11 March 2025

Latest Data Backs Extensive Mineralised System & Plans for Drilling
YATAGA COPPER PROJECT - EXPLORATION UPDATE

- **New extensive geology, geophysics and geochemistry field work programmes confirms large scale mineralised system with areas identified for immediate follow up**
- **Priority drill target areas centred at Fiery Creek and the Yataga Valley**
- **Observations further support analogies to Highland Valley Copper, Canada**
- **New geophysical data (induced polarisation, airborne electromagnetic and reprocessed aeromagnetics) indicate potential depth and large scale of the copper mineralised system**
- **Preparation of maiden RC scout drill programme to commence as soon as the Far North Queensland "wet season" ends**

EMU NL ("**EMU**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to provide an update of its exploration work and the next stages of work at the Company's **Yataga Copper Project**[1]**,** located within the Yataga Igneous Complex near Georgetown in North Queensland.

EMU Non-Executive Chairman Peter Thomas commented:

"In less than a year, since EMU appraised the market with its Fiery Creek Prospect discovery in March 2024[2]*, four geochemical field sampling surveys, two mapping programmes and two geophysics surveys have been completed.*

The results of those surveys have now been compiled and interpreted as a prelude to the maiden drilling programme. The synergy between the geology, geochemistry and geophysical data continues to build confidence in the Company's exploration model and the potential for a large-scale copper project to be defined by drilling.

EMU's plan for its initial drilling programme will be focussed on the Fiery Creek and Yataga Valley Prospects. The programme accords with the guidance of Dr Gregg Morrison whose work in providing vectors from rock and termite mound multielement geochemistry and geological observations has been an integral component to the ongoing success of the EMU's discovery team."

Interpretation of the 2024 season geology, geochemistry and geophysics data from the Yataga Intrusive Complex (YIC) has been completed, identifying key mineralisation controls and priority targets.

There are multiple target positions both near surface and at depth consistent with EMU's target "plutonic" porphyry copper model. Mineralised rockchip samples at the priority targets range from 0.2% copper up to

[1] *See "About Yataga Copper Project" Figure 4, p8.*
[2] ASX Release "Exploration Update Georgetown, Scale Potential Confirmed" 4 March 2024

23.5% copper and 460 g/t silver (see Appendix 2 for a selection of illustrative photos and Appendix 3/ Table 2 for a comprehensive listing of rock samples > 0.2% copper).

Exploration in 2025 will include a maiden RC drilling programme to define the extent of copper mineralisation. Drill planning is underway. An initial RC scout drilling programme is envisioned and deeper drilling as targets evolve.

Data layers that now include aerial and ground-based geophysics (EM, induced polarization, magnetotellurics, magnetics, radiometrics and gravity) that provide targeting vectors, all point to a large copper mineralising system within the Yataga Intrusive Complex (see Figure 6, Appendix 1).

Fiery Creek Prospect presents as a priority advanced target for drilling given coincident:

- prevalence of mineralised outcropping shear, vein and stockwork zones with rock sample assays up to **23.51% copper and 460g/t silver** (sample ESS02494, Table 3).
- coherent copper-in-termite mound (soil) anomalies (>200ppm copper), with maximum soil value of 1882ppm Cu (0.19% Cu) sample ES0094 (774599E/8007588N) see Figure 3, Appendix 1.
- geophysical anomalies (principally IP and magnetics) that marry interpreted structural controls to the observed surface mineralisation and points towards a deeper continuity and sulphide source.

The Yataga Valley Prospect has indications of being a mineralisation centre possibly orders of magnitude larger than Fiery Creek with multiple priority targets, with key features:

- interpreted as upper granite core of the greater YIC intrusion with cavity-fill and disseminated and vein copper mineralisation in the outcropping granite and the adjacent fault blocks underneath colluvial and sheet wash cover with rock sample assays up to **17.7% copper and 400ppm silver** (sample GRK0172, Table 2 and 3))
- large coherent copper-in-termite mound (soil) anomalies >200ppm copper with peak of 782ppm Cu (0.08% Cu) sample GTM0043 (774137E/8002565N), see Figure 3, Appendix 1.
- extensive geophysical anomalies (principally IP and magnetics) that correlates with the observed surface copper anomalies and geology that supports a deeper continuity and the large scale of the alteration plus mineralisation system (see Figure 4 and 6, Appendix 1).

At Yataga the extent of the observed anomalies point to an opportunity for a large near surface copper oxide deposit and with potential for depth extension hypogene (sulphide) mineralisation as suggested by the IP results and consistent with the analogous Highland Valley model.

About The Georgetown Tenements

- From July 2023 EMU has been active at Georgetown thereby earning an 80% interest in three exploration permits for minerals (EPM's), covering 850km^2 in the Georgetown mining district, Queensland, under a Heads of Agreement and then a Joint Venture Agreement with Rugby Resources Limited[3] (TXV:RUG).
- The Georgetown Mining District has a substantial mineral endowment with more than 1,000 mines, prospects and identified mineral occurrences.[4]
- Significant historical gold production from the district, with numerous widely reported and highly significant mineral occurrences within the tenements which remain under explored and unexploited. These occurrences have received little systematic modern exploration (EPM 27667 Fiery Creek & EPM 27664 Georgetown).
- The EPM's are highly prospective for scale precious, battery and base metals occurrences including gold, lithium, silver, lead, zinc, copper, tin, tantalum, niobium, uranium, fluorine and molybdenite.
- Numerous silver-lead targets identified at the Snake Creek and Munitions Creek prospects (EPM 27642 Perpendicular Peak) with historic zinc targets.
- Significant intrusive-related copper-silver vein mineralisation target at the Fiery Creek Prospect (within the greater Yataga Copper Project in EPM 27667) discovered by EMU and first reported in March 2024 has now been extended further with the discovery at Yataga Valley Prospect.

Definitions and Nomenclature

Georgetown Tenements	Three (3) tenements located at Georgetown QLD comprising approximately 850km^2 (EPM 27667 Fiery Creek/ EPM 27664 Georgetown/ EPM 27642 Perpendicular Peak)
Yataga Igneous Complex	Intrusive granitoid body approximately 70km^2 located largely within one of those tenements, EPM 27667
Yataga Copper Project	Project area comprises Yataga Igneous Complex - falls within the boundary of EPM 27667
Fiery Creek Copper Prospect	EMU's initial discovery prospect, located in and comprising a part of the northern area of the Yataga Copper Project
Yataga Valley Prospect	Recent discovery of widespread surficial copper mineralisation along the NNW-SSE shear zone in the central part of the Yataga Copper Project

[3] ASX Release, "World-Class Copper Potential Increased at Yataga Copper Project" 26 September 2024
[4] *Queensland Department of Natural Resources GeoResGlobe Interactive Website "https://georesglobe.information.qld.gov.au/"*

AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE BY THE BOARD

For further information, please contact:

Doug Grewar
Chief Executive Officer
info@emunl.com.au

Investors can sign into our interactive investor hub and join in on the conversation with Emu NL.

https://investorhub.emunl.com.au/auth/signup



EMU NL

ABN 50 127 291 927

ASX Codes: EMU and EMUCA

T +61 419833604
E info@emunl.com.au

PO Box 1112
West Perth, WA 6872

Fully paid shares (listed)

185,879,187 (net of 6,500,000 the subject of the ATM which EMU can buy back for nil consideration)

Contributing Shares (listed)

1,349,586 paid to $0.90, $0.90 to pay

Contributing Shares (Unlisted)

1,166,670 paid to $0.003, $1.20 to pay, no call before 31 December 2025

Options (unlisted)

7,400,000 options to acquire partly paid shares, exercisable at $0.0001 each, on or before 31 October 2025

33,550,000 options to acquire fully paid shares, exercisable at $0.10 each, on or before 31 October 2026

10,579,193 options to acquire fully paid shares, exercisable at $0.09 each, on or before 31 December 2026

Performance Rights (Unlisted)

1,619,051 performance rights in relation to acquisition of Gnows Nest project (can be repurchased for $20k if Gnows Nest disposed of before 22.9.2025)

Directors:

Peter Thomas
Non-Executive Chairman

Roland Bartsch
Non-Executive Director

Tim Staermose
Non-Executive Director

Investor enquiries:
Doug Grewar CEO
M +61 419 833 604

E info@emunl.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Francisco Montes, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Montes is a consultant of Emu NL and has sufficient experience in 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 Montes consents to the inclusion herein of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

As a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, actual events and results may differ materially from any forward looking and other statements herein not purporting to be of historical fact. Any statements concerning mining reserves, resources and exploration results are forward looking in that they involve estimates based on assumptions. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions, and estimates as of the respective dates they are made. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements even where beliefs, opinions and estimates change or should do so given changed circumstances and developments.

NEW INFORMATION OR DATA

EMU confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, which all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

Appendix 1: Technical Summary

Geology

The geology of the intrusive complex (Figure 1) was interpreted from a combination of detailed grid mapping and surface sampling. The observed geology indicates potential for multiple target positions both near surface and at depth.

The 70km^2 pluton has a prominent reverse magnetic contact aureole and internal compositional variation ranging from diorite to granodiorite to granite consistent with fractional crystallisation during the cooling of the intrusive melt. The core of the intrusion is fine grained granite that is surrounded by an aplite margin that grades into aplite stocks and dykes intruding the granodiorite shell and occupying shear zones. Also mapped at the upper levels of the granite, dykes and stocks are “kitchen rock”; a descriptive term for the part of the intrusion with copper mineralisation occurring in disseminations and within characteristic miarolitic cavities. These occurrences demonstrate the source of the copper in the centre of the complex and its likely confinement within the pluton.

Late and post-mineralisation block faults form a network that disrupt the geology and copper mineralisation, such that the granite core is exposed, and the aplite and granodiorite units occur at successively higher levels. The implication of this interpretation is that there is potential for buried mineralisation under a shallow granodiorite shell.

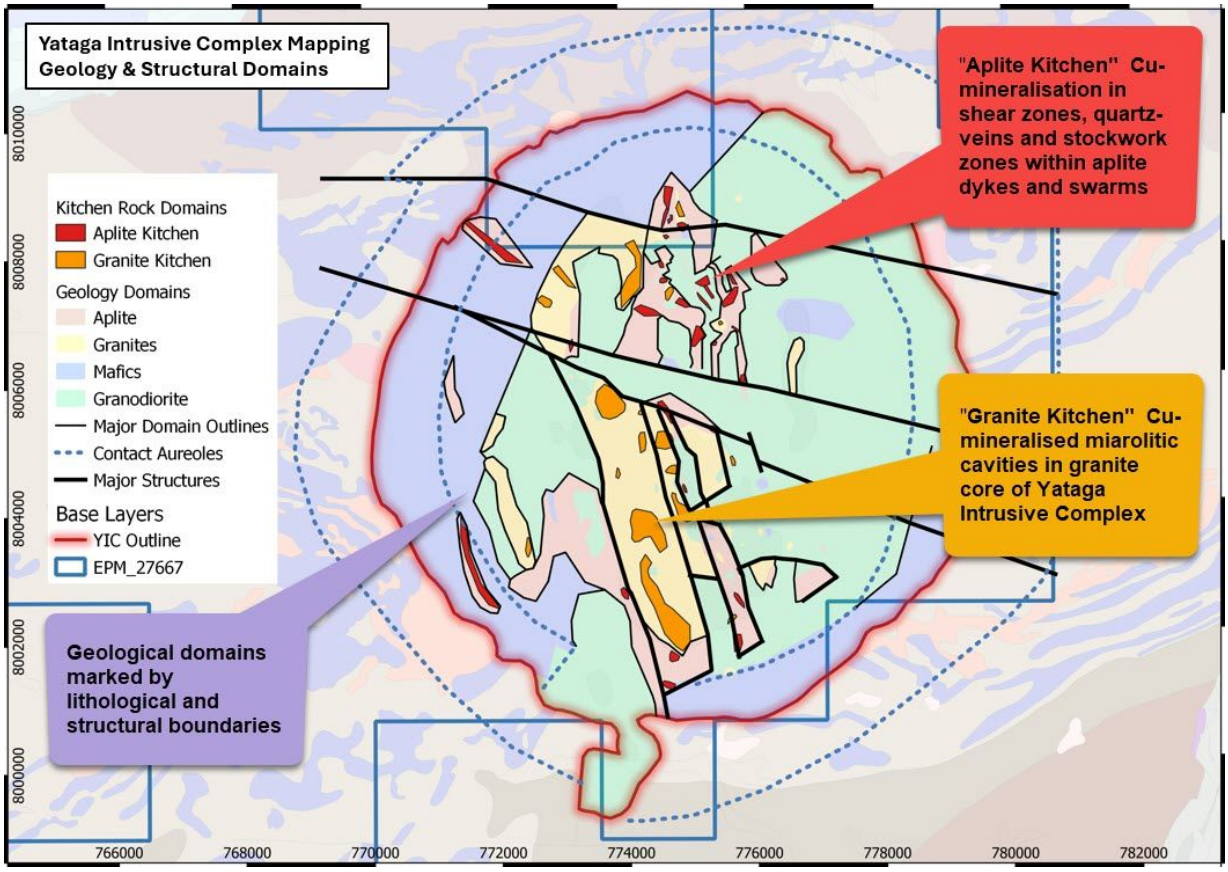


Figure 1 – Geological domain map based on field mapping and sampling. The domains highlight interpreted fault blocks and the contact aureole that is a prominent feature in the magnetics.

Copper Mineralisation

EMU's sampling demonstrates that copper mineralisation is distributed throughout the 70km^2 Yataga Intrusive Complex (Figures 2 and 3). Mineralisation is interpreted to have been sourced in the central granite core of the intrusion within an exposed area of 2.5km^2 exhibiting miarolitic cavity-fill mineralisation of copper (with typical background mineralisation >100ppm Cu) in rocks at the Yataga Valley Prospect. The aplite areas have copper veins as well as cavity-fill with copper values >200ppm. The granodiorite roof of the intrusion has three prominent shear zones with vein and disseminated copper mineralisation generally defined by rock chip samples >2500ppm (0.25% Cu) as exemplified at Fiery Creek Prospect. The shear zones have prominent copper mineralised aplite dyke swarms that are interpreted to extend to greater depth and connecting to the granitic copper-source.

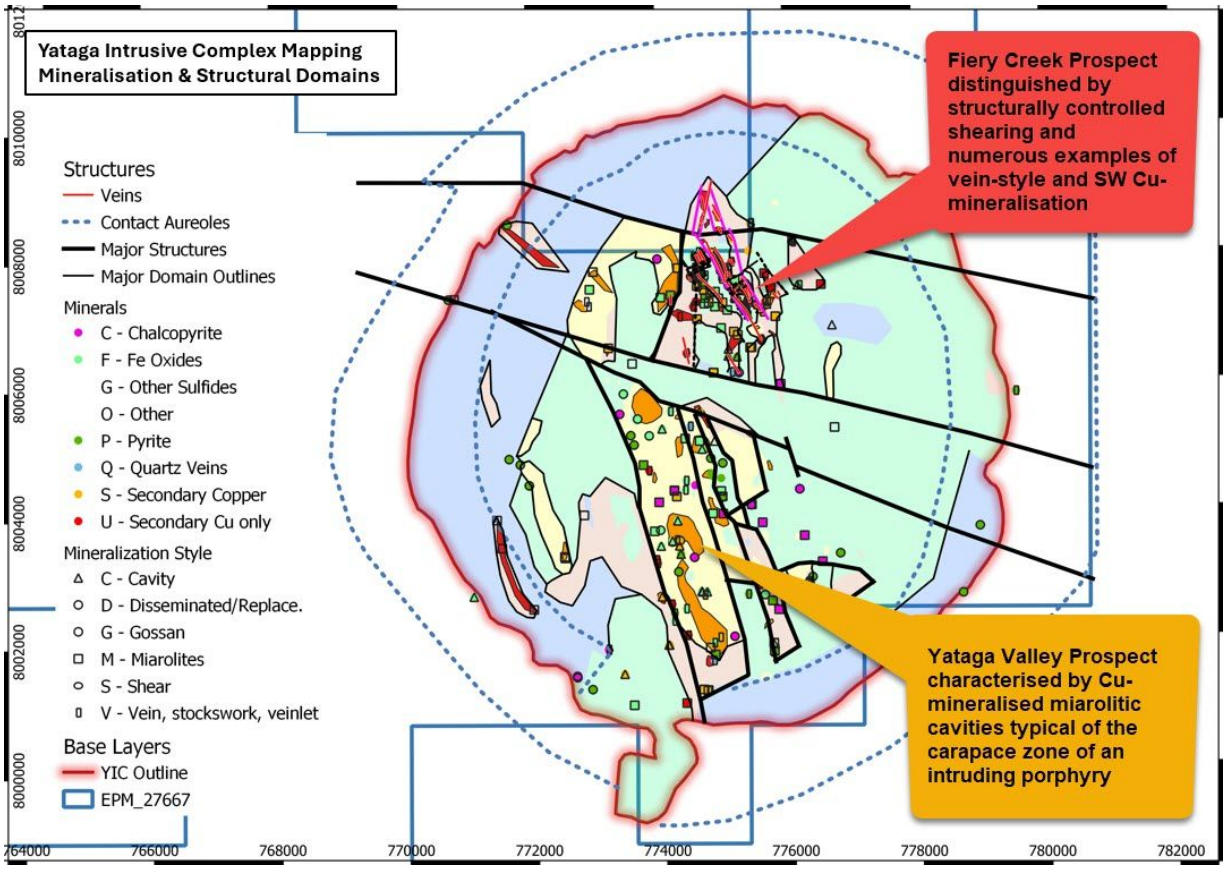


Figure 2 - The distribution of mineralised surface rock samples highlights the concentration of copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite plus secondary Cu) in the central granite and aplite phases of the intrusion in both Fiery Creek and Yataga Valley. There is potential for copper mineralisation at shallow levels beneath the granodiorite roof as indicated by the scattering of samples shown here.

Geochemistry

The discovery of widespread copper-mineralisation within the Yataga Intrusive Complex is attributable to EMU's termite mound (soil) sampling methodology. The termite mound copper geochemistry anomaly >200ppm (or 5 x granodiorite background values for copper) extends over an area of at least 8km^2 over a linear extent of 6km x 1.5km over the centre of the pluton as delineated by the magenta-coloured Cu-anomaly shown in Figures 3 and 6). This is strongly supported by comparative lab analysis of termite mound

samples and rock chip samples that refine and enclose coherent target areas within the >200ppm Cu (TM Soils) outline.

Copper (Cu) mineralisation is associated with anomalous molybdenum (Mo) in the granite core and locally silver (Ag), bismuth (Bi) and tellurium (Te) in the shear zones. This metal distribution and other metals that include gold, lead, zinc, arsenic and antinomy broadly display zonation patterns outward from the granite core. The best copper-mineralisation at surface is associated with the veins, shears and aplite dyke swarms at the Fiery Creek and Yataga Valley prospects (Figures 5 and 6). Of note is that considerable portions of the Yataga Valley area are masked by surficial cover that could downplay the extent of the copper anomalism at surface.

Appendix 2 shows photos and rock descriptions from a selection of 6 significant mineralised samples.

Appendix 3 contains a table of significant rockchip sample copper geochemistry (Cu > 0.2%)

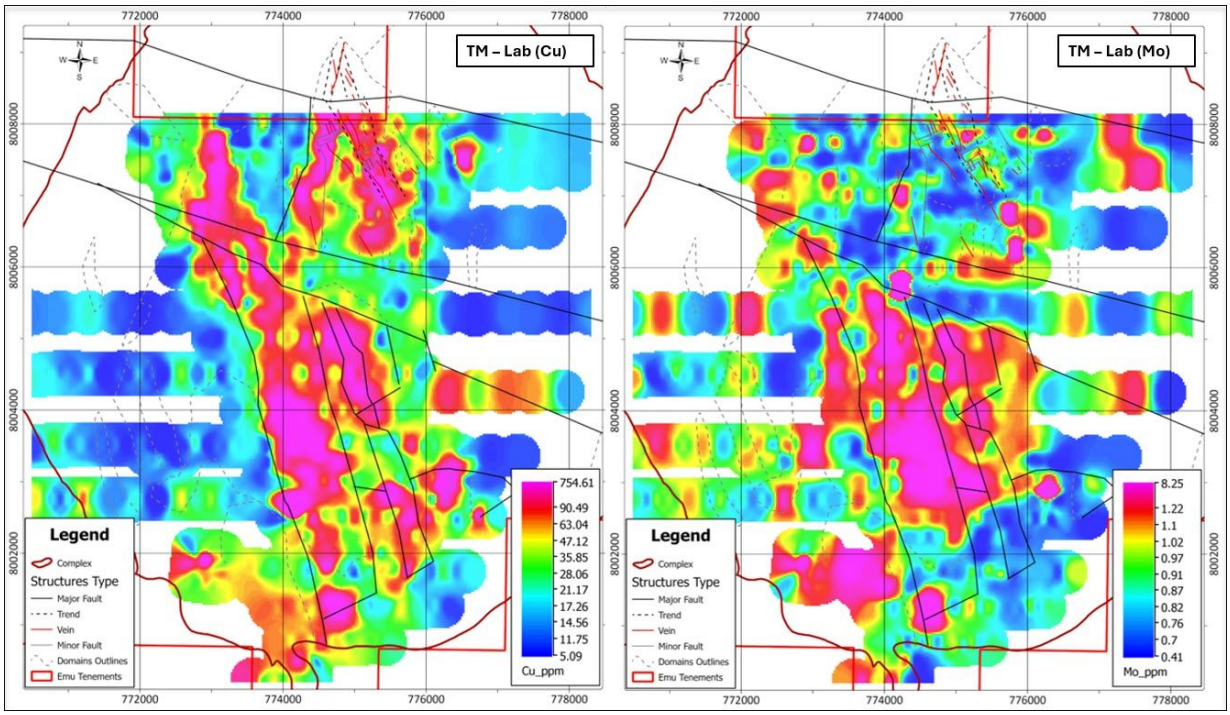


Figure 3 – Termite Mound (TM soil) Laboratory Assay Results: Copper (LHS) & Molybdenum (RHS). Anomalous Cu values (>200ppm shown in magenta) occupy an 8km^2 area over a 6 x 1.5km linear structural extent. Anomalous Mo values generally inhabit the granite core (source rock) and are evident in the field as granites exhibiting miarolitic cavities, aplitic dykes and swarms.

Geophysics

Filtered airborne magnetic (AMAG) images were used to carry out high-level interpretation of structural bedrock features and areas of anomalous magnetic response, such as distinct magnetic anomaly low zones within the central part of the Yataga Intrusive Complex. The anomalous low zones have been interpreted to be caused by the central granite and aplite phases of the intrusion pluton. Similar conceptual models include Highland Valley complex in British Columbia, where numerous copper mines and mineral deposits are located within or proximal to a magnetic low anomaly, which is attributed to the felsic phases of the intrusion and hydrothermal alteration of the granitic batholith host rock (Byrne et al 2019). Highland Valley is the largest open cut mine in Canada and has been operating continuously for over 80 years.

Recently it has been producing more than 100ktpa of copper. The geological setting and geochemistry anomalism at Yataga Copper[5] has also been interpreted by Dr Morrison as analogous to Highland Valley.

A first phase of pole-dipole induced polarisation (IP) surveying for a total of 22.6-line km of survey data over 7 IP survey lines was completed in late 2024 with the IP survey design using the results from the termite-mound and rock sampling geochemistry, field-mapping data, as well as airborne electromagnetic, gravity, magnetic and radiometric survey data. Figures 5 and 6 show the compilation of data over the IP survey lines.

Interpretation of the raw IP chargeability data and associated 2D resistivity and chargeability inversion models identified significant (moderate) magnitude IP chargeability anomalies along two NNW-SSE trends that were generally located within or nearby to zones of low magnetic intensity and/or elevated surface geochemical copper assays. These chargeability anomalies are interpreted as zones of disseminated or brecciated sulphide mineralisation within aplite swarms or granites at depth that are potentially copper bearing for future drill testing. The linear IP anomaly can be traced in successive IP lines, accurately delineating the mapped copper mineralised granite and structural corridor which remains open to the north where the strongest magnetic anomaly low zones are also present.

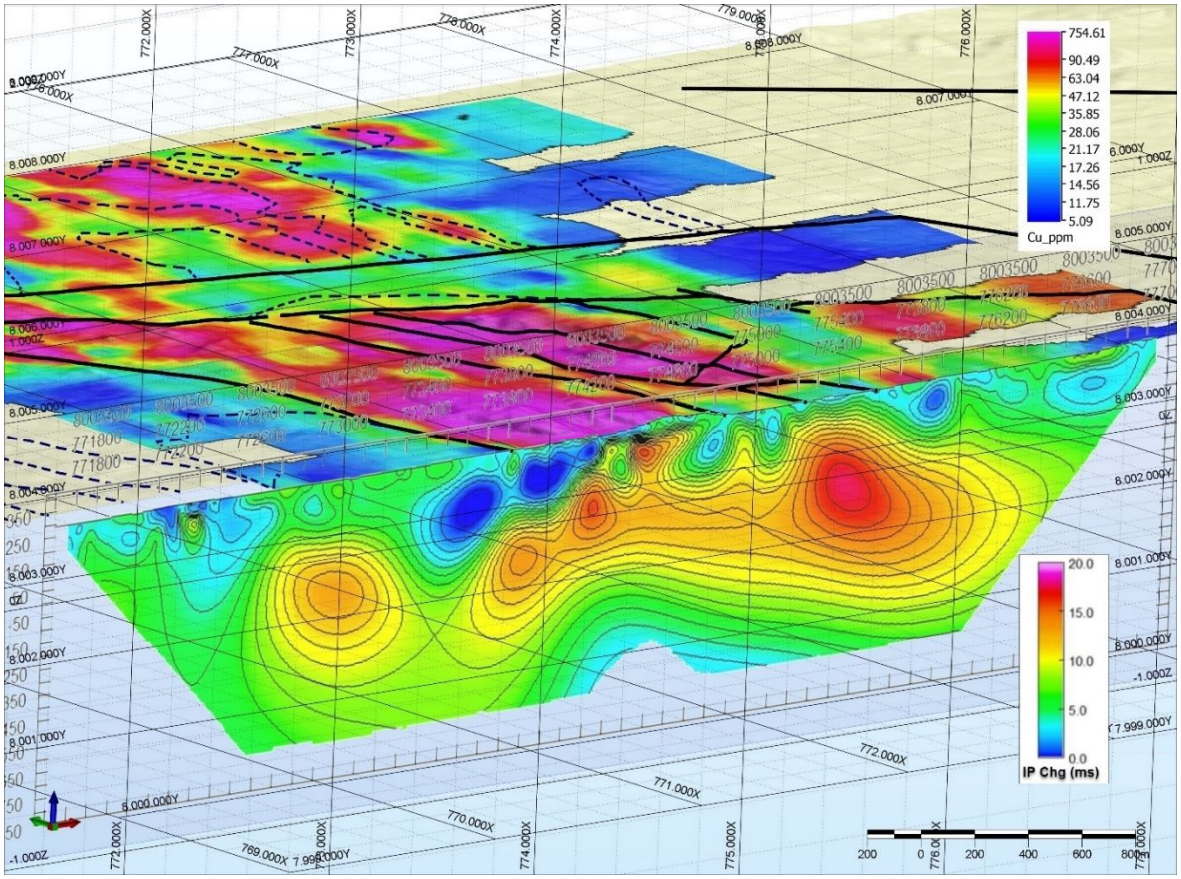


Figure 4 – Yataga Valley Prospect Composite 3D View
Copper in TM Soil Geochemistry (plan view) & IP Chargeability Pseudo Section Line 8003500N (vertical section). The IP chargeability highs may reflect sulphide concentrations at depth and support the potentially large scale of the Yataga alteration plus mineralisation system. Note the close correlation between IP chargeable high responses and surface mapped structural (shear) geometry and geochemistry copper TM (soil) anomalism.

[5] ASX Release "World Class Copper Potential Increased at Yataga Copper Project" 26 September 2024

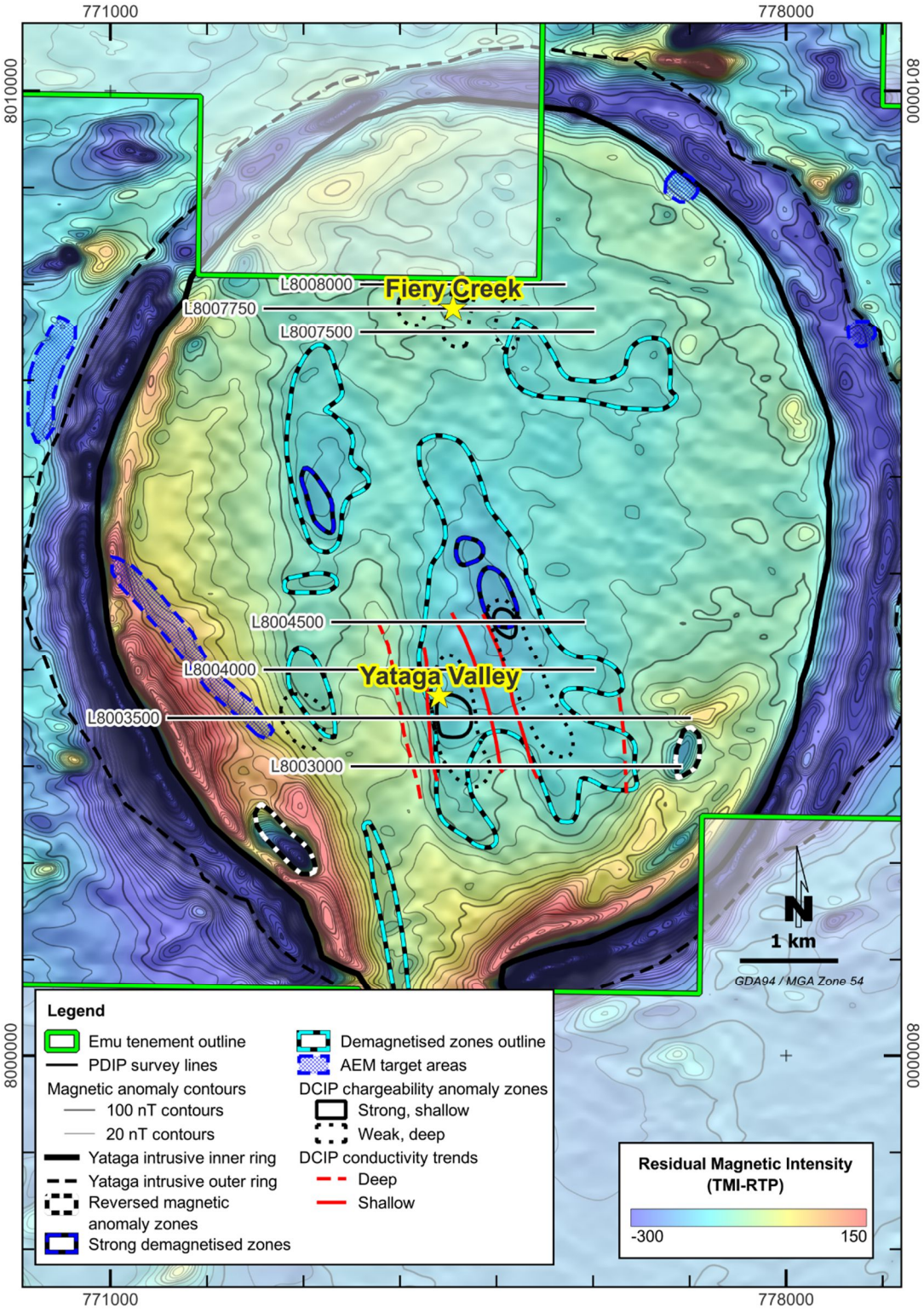


Figure 5 – Aeromagnetics (TMI-RTP) base-image of the Yataga Igneous Complex (YIC) showing a summary of findings from the Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) survey, Pole-Dipole Induced Polarization (IP), and a reprocessing of the aeromagnetic survey data. The Yataga Valley and Fiery Creek prospects remain as stand-out priority-ranked areas for drill testing.

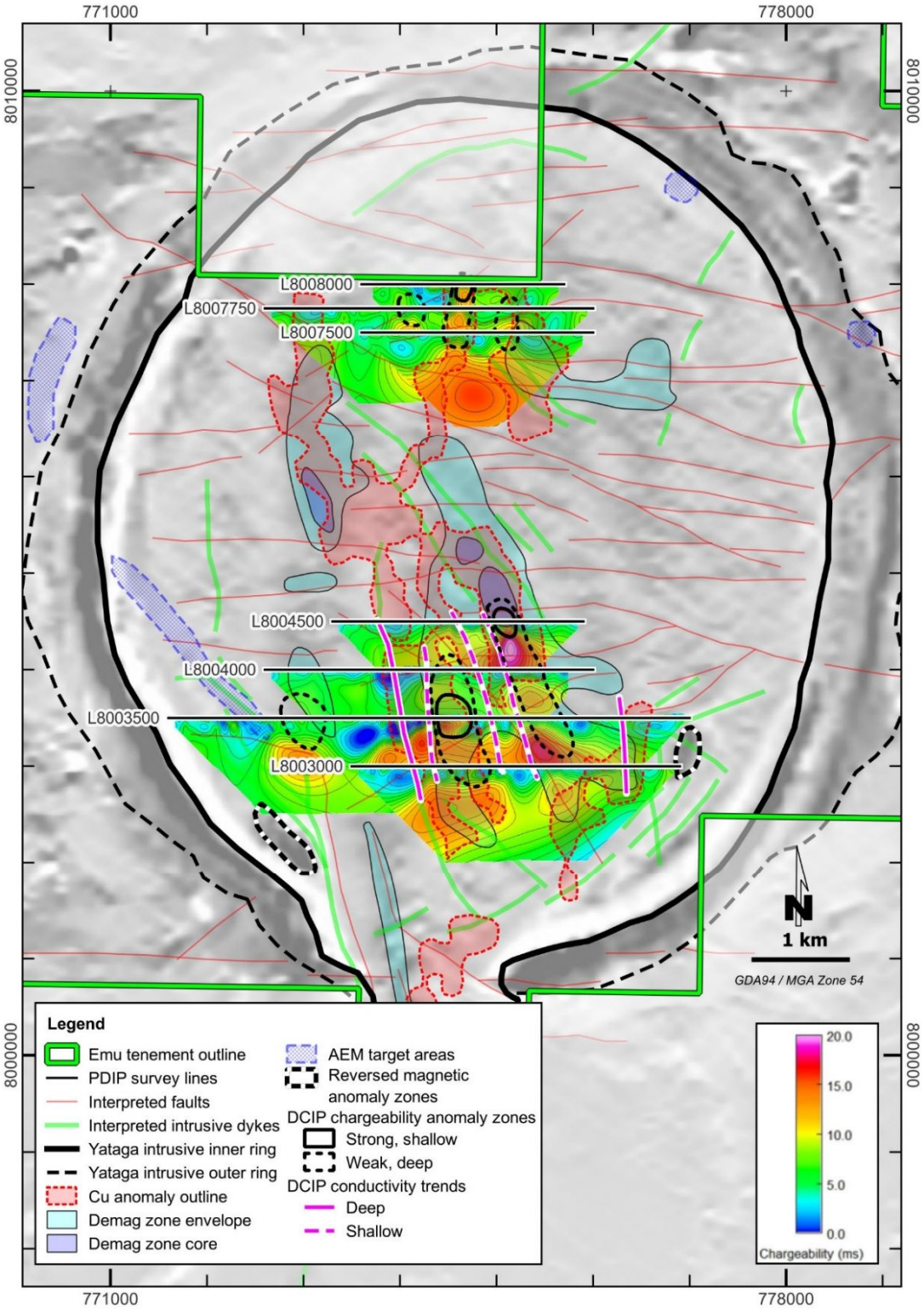


Figure 6 – Map of overlapping key geochemistry, structural and geophysical anomalies highlight multiple targets over two main prospect zones at Fiery Creek and Yataga Valley prospects. The figure compiles the recent findings in particular the 7-line IP survey which demonstrates the close association of chargeable zones to mapped structures, termite mound geochemistry (> 200ppm Cu anomaly outline) and demagnetised zones.

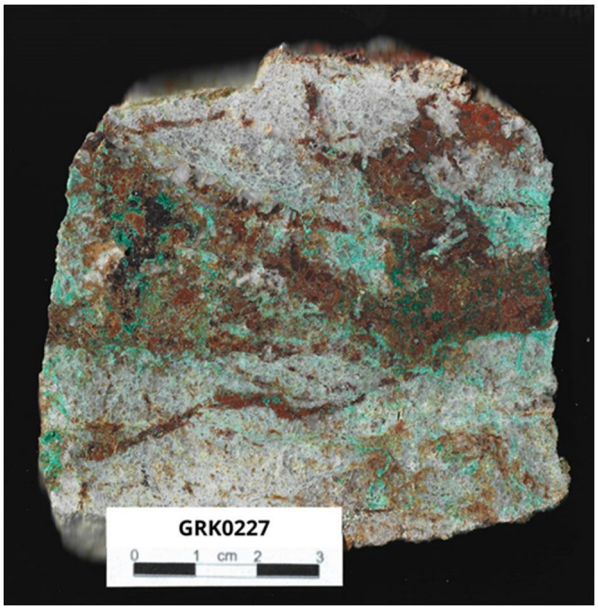
Appendix 2: Photos and Geological Descriptions from a Selection of Mineralised Samples

Sample: **GRK0227**

Description:
A polyphase cataclastically disrupted and partially brecciated chalcocite vein supergene oxidised to red brown cuprite and filamentary secondary malachite veinlets hosted within a sheared and granulated aplite host rock (Copper 7.23%, Bismuth 1920 ppm).

Location Coordinates: MGA94 Z54S
774,689 E / 8,008,059 N

Cuprite contains 88.82% copper as a mineral
Malachite contains 57.48% copper as a mineral

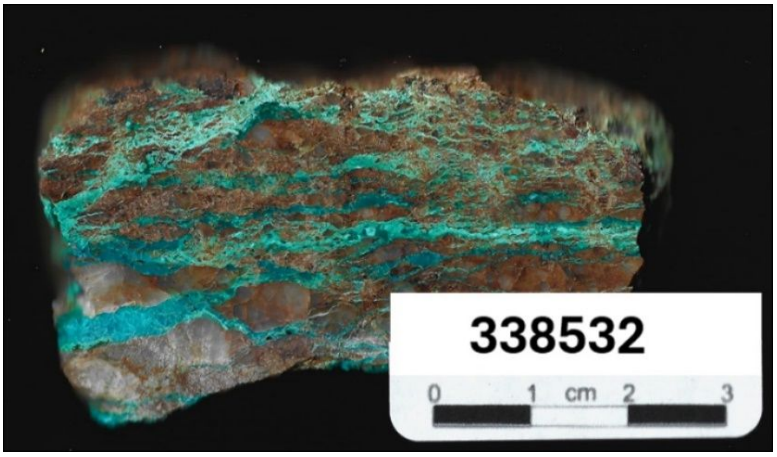


Sample: **338532**

Description:
An irregular stockwork of filamentary supergene malachite and chrysocolla in a cataclastically brecciated and granulated quartz vein in granulated aplite dyke (Copper 4.14%, Zinc 1000 ppm).

Location Coordinates: MGA94 Z54S
774,923 E / 8,007,872 N

Malachite contains 57.48% copper as a mineral
Chrysocolla contains 33.86% copper as a mineral

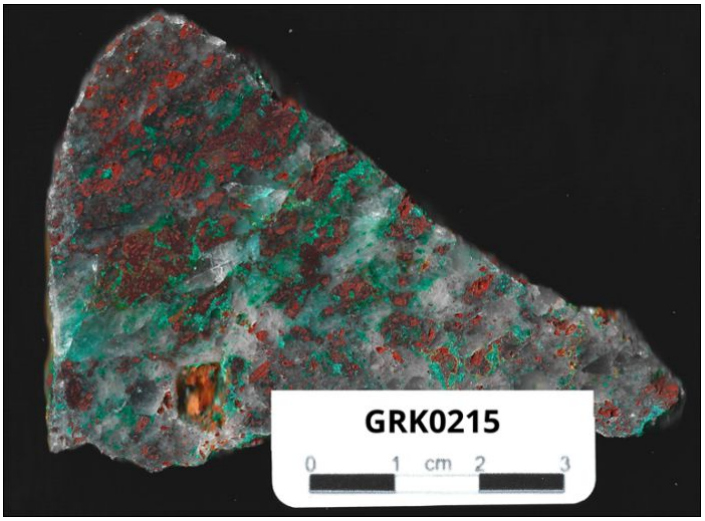


Sample: **GRK0215**

Description:
A milky to grey glassy quartz vein breccia, in which earlier massive veinlet chalcocite (oxidised to cuprite) occurs as angular clasts, within a matrix of late grey - white glassy quartz veining with supergene malachite forming filamentary veinlets along all fracture surfaces within the quartz veining (Copper 2.45%).

Location Coordinates: MGA94 Z54S
775,397 E / 8,007,349 N

Cuprite contains 88.82% copper as a mineral
Malachite contains 57.48% copper as a mineral



Sample: **GRK0218**

Description:
A quartz + black hypogene chalcocite (primary) and secondary supergene malachite (green) with euhedral (hexagonal) primary and brecciated quartz vein (Copper 12.26%, Silver 13.50 oz/t).

Location Coordinates: MGA94 Z54S
775,688 E / 8,007,218 N

Chalcocite contains 79.85% copper as a mineral
Malachite contains 57.48% copper as a mineral

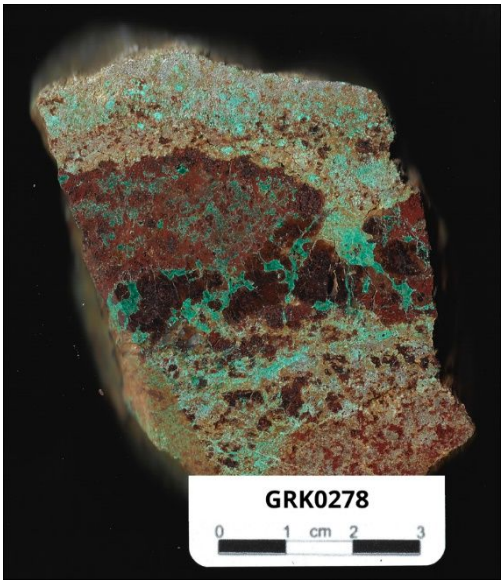


Sample: **GRK0278**

Description:
A folded and cataclastically brecciated red brown cuprite after a massive chalcocite veinlet in contact with quartz + sericite + malachite and chrysocolla after disseminated copper sulphides and micro veinlets replacing a cataclastically granulated aplite dyke and medium grained granodiorite within the Fiery Creek shear zone (Copper 9.79%, Silver 5.1ppm).

Location Coordinates: MGA94 Z54S
774,267 E / 8,003,476 N

Chalcocite contains 79.85% copper as a mineral
Cuprite contains 88.82% copper as a mineral

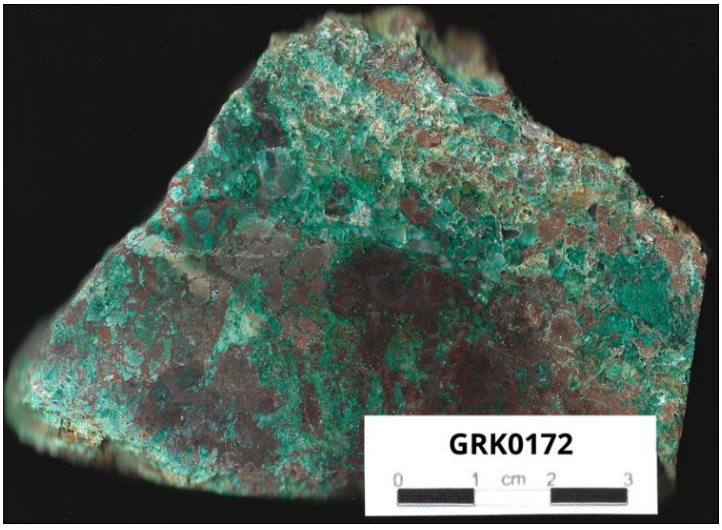


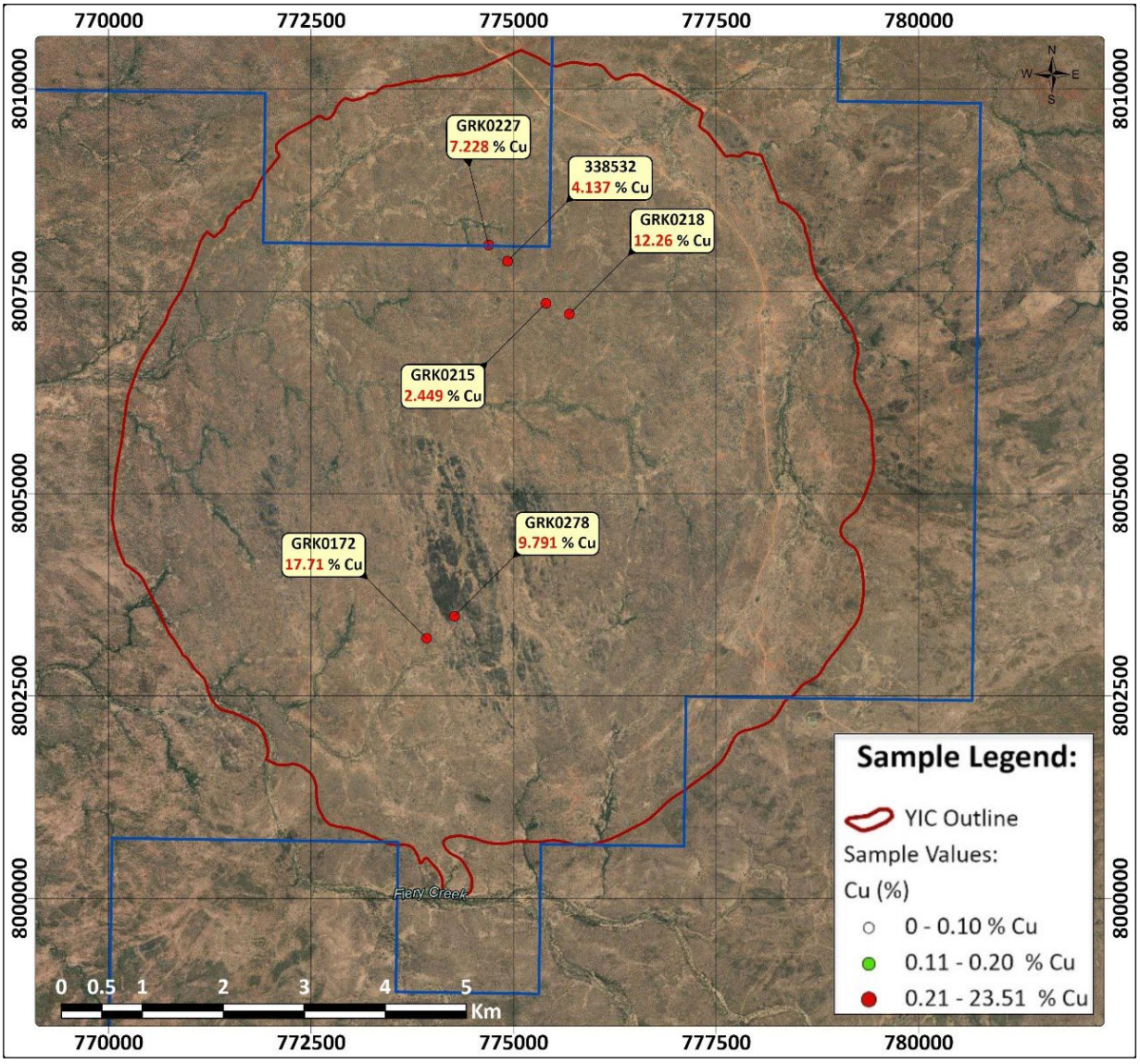
Sample: **GRK0172**

Description:
A cataclastically brecciated red brown cuprite after massive chalcocite veinlets with supergene filamentary green malachite and chrysocolla infilling fractures and grain boundaries in brittle cataclastically granulated quartz + sericite altered aplite dyke within the Fiery Creek shear zone (Copper 17.71%, Silver 12.86 oz/t).

Location Coordinates: MGA94 Z54S
773,923 E / 8,003,207 N

Malachite contains 57.48% copper as a mineral
Chrysocolla contains 33.86% copper as a mineral





Map 1 – Location of mineralised photo rock samples described in Appendix 2

Table 1 – Photo rock sample data and assays

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Prospect	Tenement	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
GRK0172	773923	8003207	Yataga Valley	EPM27667	17.71	400	2430	700	25.7	29.2
GRK0215	775397	8007349	Fiery Ck	EPM27667	2.449	18	11.4	24.2	14.7	3.3
GRK0218	775688	8007218	Fiery Ck	EPM27667	12.26	420	31.1	21.9	132	1.9
GRK0227	774689	8008059	Fiery Ck	EPM27667	7.228	24	1700	156	1920	27.6
GRK0278	774267	8003476	Yataga Valley	EPM27667	9.791	5.1	1190	1130	103	80.6
338532	774923	8007872	Fiery Ck	EPM27667	4.14	2.3	17.8	1000	4.24	11.1

(UTM Grid Coordinates MGA94_Zone54S)

Appendix 3: Table of Significant Rock Sample Assay Results >0.2% Cu (2000ppm Cu)

Table 2: Significant rock chip/grab samples assay results >0.2% copper

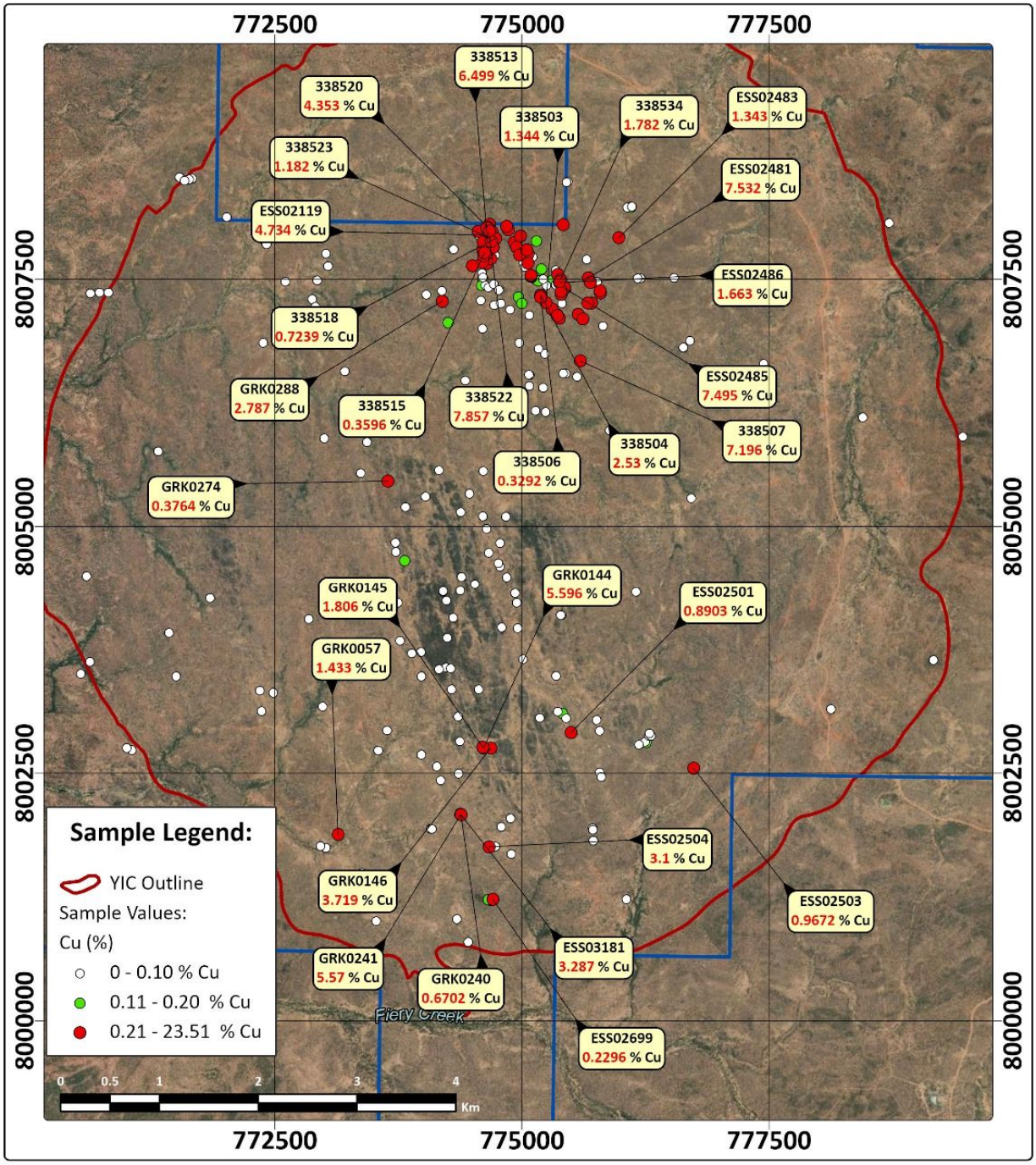
(Table is sorted in descending order of magnitude from highest to lowest Cu values)

Sample Run	Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	W (ppm)
1	ESS02494	773511	8007365	23.51	1.5	460	75.9	92.5	1.61	395	1.1
2	ESS02498	775291	8007197	22.21	7.3	10	33.3	108	15.2	149	1.1
3	ESS02917	774525	8007651	19.54	43.9	15	1330	99.5	24.4	1360	25.6
4	ESS02125	775063	8007719	18.01	9.5	23	30.9	2510	1.67	27.9	1
5	GRK0172	773923	8003207	17.71	3.2	400	2430	700	0.18	25.7	1.1
6	ESS02136	774689	8008022	17.43	8	70	3830	240	56.9	10900	3.7
7	ESS02089	774611	8007737	16.66	22.1	55	216	131	13.2	503	9.9
8	ESS02043	774841	8008028	16.62	12.7	75	338	371	3.34	163	1.8
9	ESS02882	774647	8007643	16.06	18.3	180	1030	486	32.1	4160	31.1
10	ESS02134	774675	8007949	15.23	3.8	48	94.6	331	0.84	8.91	1.5
11	ESS02881	774641	8007659	14.63	3.9	38	406	1310	28.6	513	10.3
12	ESS02589	774672	8007957	14.42	5.6	5.5	185	633	1.04	8.73	1.7
13	GRK0171	773912	8003264	13.84	4.1	280	3010	590	5.38	3390	3.1
14	ESS02046	774884	8007963	13.62	11.1	26	1110	1860	94.4	5490	0.9
15	ESS02497	775407	8007053	13.54	7.7	73	68.3	238	2.63	28.2	4
16	ESS02499	775515	8002850	13.52	31.4	8.8	2240	966	96.1	1970	7.9
17	GRK0217	775582	8007146	13.15	30.2	92	76.6	114	3.72	333	0.8
18	ESS02922	774602	8007670	12.33	3.8	27	150	253	2.42	308	8.3
19	ESS03675	774650	8002705	12.29	70.2	150	193	1370	12.6	66	1
20	ESS02593	775437	8007406	12.26	24	81	226	437	0.96	16.6	15.8
21	ESS02042	774942	8007830	11.37	1.6	1.5	33.9	485	0.84	4.46	11.4
22	ESS02502	776728	8002532	11.3	21.9	44	1920	625	23.6	671	20.2
23	338508	775599	8006659	11.02	9.5	7.2	232	360	1.04	2.97	1.2
24	GRK0221	774600	8007503	10.78	10.5	130	4410	1710	94.4	4890	3.3
25	ESS02915	774517	8007665	10.15	15.6	29	336	47.1	39.6	4900	35.6
26	ESS02588	774669	8007947	9.885	7.8	11	157	719	5.18	43.8	4.9
27	GRK0202	775393	8007056	9.589	3.7	37	32	174	3.98	16.1	1.9
28	ESS02045	774873	8007987	9.433	0.4	60	308	107	27.4	233	1.4
29	GRK0210	774541	8007196	9.335	14.4	1.5	1000	881	38.4	1020	16.1
30	338530	774603	8007517	9.266	3.7	12	531	934	51.5	3280	4.4
31	GRK0200	775334	8007164	9.225	18	12	11.9	77.9	2.74	146	1.2
32	ESS02590	774615	8007949	9.178	3.7	7.2	644	313	9.96	1590	11
33	ESS02500	775512	8002856	9.069	15.9	6.6	3730	653	91.2	2840	1.3
34	ESS02493	775524	8007220	8.988	1.3	130	12	29	0.41	7.21	0.9
35	ESS03138	775062	8007735	8.743	4.6	5.2	32.8	2550	1.42	5.34	1.6
36	GRK0190	774330	8007044	8.657	8.2	4.1	43.5	172	0.25	3.97	12.2
37	ESS02071	774669	8007816	8.229	1.2	2.1	675	97.8	3	120	16.3
38	ESS02041	774897	8007930	8.204	1.2	66	269	217	13.5	459	12
39	338522	774665	8007969	7.857	6.2	23	997	566	9.42	557	2.8
40	ESS02481	775670	8007511	7.532	2.6	36	3750	207	22.3	685	2.3
41	ESS02911	774642	8007656	7.505	6.5	72	191	1210	3.01	51.8	7.7
42	ESS02485	775434	8007406	7.495	12.4	30	85.1	200	2.6	126	15.3
43	338507	775591	8006673	7.196	24.5	19	212	429	1.1	2.53	2.8

Sample Run	Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	W (ppm)
44	GRK0201	775353	8007138	7.138	7.9	15	26.9	141	1.26	6.88	1.9
45	ESS02482	775693	8007466	6.906	8.9	280	398	1470	63.3	1450	6.8
46	GRK0186	775301	8007200	6.865	13.1	3.9	81.6	109	7.56	68.7	2.6
47	ESS02597	774618	8007738	6.78	61.9	48	359	200	15.2	181	10.9
48	ESS02492	775571	8007144	6.547	13.9	36	69.8	199	3.12	158	3.2
49	338513	774651	8007873	6.499	8.7	9.8	59.1	262	0.91	3.21	5.8
50	ESS02116	774610	8007802	6.264	10.4	63	2090	657	19.5	815	2.3
51	ESS02117	774685	8007707	6.263	25.1	9.8	100	128	39	4300	8.4
52	ESS02595	774600	8007668	6.246	4.1	8.6	84.9	955	0.94	7.87	12
53	ESS03230	775704	8007258	5.763	0.8	37	19.8	41.3	0.73	6.32	0.4
54	338514	774608	8007783	5.732	1.2	3.3	203	698	9.51	187	8.4
55	ESS02138	775062	8007755	5.706	2.7	10	204	262	7.54	300	19.1
56	ESS02598	774602	8007671	5.691	7	6.5	49	371	0.34	8.79	8.7
57	ESS02491	775362	8007548	5.606	19.9	16	49.2	239	1.99	32.4	6.3
58	GRK0144	774611	8002753	5.596	12.1	46	542	126	1.66	63.2	5.3
59	ESS02600	775666	8007258	5.585	16	68	204	191	0.45	5.85	5.9
60	GRK0241	774381	8002084	5.57	55.4	18	4310	2190	16.6	298	9.7
61	ESS02496	775377	8007106	5.308	11.2	55	10.1	330	2.75	18.6	1.3
62	338516	774638	8007751	5.244	6.6	3.7	32.3	218	3.28	25.8	14.9
63	ESS03137	775061	8007660	5.194	12.5	5	56.7	393	2.36	5.48	4.4
64	GRK0187	775358	8007131	4.94	4.3	13	28.5	27.5	1.03	3.62	2.7
65	338519	774672	8008053	4.804	9.7	39	5660	297	19.6	416	2.6
66	ESS02119	774613	8007945	4.734	4.6	29	2180	129	50.6	6700	2.5
67	ESS02596	774606	8007804	4.42	15	29	1430	488	14.7	225	6.5
68	GRK0216	775616	8007099	4.369	17.3	2.6	456	927	0.77	39.2	17
69	338520	774690	8008046	4.353	7.5	25	765	248	28.2	3600	3.6
70	338532	774923	8007872	4.137	5.6	2.3	17.8	1000	0.55	4.24	8.8
71	GRK0146	774685	8002754	3.719	60.6	35	693	121	8.81	181	8.2
72	ESS03149	774948	8007823	3.477	7.3	2.1	5.1	190	0.5	2.57	7.8
73	ESS03181	774382	8002082	3.287	263	43	818	490	121	338	13.8
74	ESS02504	774667	8001756	3.1	8.5	32	16200	414	10	500	16.2
75	338533	774978	8007746	2.916	1	5.6	2.9	144	0.06	0.56	9
76	ESS02592	775191	8007334	2.909	6.1	23	1730	384	41	339	1.2
77	GRK0288	774192	8007277	2.787	2	3.1	1640	802	1.56	13.8	20.6
78	ESS02495	775668	8007257	2.677	9.1	25	86.8	132	0.68	7.43	2.6
79	338504	775189	8007338	2.53	4.8	27	2100	377	30.8	290	0.5
80	ESS02899	774614	8007738	2.4	50.7	6.6	67.8	40.7	1.9	22.2	14.5
81	ESS02484	775796	8007358	1.934	5.8	26	60.7	98.4	7.92	296	2.7
82	ESS02044	774864	8008000	1.894	0.5	9.7	41	29.2	6.74	190	0.7
83	ESS02594	775431	8007419	1.876	5.1	60	150	115	1.33	31.3	3.2
84	GRK0145	774604	8002764	1.806	23.2	25	342	71.1	7.02	147	12.1
85	338534	775391	8007497	1.782	1.8	7.8	19.1	67.5	0.18	11.6	3.6
86	ESS02068	774498	8007635	1.731	1.9	3.1	137	586	2.89	24.3	6.6
87	ESS02486	775378	8007465	1.663	4	10	194	42.3	1.86	54.4	4.1
88	338521	774681	8008044	1.609	4.7	21	744	159	6.17	227	3.6
89	GRK0057	773138	8001884	1.433	15.1	74	17000	2340	0.73	162	8.7
90	338503	775243	8007264	1.344	2.8	8.9	637	253	1.33	62.8	0.6
91	ESS02483	775981	8007917	1.343	4.3	360	2930	148	215	18800	8.1
92	ESS02487	775395	8007376	1.3	3.5	11	13.8	149	0.88	29.6	3.2
93	ESS02875	774697	8007980	1.3	18.4	6.1	518	153	36.9	909	4.1

Sample Run	Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	W (ppm)
94	338525	775049	8007796	1.197	2.7	2	929	200	3.65	222	30.3
95	338523	774680	8007913	1.182	1.9	20	16.3	400	0.08	1	2.8
96	GRK0214	775384	8007474	1.073	4.7	4	7.5	92.8	1.01	3.58	2.9
97	ESS02137	774985	8007935	1.042	3.7	200	3560	40.3	25.2	4530	1.3
98	ESS02503	776737	8002549	0.9672	34.8	94	27000	886	26.3	1790	6.4
99	ESS03116	775092	8007530	0.9208	0.7	1.2	17.2	31.4	0.09	4.41	6.1
100	ESS02501	775496	8002911	0.8903	11	26	522	155	229	3190	2.5
101	GRK0180	775788	8007381	0.8148	5.1	8.9	92.7	28	4.74	101	0.8
102	338518	774735	8007911	0.7239	10.6	25	6930	3080	3.75	190	3.4
103	ESS03474	774845	8008033	0.6831	8	11	7.3	28.2	0.54	3.05	12.2
104	GRK0240	774383	8002083	0.6702	192	60	4760	250	77.3	4450	117
105	ESS02872	774556	8007982	0.6419	10.9	64	1420	178	197	16400	6.4
106	ESS03470	775417	8008048	0.5454	2.2	16	1230	525	7.9	91.1	16.9
107	ESS02135	774710	8007820	0.4156	5.7	4.7	138	428	0.88	8.79	1.2
108	ESS02050	774607	8007877	0.3827	6.4	23	1290	244	218	12200	10
109	GRK0274	773645	8005460	0.3764	7.1	14	2140	226	10.7	2570	8.1
110	338515	774608	8007783	0.3596	5.2	3.7	58.8	55.2	1.1	35.5	14.8
111	ESS02048	774660	8007974	0.3524	4.3	6.5	4040	119	14.9	769	3
112	ESS02591	775189	8007333	0.3298	6.5	5.1	303	133	8.04	16.5	4.6
113	338506	775190	8007317	0.3292	3.4	2.8	52.3	71.1	6.33	35	2.4
114	ESS02082	775091	8007539	0.2401	0.6	4.8	20.3	184	1.25	3.69	1.8
115	ESS02699	774706	8001224	0.2296	14.5	150	41300	3290	26.2	6170	7.3
116	ESS02049	774641	8008021	0.2197	4.6	15	1220	180	179	7330	5.3
117	ESS02876	774689	8007882	0.2097	10.3	12	60.5	44.8	0.44	5.93	1.1
118	ESS02874	774671	8007986	0.2044	3.2	8.8	4500	1070	3.44	44.9	2.1

(UTM Grid Coordinates MGA94_Zone54S)



Map 2 – Location of all Rock Samples; illustrating the distribution of samples with copper > 0.2%) described in Appendix 3
(Note: Cu >0.2% Red; Cu 0.1-0.2% Green; Cu <0.1% White)

Appendix 4: JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1:

Section 1- Sampling Techniques and Data

(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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	This announcement presents the findings of ongoing company review, assessment and interpretations from geological, geochemical and geophysics programmes at the Yataga Project (part of the EMU's Georgetown Project). No drill assays are presented in this update, nor results from new soil or rock chip geochemical sampling. <u>Geochemical Sampling:</u> This update is limited to the review, assessment and interpretation of results previously presented. The sampling techniques for this geochemical sampling is shown below: • Termite Mound (TM soil samples) were collected along nominal 250m x 100m spacings and collected in the field along a GPS-controlled grid pattern. • All TM soil samples were initially tested with a Niton XL5 hand-held pXRF unit in the field giving real-time "semi-quantitative" multi-element results which allowed for the expansion of the soil survey with additional in-fill or line extensions in areas of anomalism, and deletion of lines in areas of background geochemical response. • The pXRF data was calibrated against appropriate certified reference material and laboratory analysis. A selection of the total pXRF samples were dispatched to LabWest and Nagrom laboratories in Perth for "wet chemistry" analysis. • Two 300g samples (Samples A + B) were collected in the field with Sample A dispatched LabWest Laboratories in Perth for geochemical analysis and Sample B kept for additional tests in Emu's Perth warehouse. • Traditional -10# sieved soil samples were collected in areas where no Termite Mounds present (2 soil samples in total). • Samples were dispatched to LabWest (multi-element assays) and Nagrom laboratories (gold assays) in Perth. All sample results have been reported. • Rock samples were collected for both lithological identification and geochemical analysis. • All samples submitted for laboratory assay underwent standard laboratory preparation methods (dry, crush, split, pulverise to 95% passing 75µm). • Field samples were located using hand-held GPS. • Sampling was carried out under EMU NL protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. • Sample selection and quality was supervised by experienced field geologists and field technicians under geologist supervision. • Multi-element assays were conducted by LabWest Laboratories in Malaga, Perth. Rock and lithology samples were assayed using LabWest's 62-element suite MMA-04 methodology with Microwave digest (MD), Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) finish. Termite Mound (soil) dispatches utilised a modified 33-element MMA-04 technique which contained the standard preparation and analytical treatment using multi-acid digest/ ICP MS & OES finish + indicative gold analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gold targets (not reported in this News Release) within the greater Georgetown Project are routinely assayed for gold by Nagrom Laboratories in Kelmscott, Perth using their 50g fire assay method FA50. Geophysics Programmes: EMU undertook two geophysical surveys in H2 2024 over portions of EPM 27667 Fiery Creek and the Yataga Project area of influence. This includes New Resolution Geophysics (NRG) with a helicopter-borne Horizontal Time Domain Electo-magnetic (HTDEM) Survey in Aug-Sep 2024 followed by GRS Geophysics with ground-based Pole-Dipole Induced Polarization (PDIP) over survey 9 lines in late Sep – early Nov 2024. All geophysical work was overseen by geophysical contractors Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (Respot) who completed additional processing and interpretations of the data. The findings of this work are presented in this announcement. NRG (HDTEM): • NRG Australia completed a high-resolution helicopter borne Time Domain electromagnetic (Xcite) survey over the Yataga Intrusive Complex. A total of 220-line km were flown by low-level flight lines on a proprietary Airbus AS350B series helicopter with inflatable and patented loop design (towed array). A total of 22 lines of 10km length x 500m spacings were completed over a 1-day period. • All electromagnetic and magnetic data underwent preliminary processing and checks in the field prior to uploading to NRG company servers for standard processing. Deliverable products included: Electromagnetic ○ dB/dt channel grids ○ B Field Z component channel grid ○ Conductivity database ○ Conductivity Voxel Magnetic: ○ Total Field magnetics ○ First Vertical Derivative (1VD) magnetics ○ Reduced to Pole (RTP) magnetics ○ Calculated Digital Terrain Model (DTM). • All raw data and processed products were subsequently uploaded to Repot for detailed processing and interpretation as reported in this announcement. GRS Geophysics (PDIP): • GRS completed the ground acquisition and preliminary processing of their proprietary high-quality ground electrical MIMDAS system (Induced Polarization + Magneto Tellurics). • A total of seven 2D lines of Induced Polarization (IP), Resistivity (RES) and magnetotellurics (MT). All lines were conducted with 100m receiver dipoles in a Pole dipole configuration. • All data underwent GRS proprietary MIMDAS processing before uploading to Respot. Deliverables included: ○ Raw time series data in digital format ○ Processed IP/Resistivity in Geosoft format ○ Processed MT in Res2D format ○ 2D IP/Resistivity inversions using UBC2D code Resource Potential (Respot): • Respot geophysicists were contracted to oversee the geophysics programmes on behalf of EMU. This included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the initial planning and liaison with NRG and GRS field contractors on survey design and logistics, day-to-day progress reporting and final reprocessing and interpretation of deliverables products. • All data was presented in GIS format for ongoing company use. Brief interpretations and recommendations for target generations were presented to EMU.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling has been undertaken nor reported in this announcement.
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 & grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling has been undertaken nor reported in this announcement.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All Rock samples were logged geologically by Company geologists, using EMU logging codes. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature, and includes lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation and alteration. • Termite Mound samples were logged using soil sampling protocols and descriptions. • Photographs taken for each sample and stored in the project database.
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.*	• All sampling by EMU has been undertaken using industry standard QAQC protocols including blanks and OREAS Certified Reference Material (CRM) “standards” for copper and gold. • pXRF analysis of soil termite samples are deemed fit for purpose as a preliminary exploration screening technique. pXRF provides a spot reading on sieved samples and states of homogenisation. High grade results were repeated to confirm repeatability and low error levels. The competent person considers this acceptable within the context of reporting preliminary exploration results. Four beams were read at 15 sec each, total read time of 60 sec, using a portable Niton XL5 XRF device.
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.*	• pXRF screening of soil and termite sample points by preliminary analysis was obtained with a Niton XL5 portable XRF. pXRF data was calibrated against appropriate certified reference material and laboratory “wet chemistry” analysis. • pXRF duplicate samples have high correlations, with most pathfinder metals having correlations over 0.93. – NOTE 1: pXRF (portable x-ray fluorescence) assay results are considered semi-quantitative only. – NOTE 2: pXRF – The following elements were analysed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	with pXRF analyser: Ba, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, S, Sr, Th, Ti, V, Y, Zn, Zr. • Elements detected by pXRF at ppm levels include: Ag, As, Au, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, K, La, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb , P, Pd, Pr, Rb, Re , S ,Sb, Sc, Se, Ta, Th, Ti U, V, W, Y, Zn , Zr.
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.*	• Analytical QC is monitored by the laboratory using standards, blanks and repeat assays. • Independent standards were submitted by the Company at a rate of 1:25 samples.
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.*	• Sample locations were captured using a handheld Garmin brand Rino750 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m • Map coordinates: all recorded in UTM MGA94, Zone 54 GDA
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.*	• Sample spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results. • Sample spacing is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. • Soil surveys were undertaken on a nominal 100m x 250m grid extending over a 9.0 km x 3.0km grid area.
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.*	• Soil sampling was undertaken along East-West lines for ease of planning and collection. Lines are approximately orthogonal to the targeted lithological units and/or structures being targeted. • Sampling is regarded to be unbiased with respect to the orientation of the lithologies.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were given individual samples numbers for tracking. The sample chain of custody is overseen by the Company's Exploration Manager. Samples were transported in secure sealed bags to the laboratory. • Sample security and integrity is in place to industry standards.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques and analytical data are monitored by the Company's geologists and IT consultants. • External audits of the pXRF data have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Reports

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenure hosting the Georgetown Project in this news release is owned 100% by Rugby Resources Ltd. EMU NL has the right to earn up to 80% interest in three EPM's under a Heads of Agreement and JVA with Rugby Resources Ltd. • The three EPM's are: 27642 Perpendicular Peak 27664 Georgetown 27667 Fiery Creek • All works undertaken and reported in this ASX announcement were completed within these tenements. • The project tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical prospecting, sampling and drilling activities have been undertaken in different areas within the project tenements intermittently by multiple third parties over a period of at least 50 years. • Historic RC drilling at Camp Oven Creek and Turtle Creek was undertaken by Georgetown Mining Pty Ltd. Historic RC drilling at Munitions Creek was undertaken by Diatreme Resources Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Intrusive related mineralisation including vein system Au mineralisation and Cu-Mo Porphyry-style mineralisation.

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.*
		• No drilling has been undertaken nor reported in this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly*	• No weighting techniques or grade truncation has been applied to results. • Results rounded to nearest ppm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated.	
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').*	• No drilling has been undertaken nor reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Refer to figures in this announcement with sections and map plans created using industry standard GIS software. • Refer to maps and figures in body of the announcement. • Geological interpretations are based on current knowledge and will change with further exploration.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No inference to economic mineralisation has been stated. • Key findings and location information has been reported in body of text. • Reporting is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All of the relevant data has been included in this report. • Geological interpretations have been derived from published maps, geochemical and geophysical interpretation, historical and ongoing exploration.
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.*	• On-going field exploration in the Georgetown Project (including the Yataga project) will continue in 2025 remaining a high priority for the Company. • Exploration is likely to include a maiden RC drilling programme over selected priority targets within the Yataga Intrusive Complex. Work in other Georgetown Project areas of interest will centre on lithological and structural mapping, rock chip sampling, acquisition of high-resolution geophysical data and arial drone imagery to assist geological interpretation, target identification, pXRF soil sampling campaigns leading to drilling.

- END -