drone) survey referencing established survey control. This topography surface was confirmed by the survey positions of the drill collars and was applied to this Study. • Emerald technical staff with the assistance of contract surveyor (Aruna Technology Ltd) recorded the collar locations and generate digital terrain models of the site. • All drillholes are surveyed downhole at regular intervals, usually 25-30m, for all types of drilling, using a single-shot REFLEX survey tool (operated by the driller and checked by the supervising geologist). **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using Trimble RTK DGPS by Insight UAS authorised surveyors. The instrument has sub centimetre accuracy for both horizontal coordinates and vertical coordinates. • The grid system used is GDA_94. • The creation of the topographic surface is based on a site survey pick-up in March 2014 by GEMS (Glockner Engineering and Mining Services, licenced Australian surveyors) and again in July 2014, August 2015, August 2017, December 2023 and July 2024 of all drill holes and surface contour points in GDA_94. • 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.	**Memot Gold Project** • Intersection spacing for the Memot June 2025 Resource Estimate is approximately 50m by 50m. Some selected areas are drill tested to approximately 25m by 25m drill spacing to provide additional confidence of the grade continuity. • This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of a Mineral Resource. • No samples within a "zone of interest" are ever composited. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The majority of intersection spacing for the Dingo Range June 2025 Resource Estimate is approximately 50m by 25m, with some spacings up to 100m by 50m at Great Northern. This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources. • The drill program adopted a standard sample length of 1.0m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**Memot Gold Project** • Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • Drilling has been done at various orientations; moderately to steeply southwest dipping is the most common. • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low **Dingo Range Gold Project** • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Memot Gold Project** • The chain of custody for all drill samples from the drill rig and soil/auger samples from the field to the ALS Sample Preparation facility in Phnom Penh is managed by Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Limited personnel. Drill samples are transported from the drill site to the Memot exploration core farm, where they are logged and all samples are batched up for shipment to Phnom Penh. • Sample submission forms are sent to the ALS Sample Prep facility in paper form (with the samples themselves) and also as an electronic copy. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form prior to the commencement of any sample preparation. • ALS is responsible for shipping sample pulps from Phnom Penh to the analytical laboratories in Vientiane, Brisbane and Perth and all samples are tracked via their Global Enterprise Management System. • Bulk residues are stored temporarily at the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh for up to three months. The samples are then transported to an EMR managed storage site for permanent storage. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • All RC samples were sampled as single 1m calico samples, each with a unique sample number. These calicos were collected from the drill sites in allotments of 1 tonne bulka bags. These bulka bags were loaded by field staff and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie or Bureau Veritas by road transport supplied by the relevant laboratory. • Bulk residues are stored temporarily at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie for up to three months. The samples are then transported to an EMR managed storage site for permanent storage.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	**Memot Gold Project** • 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. • Senior Emerald technical staff routinely review the available quality data and have concluded the data quality is robust and appropriate for resource estimation studies. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Emerald employee, Keith King completed his most recent lab audit of both the SGS Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie laboratories in September 2023. • Keith King regularly attends the Dingo Range Gold Project and inspects all drilling and sampling practices taking place.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from Recent Drilling at Memot

(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.	**Memot Gold Project** • The Memot licences are held (100%) in the name of Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emerald Resources NL. • The tenure is considered to be secure. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • 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.	**Memot Gold Project** • 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. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**Memot Gold Project** • Gold occurrences within the licences is interpreted as a "intrusion-related gold system" related mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz and/or sulphide veins and associated within or proximal distance to a Cretaceous age diorite. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Geology comprises a basalt country rock and BIF with intrusions of various composition and ages. All Dingo Range Gold Project prospects are associated with an approximately 45 degrees to subvertical dipping mineralised lode (or sheets) that have formed in association with the basalt/BIF contact and Orogenic hydrothermal mineralisation typical of the WA goldfields. Gold Mineralisation is as shallow as a few metres below surface, extends to some 300m below surface and is open at depth. • The weathering profile displays a surface laterite, followed by clay/saprolite weathering predominately in association with the weathered basalt. Saprock is encountered earlier in association with weathered BIF. Global fresh rock is encountered from 70m down hole, but weathering is not well advanced at Neptune and hard saprock and fresh rock are encountered in more shallow horizons.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 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.	**Memot Gold Project** • No new intercepts are being announced in this document. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • No new intercepts are being announced in this document.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high	**Memot Gold Project** • No new intercepts are being announced in this document.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	**Dingo Range Gold Project** • No new intercepts are being announced in this document.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	**Memot Gold Project** • All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • 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.	**Memot Gold Project** • Appropriate maps are included in the body of this release. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Appropriate maps 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.	**Memot Gold Project** • No new intercepts are being announced in this document. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • No new intercepts are being announced in this document.
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.	**Memot Gold Project** • Surface geological mapping and detailed structural studies have helped inform the geological model of the Memot Deposit. • Milling, flotation and bottle-roll leach testing used for metallurgical testwork is commonly practiced by other operations using similar flowsheets to those tested to date for Memot. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	**Memot Gold Project** • Further drilling at the Memot Gold Project will be undertaken to test extensions of the known mineralisation. • Further drilling will be undertaken to test new targets, as potential is recognized. • Further extensive metallurgical testwork is planned. This will include locking down of a flowsheet, optimisation of conditions using composites and variability samples covering possible mineralogical domains. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	**Memot Gold Project** • Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using Micromine's Geobank Software. Emerald employ a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. All geological and field data is entered using logging software with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification), thus only allowing data to be entered using the Emerald geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Emerald database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Geobank. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by senior Emerald technical staff. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Geological metadata is centrally stored in a SQL database managed using Micromine's Geobank Software. Emerald employs a database administrator responsible for the integrity of data imported and modified within the system. All geological and field data is entered using logging software with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification), thus only allowing data to be entered using the Emerald geological code system and sample protocol. Data is then emailed to the Emerald database administrator for validation and importation into a SQL database using Geobank. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered calico sample bags are used. • Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by senior Emerald technical staff.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	**Memot Gold Project** • Emerald Senior Resource Geologist and Competent Person Robert Wilson has undertaken numerous visits to the Cambodian Projects since 2023. • The ALS sample preparation laboratory in Phnom Penh was reviewed by senior Emerald technical staff in October 2023. No material issues were identified. • A review of the ALS Assay Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos was conducted by senior Emerald technical staff in October 2023 and no material issues were identified. • Diamond drilling was being completed during the aforementioned site visit. The drilling and sampling was completed consistent with good industry practice. • The core management facilities were observed and appeared to be organised and well suited to managing the logging and sampling procedure efficiently. • RC drilling was being completed during the site visit. The drilling and sampling protocols were reviewed and are considered to represent good industry practices. • Based on the site reviews, no data quality issues have been identified sufficient to affect the currently designated classification of the resources. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • A site visit was completed to the Dingo Range Gold Project by Brian Wolfe, Principal Consultant of International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd, on 27 March 2024. • Emerald Senior Resource Geologist and Competent Person, Robert Wilson regularly conducts site visits to the Dingo Range Gold Project.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• A review of the BV an SGS Assay Lab Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie laboratories was conducted by senior Emerald technical staff in September 2023 and no material issues were identified. • Diamond drilling was being completed during the aforementioned site visit. The drilling and sampling was completed consistent with good industry practice. • The core management facilities were observed and appeared to be organised and well suited to managing the logging and sampling procedure efficiently. • RC drilling was being completed during the site visit. The drilling and sampling protocols were reviewed and are considered to represent good industry practices. • Based on the site reviews, no data quality issues have been identified sufficient to affect the currently designated classification of the resources.
Geological Interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	**Memot Gold Project** • The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. The mineralisation is hosted within a stacked set of shallow north-east dipping, sulphide rich veins within diorite host rock. At the current drill spacing, the continuity of the interpreted mineralisation wireframes can be considered extended and further drilling is required to confirm the overall continuity. Uncertainty in the mineralisation interpretation is reflected in the MRE classification. • A wireframe representing the top of fresh material has been interpreted by Emerald technical staff. • Wireframes of the mineralised domains were created by Emerald technical staff using implicit vein modelling in Micromine. The interpretation included 1m of external dilution and a maximum 5m internal dilution. This interpretation was completed applying the interpreted geological controls. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The confidence in the geological interpretation is high. The mineralisation is typically associated with sulphides and quartz veining hosted within igneous and sedimentary lithologies or associated with pyrrhotite in banded iron formations. • At the current drill spacing, the continuity of the interpreted mineralisation wireframes can be considered extended and further drilling is required to confirm the overall continuity. Uncertainty in the mineralisation interpretation is reflected in the MRE classification. • Weathering wireframes representing various oxidation horizons have been interpreted by Emerald technical staff. • Wireframes of the mineralised domains were created by either Emerald technical staff using implicit vein modelling in Micromine or Brian Wolfe in Vulcan. The interpretation was completed to a nominal 0.2g/t cut-off, though where appropriate and justified by geological observation, material below the 0.2g/t cut-off was included to preserve the continuity of the domain.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	**Memot Gold Project** • The mineralisation has been delineated over a strike length of approximately 1,200m, a width of approximately 1,000m and to a depth of 650m below surface. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The mineralisation has been delineated for each deposit as listed below: Boundary: Length 1,000m x Width 350m x Depth 400m. Neptune: Length 500m x Width 120m x Depth 270m. Stirling: Length 180m x Width 30m x Depth 140m. Hurley's Reward: Length 250m x Width 220m x Depth 200m. Bungarra: Length 500m x Width 130m x Depth 200m Freeman's Find: Length 1,100m x Width 350m x Depth 300m.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Great Northern: Length 1,800m x Width 350m x 300m Depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen, include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	**Memot Gold Project** • Ordinary Kriging (OK) was chosen as the most appropriate estimation method for the Memot Open Pit gold resource. • The mineralisation domains to constrain the estimation was modelled as described above. • A downhole composite length of 2m has been used in this estimation. Each composite is located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. • The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Isatis geostatistical software. Variography was based on combined gold grade domains. • A two-pass estimation strategy was applied whereby the second pass utilises expanded sample search neighbourhood parameters to allow successive estimation of the blocks not estimated in the first pass. • Sample neighbourhood of dimensions of 70m x 70m x 14m, was used for estimation pass 1 and with expanded dimensions of 120m x 120m x 24m for pass 2 to allow interpreted mineralisation to be estimated. • A minimum of two composites were required for grade estimation for the first each of the two passes with a maximum number of three composites from any drill hole allowed to estimate a single block. A total maximum of six composites was used for all passes. Estimates in each of the passes required samples from a minimum of two holes. • Composite grades were capped at 30g/t. • Composite gold grades were length weighed in the estimate to account for the relatively large number of short or residual composite lengths constrained by the mineralised wireframes. • No by-products were modelled. • No check estimates or production data is available for the Memot Gold Project. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) and Ordinary Kriging (OK) were chosen as the most appropriate estimation methods for all of the estimations within the Dingo Range Open Pit gold resource. • The mineralisation domains to constrain the estimation was modelled as described above. • A downhole composite length of 3m has been used in this estimation for all deposits aside from Freeman's Find, which has been estimated using a downhole composite length of 1m. Each composite is located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. • The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Isatis and Micromine geostatistical software. Variography was based on individual gold grade domains. • A two-pass estimation strategy was applied to Boundary, Neptune, Bungarra, Freeman's Find and Great Northern, whereby the second pass utilised expanded sample search neighbourhood parameters to allow successive estimation of the blocks not estimated in the first pass. A single pass estimate was utilised for the smaller deposits at Hurley's Reward and Stirling. • Sample neighbourhood dimensions and estimation criteria for each deposit and pass are detailed below. Pass 1: **Boundary/Neptune MIK:** Zone 100: 36/36 min and max samples, 50m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 6 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 20m/25m/10m XYZ.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Zone 86: 24/36 min and max samples, 100m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 6 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 20m/25m/10m XYZ. Zone 87: 24/36 min and max samples, 100m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 6 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 20m/25m/10m XYZ. Zone 1: 36/36 min and max samples, 100m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 6 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 20m/25m/10m XYZ. **Boundary/Neptune OK:** Zone 88: 6/12 min and max samples, 500m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 4 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 5m/12.5m/5m XYZ. Zone 3: 6/12 min and max samples, 500m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 4 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 5m/12.5m/5m XYZ. Zone 4: 6/12 min and max samples, 500m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 4 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 5m/12.5m/5m XYZ. Zone 5: 6/12 min and max samples, 500m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 4 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 5m/12.5m/5m XYZ. **Stirling OK:** 6/8 min and max samples, 100m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 3 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 5m/5m/5m XYZ. **Hurley's Reward OK:** 6/8 min and max samples, 100m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 3 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 10m/10m/5m XYZ. **Bungarra OK:** 6/8 min and max samples, 100m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 3 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 10m/10m/5m XYZ. **Freeman's Find OK:** 6/12 min and max samples, 40m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 3 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 10m/10m/10m XYZ. **Great Northern OK:** 8/16 min and max samples, 50m search distance in the major direction, maximum of 3 samples used per hole. Block size estimated into is 10m/10m/10m XYZ.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significant (eg Sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumption about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	**Memot Gold Project** • No deleterious elements have been estimated or are expected to be important to the project economics\planning at Memot. • A parent block size of 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL was used for grade estimation. Blocks were sub-blocked to 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 1mRL for block model volume resolution. • The topography surface was generated using data collected from a UAV (drone) survey referencing established survey control. • The selected block size for the estimate may approximate a potential SMU. • No correlated variables have been estimated. • The grade estimate is based on mineralisation domains which have been interpreted based on a geological logging interpretation of individual veins and vein sets and a nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade. Grade was estimated within each domain. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high grade data clusters or were isolated. On the basis of the investigation it was decided that a top-cut of 30g/t appropriate. • The grade estimates were statistically and visually validated prior to acceptance. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • No deleterious elements have been estimated or are expected to be important to the project economics\planning at the Dingo Range Gold Project. • A parent block size of 20mE x 25mN x 10mRL was used for MIK grade estimation at Boundary and Neptune. • A parent block size of 5mE x 12.5mN x 5mRL was used for OK grade estimation at Boundary and Neptune. • A parent block size of 10mE x 10mN x 5mRL was used for OK grade estimation at Hurley's Reward and Bungarra. • A parent block size of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL was used for OK grade estimation at Stirling. • A parent block size of 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL was used for OK grade estimation at Freeman's Find. Blocks were sublocked to 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL for block model volume resolution. • A parent block size of 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL was used for OK grade estimation at Great Northern. Blocks were sublocked to 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mRL for block model volume resolution. • Where appropriate, blocks were sub-blocked for block model volume resolution. • The topography surface was generated using data collected from a UAV (drone) survey referencing established survey control. • The selected block size for the estimate may approximate a potential SMU. • No correlated variables have been estimated. • The grade estimate is based on mineralisation domains which have been interpreted based on a geological logging interpretation of each deposit and a nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade. Grade was estimated within each domain. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain. • A review of the composite data captured within the mineralisation constraints was completed to assess the need for high-grade cutting (capping). This assessment was completed both statistically and spatially to determine if the high-grade data clusters or were isolated. Based on the investigation, appropriate top cuts were applied to each mineralised domain and are detailed below. Boundary (Zone 3): 5g/t Bungarra: 35g/t Stirling: 8g/t Hurley's Reward: 7g/t Freeman's Find: Top cuts by domain between 10g/t and 20g/t Great Northern: 20g/t • The grade estimates were statistically and visually validated prior to acceptance.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	**Memot Gold Project** • Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis, as described above. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis, as described above.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	**Memot Gold Project** • The resource model has been designed to be robust for a range of lower cut-off grades between 0.5gt Au to 2.0gt Au. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The resource model has been designed to be robust for a range of cut-off grades above 0.30g/t Au.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, extraction) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	**Memot Gold Project** • The resource model assumes open cut mining is completed and a moderate to high level of mining selectivity (SMU dimension of 5mE x 10mN x 2.5mRL) is achieved in mining. This level of mining selectivity is consistent with the grade control approach, but mining modifiers are required to account further for ore loss and dilution. • It has been assumed that high quality close spaced grade control will be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar, applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The resource model assumes open cut mining is completed and assumes a moderate level of mining selectivity (eg SMU dimension of 5mE x 12.5mN x 5mRL) is achieved in mining. This level of mining selectivity is consistent with the grade control approach, but mining modifiers are required to account further for ore loss and dilution. • It has been assumed that high quality close spaced grade control will be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar, applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	**Memot Gold Project** • Emerald has undertaken metallurgical testwork on the Memot Gold Project to evaluate flowsheet amenability. Cyanide bottle-roll results indicate better recoveries to the initial bottle-roll recoveries observed at the Okvau Gold Mine. In addition, flotation testwork indicates similar recoveries to flotation work conducted for Okvau Gold Mine. The mineralogy at Memot is similar to that found at Okvau except for Memot having a gravity recoverable portion, and thus, similar or better recoveries are expected. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Emerald undertook preliminary metallurgical testwork on the Dingo Range Gold Project. Initial bottle-roll results indicate recoveries of ~92%. • Further detailed metallurgical studies have confirmed the free milling nature of the orebody. Test work results to date from four stages of test programs carried out on the Dingo Range Gold Deposits indicate the gold is free milling and at a grind size of 150 microns has mostly exhibited very high gold extractions (above 90%). Gravity gold recovery test work has shown gravity gold recoveries up 80% indicating the processing flowsheet should include a gravity gold recovery circuit to assist in maximising total gold recovery. Test work already completed indicates the ore is amenable to a simple flowsheet of single stage crushing, SAG milling and CIL. • The mineralogy is typical of other Orogenic gold deposits in the WA goldfields. • Further metallurgical test work will be completed to refine the final process flow sheet for the Dingo Range Gold Project prior to development.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the	**Memot Gold Project** • Due to the low relief and reasonably open topography of the area, and the lack of land conflict issues, it is assumed that waste and process residue would not preclude the project from progressing.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	mining and processing option. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impact, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Further environmental impact studies will be completed as part of upcoming scoping studies for the Memot Gold Project. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Waste rock from open pit operations would be placed in waste rock landforms adjacent to open pit operations, progressively contoured and revegetated throughout mine life. Process plant residue would be disposed of in a surface tailings storage facility (TSF). Adoption of an upstream, central decant design would utilise mine waste material for dam wall construction and facilitate water recovery to supplement process water requirements. It is expected that sufficient volumes of oxide material, able to be made sufficiently impermeable, will be available in the overburden stream to enable acceptable TSF construction. • Further environmental impact studies will be completed as part of upcoming scoping studies for the Dingo Range Gold Project.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	**Memot Gold Project** • Over 2,000 dry bulk density measurements were taken from selected core samples and measured using the immersion method. • The measurements are predominantly from fresh samples. Mineralisation is localised to high sulphide veins, intervals of which have been selectively sampled. • Based on the above the bulk densities have been assigned as either 1.80t/m^3 or 2.84t/m^3 for oxide and fresh respectively. • No grade estimate has been undertaken in the oxide material. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • Dry bulk density measurements were taken from selected core samples and measured using the Archimedes method. • Mean density values were applied to the Dingo Range Gold Project MRE. • Values of 1.80t/m^3 for oxide, 2.30t/m3 for transitional and or 2.75t/m^3 for fresh have been applied to the metasediments in the project. Values of 1.80t/m3 for oxide, 2.30t/m3 for transitional and 2.60t/m3 for fresh have been applied to the intrusive lithologies at the project. Values of 2.20t/m3 for oxide, 2.50t/m3 for transitional and 3.30t/m3 have been applied to the banded iron formation lithologies at the project. • These values are considered to be typical for Archean greenstone lithologies.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie. Relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	**Memot Gold Project** • The estimate has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the gold grade estimation quality. • Block grade estimates that were within approximately 25m of drilling and with an average distance to all informing composites of 50m or less have been categorised as an Indicated Mineral Resource. Blocks that were within approximately 25m of drilling and with an average distance to all informing composites of 50m to 90m have been categorised as Inferred. This approach has ensured that only the areas that have been drilled at an appropriate spacing have been categorised as Indicated. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The estimate has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological model and mineralisation model, and the estimation quality.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Block grade estimates have been classified primarily using distance to drillhole criteria that vary depending on the confidence in lithological and mineralisation interpretation for individual domains and deposits. In general terms, blocks that are within 20m to 25m of the nearest informing drilling and that have average distances of 50m or less to all informing composites have been categorised as an Indicated Mineral Resource. Remaining estimated blocks that were within an average distance to all informing composites of 50m to 90m have been categorised as Inferred. This approach has ensured that only the areas that have been drilled at an appropriate spacing have been categorised as Indicated. • Estimates at Freeman's Find with an average distance of less than 40m to all informing composites have been categorised as an have been classified an Indicated Mineral Resource. Remaining estimated blocks with an average of less than 60m to all informing composites have been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource. Block grade estimates at Great Northern with an average distance of less than 60m to all informing composites have been categorised as an Inferred Mineral Resource. This approach has ensured that only the areas that have been drilled at an appropriate spacing have been categorised. • The result appropriately reflects the relevant Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	**Memot Gold Project** • The resource estimation has been peer reviewed by Mr Brian Wolfe, Principal Consultant of International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd. Mr Wolfe is an independent of Emerald and Competent Person for the Maiden Inferred Resource estimation announced on 21 December 2023. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The Dingo Range Gold Project MRE has been reviewed internally by senior Emerald technical staff. • No external audits or reviews have been completed on the Dingo Range Gold Project MRE.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statement of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	**Memot Gold Project** • The Indicated and Inferred classification assigned locally to the estimation is considered appropriate to represent the relative accuracy and confidence. • No quantitative analysis in confidence limits has been undertaken. • The OK estimate was compared against the global change of support for the selected SMU and both are considered closely matched. **Dingo Range Gold Project** • The Indicated and Inferred classification assigned locally to the estimation is considered appropriate to represent the relative accuracy and confidence. • No quantitative analysis in confidence limits has been undertaken. • The MRE is an undiluted, global estimate. • The estimates have been compared against the global change of support for the selected SMU, and both are considered closely matched.