Visual gold and copper intersected in drilling at Hermitage project in Tennant Creek

Four main zones of mineralisation intersected in HERCDD010 (from shallow to deep):

Photo 1: Top – malachite (copper carbonate) in hematite ironstone with voids/vugs (from 83m).

Photo 2: Right – native copper (dark brown and brassy color) in hematite-magnetite ironstone and vugs (from 129.6m).

*Photo 3: Far right – **free disseminated gold** in hematite-magnetite-quartz ironstone (from 164.7m).*

*Photo 4: Bottom left – **new zone** (below the fault) of chalcopyrite (yellow) and bornite (purple/brown) in quartz stockwork veins (from 190m).*

Key highlights include:

- The latest drillhole completed at Hermitage (HERCDD010) intersects:
  - **Extensive malachite** in voids and vugs within hematite ironstone (from 74m down hole)**;**
  - **Native copper** both in the ironstone and as vug fill;
  - **Visible gold** in massive hematite-magnetite-quartz that is terminated by a 10m wide fault/shear zone (at 171m)**;**
  - **Chalcopyrite** as veins, fractures, and cement in quartz-dolomite-hematite hydrothermal breccia (below the fault) and as blebs (to 190m) before finally intersecting;
  - **Chalcopyrite and bornite** in stockwork quartz veins, fractures and stringers that gradually grade to minor blebs/specks of chalcopyrite (at 222m down the hole).

- HERCDD010 was drilled as an angled scissor hole in the opposite direction to previous drilling to test below the fault that was encountered in discovery drill hole HERC003 (116m at 3.4% copper and 0.88g/t gold. ASX 28 March 2022) and confirms that **copper mineralisation continues at depth**.
- Drilling continues and first assay results expected in July 2022.

Emmerson's Managing Director, Rob Bills commented:

"Hermitage is shaping up as one of our most exciting projects and continues to exhibit hallmarks of a significant gold-copper discovery. New zones of mineralisation continue to be intersected with this latest drill hole intersecting visible gold, plus a new zone copper mineralisation below the fault that truncated the previous high-grade gold and copper in discovery drill hole HERCDD003.

This new zone of copper mineralisation consists of bornite-chalcopyrite hosted by breccias and stockwork quartz veins – interpreted to be the feeder conduit to the overlying hematite-magnetite ironstones. The mineralisation is hosted in multiple, east-west striking structurally controlled, ironstone bodies that are steeply north plunging, and now with this intersection, are also open down plunge. Whilst the tabular to pipelike geometry of the mineralisation constrains the surface (horizontal) footprint as is typical in most of the Tennant Creek iron-oxide copper-gold deposits, the grade and plunge extent are the main determinants of the future potential.

Furthermore, there are now three distinct targets at Hermitage that include: shallow copper in the oxide zone; gold associated with massive hematite and, primary copper mineralisation below the fault hosted in breccias, stockwork veins and fractures.

This has important exploration implications both at Hermitage in terms of further potential but also in the region where the stockwork and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite-bornite mineralisation represents a new target."

Photo 5: *Emmerson team and UDS Drill Contractors completing the final day of drilling at Hermitage.*

Visual Gold and Copper Mineralisation in Phase 2 Drilling

Hermitage is one of a cluster of prospects that occurs within the northern corridor at Tennant Creek on 100% Emmerson owned tenements. The Hermitage, North Star, Jasper Hills, Katherine Star and Northern Star prospects are located in mining lease (ML) 30177 and the Edna Beryl, Thrace and Macedon prospects are located in ML 705 (Figure 1). These prospects occur along the northern gravity corridor, within denser, hematitic shales, jasper, and ironstones which are the typical host to the high-grade mineralisation (Figure 2). This area has seen little modern exploration and some areas have restricted access which we hope to unlock in the future.

Discovery RC drill hole HERC003 (the Phase 1 drill program) intersected 116m at 3.4% copper and 0.88g/t gold (Figure 3) (ASX: 28 March 2022). Follow up Phase 2 diamond drilling has extended this discovery hole a further 0.5m, intersecting massive hematite-magnetite ironstone with blebs of chalcopyrite (up to 2% of volume) before encountering broken ground likely associated with a late fault (ASX: 10 May 2022). This hole was eventually abandoned due to drilling difficulties.

Drill hole HERCDD005 (Phase 2 program) intersected a previously unknown ironstone (Figure 3) that contains a 38m interval of mineralisation consisting of malachite, native copper, and chalcopyrite ± bornite(?) (ASX: 10 May 2022). This mineralisation occurs 38m down the drill hole and has been dispatched for assay with expected results in July 2022.

The most recent diamond drill hole HERCDD010 was an angled (-73 degree) scissor hole designed to test beneath the post mineral fault that was encountered in HERC003 and HERCDD005 (Figure 4).

Significantly, it has revealed that the upper copper zone grades to disseminated gold (with visible gold, Photo 3) hosted in massive and brecciated hematite-magnetite-quartz before encountering the fault/shear zone from 171m to 180m (down the drill hole).

Beneath the fault, this is followed by an 11m wide zone of quartz-dolomite-hematite hydrothermal breccia that hosts chalcopyrite as both blebs and matrix fill (up to 2% volume). Then a new style of mineralisation consisting of stockwork, chalcopyrite-bornite quartz veins (up to 2% volume) and fractures that gradually grade out to minor blebs/specks of chalcopyrite at 222m (down the hole).

All visual volume percentage estimates are approximate only and accurate values will be reported once assay results are returned from the laboratory. First assay results from Hermitage are expected in July 2022.

Other drill holes now completed in phase 2 drilling include:

- HERCDD006 which intersected hematite-jasper-quartz ironstone from 127m to 184m (downhole) with visible malachite and native copper in the oxide zone and chalcopyrite blebs/stringers at depth;
- HERC008 intersected ironstone from 53 to 103m (down the hole) with visible malachite grading to chalcopyrite;
- HERC009 intersected the main ironstone at 96m and traversed vuggy hematite and jasper-hematite with malachite blebs until the hole was terminated due to drilling difficulties at 137m;
- HERC011 intersected the main ironstone from 70m to 131m (down the hole) with malachite blebs from 70m-75m; and
- HERC012 intersected the main ironstone from 88m to 137m with visible disseminated blebs of malachite and chalcopyrite indicating the mineralisation and ironstone is still open to the east.

The faults encountered in this drilling are common across the Tennant Creek Mineral Field and are likely post mineral thrust faults as seen at the nearby North Star and Jasper Hills projects. Typically, they have relatively small displacements and the ironstones and mineralisation continue at depth, which has now been confirmed in drill hole HERCDD010.

The mineralisation encountered to date is hosted in multiple, east-west striking, structurally controlled, ironstone (hematite-magnetite) bodies that are steeply north plunging and remain open in all directions. Their tabular to pipelike geometry constrains their surface (horizontal) footprint, with the grades and likely plunge extent the subject of the pending assay results and further drilling. Noting that some of the major historical deposits in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field had similar surface/plan dimensions as Hermitage, with the largest being Warrego (1.5moz gold and 173,000t copper) where the host ironstone had dimensions in plan view of approximately 200m by 50m, and a plunge of +600m.

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This release has been authorised by the Board of Emmerson Resources Limited.

About Emmerson Resources, Tennant Creek and New South Wales

Emmerson has a commanding land position and is exploring the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), one of Australia's highest-grade gold and copper fields that has produced over 5.5Moz of gold and 470,000t of copper from deposits including Warrego, White Devil, Orlando, Gecko, Chariot, and Golden Forty. These high-grade deposits are highly valuable exploration targets, and to date, Emmerson's discoveries include high-grade gold at Edna Beryl and Mauretania, plus copper-gold at Goanna and Monitor. These discoveries were found utilising new technology and concepts and are the first discoveries in the TCMF for over two decades.

A recent rush of new tenement applications by major and junior explorers in the Tennant Creek district, not only highlights the prospectivity of the region for copper and gold but also Emmerson's strategic 1,700km² land holding.

In addition, Emmerson is exploring across four early-stage gold-copper projects in NSW, identified (with our strategic alliance partner Kenex/Duke Exploration) from the application of 2D and 3D predictive targeting models – aimed at increasing the probability of discovery. Duke can earn up to 10% (to pre BFS) of any project generated providing certain success milestones are met.

The highly prospective Macquarie Arc in NSW hosts >80Moz gold and >13Mt copper with these resources heavily weighted to areas of outcrop or limited cover. Emmerson's four exploration projects contain many attributes of the known deposits within the Macquarie Arc but remain underexplored due to historical impediments, including overlying cover (farmlands and younger rocks) and a lack of effective exploration.

Regulatory Information

The Company does not suggest that economic mineralisation is contained in the untested areas, the information contained relating to historical drilling records have been compiled, reviewed, and verified as best as the Company was able. As outlined in this announcement the Company is planning further drilling programs to understand the geology, structure, and potential of the untested areas. The Company cautions investors against using this announcement solely as a basis for investment decisions without regard for this disclaimer.

Competency Statement

The information in this release on Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Ana Liza Cuison, MAIG, MSEG. Dr Cuison is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she 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. Dr Cuison is a full-time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement

The Exploration Targets described above are conceptual in nature. It must be noted that that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Emmerson Resources Limited's anticipated future events, including future resources and exploration results, and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could, "estimate", "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Emmerson believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks, assumptions, uncertainties, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, and which may cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements even if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Given these uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company cautions investors against using this announcement solely as a basis for investment decisions without regard for this disclaimer.

Table 1: Hermitage Drilling Collar Details

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA94_z53 Easting	MGA94_z53 Northing	RL	Dip	Azi_ Mag	Total drilled (m)	Date Drilled	Tenure
HERCDD003	Diamond tail	411229.7	7864303.1	312.4	-88	99.6	4.8	14/04/2022	ML30177
HERCDD005	RC/Diamond	411236.7	7864379.0	311.9	-72	164.8	220.0	19/04/2022	ML30177
HERCDD006	RC/Diamond	411180.9	7864336.6	312.1	-75	149.4	196.5	30/04/2022	ML30177
HERCDD010	RC/Diamond	411258.0	7864263.3	312.0	-73	333.0	234.5	14/05/2022	ML30177
HERC007	RC	411152.4	7864369.6	311.9	-65	164.4	106.0	6/05/2022	ML30177
HERC008	RC	411183.0	7864331.6	312.2	-69	152.6	168.0	9/05/2022	ML30177
HERC009	RC	411238.6	7864368.6	312.0	-65	171.8	137.0	10/05/2022	ML30177
HERC011	RC	411254.9	7864351.8	312.0	-62	165.1	155.0	2/06/2022	ML30177
HERC012	RC	411262.0	7864252.8	312.0	-68	352.2	215	6/06/2022	ML30177

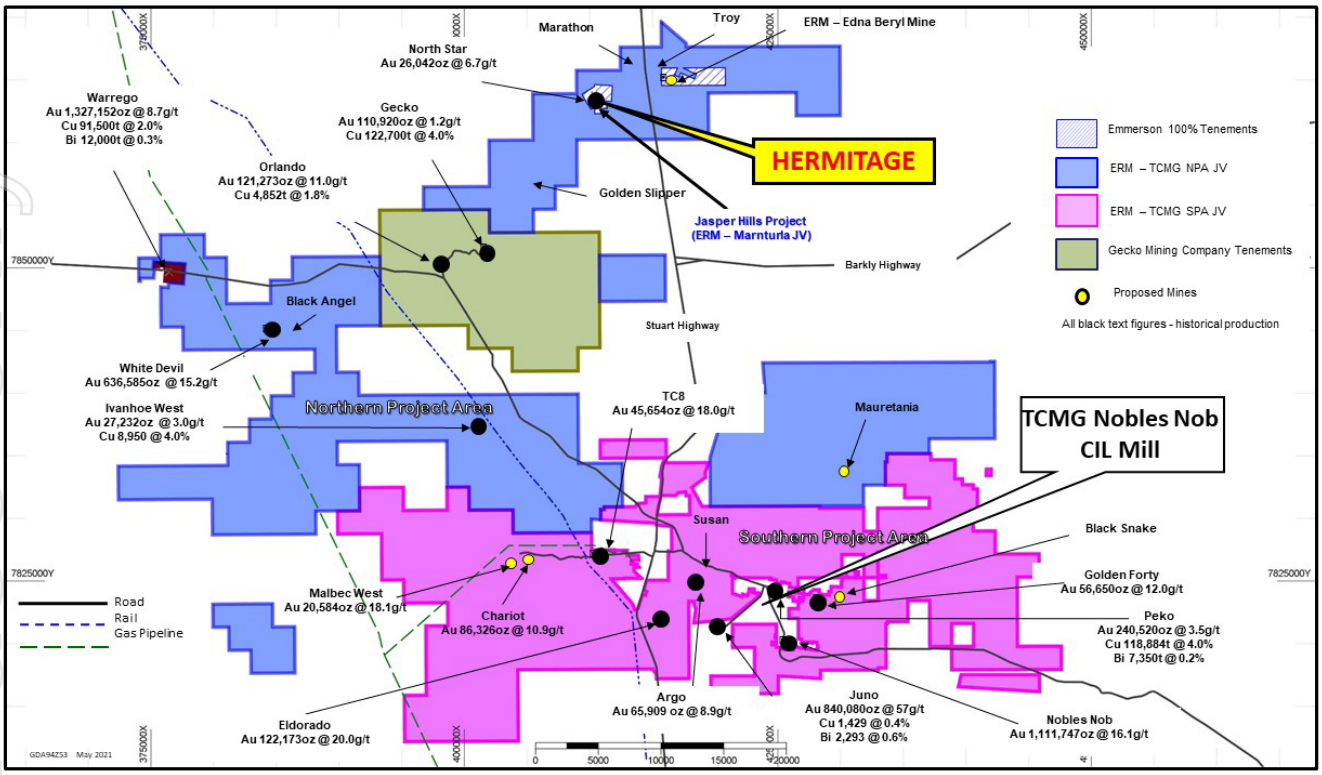

Figure 1: *Map of the Emmerson Tennant Creek Project showing the Northern Project Area (NPA), and Southern Project Area (SPA), which is covered by the Exploration (EEJV) and Small Mines (SMJV). Yellow dots are potential small mines and/or remnant resources. Noting that Emmerson retains 100% of the Jasper Hills, Hermitage, North and Northern Star and Edna Beryl projects.*

Note:

- *Quoted production from major historical deposits after Ahmad, M. and Munson, T.J. (2013). Geology and mineral resources of the Northern Territory, Special Publication 5, p. 9:37.*
- *For Chariot mine and Malbec West mine, quoted production from Giants Reef Mill Reconciled Production to end of month September 2005 (internal report).*

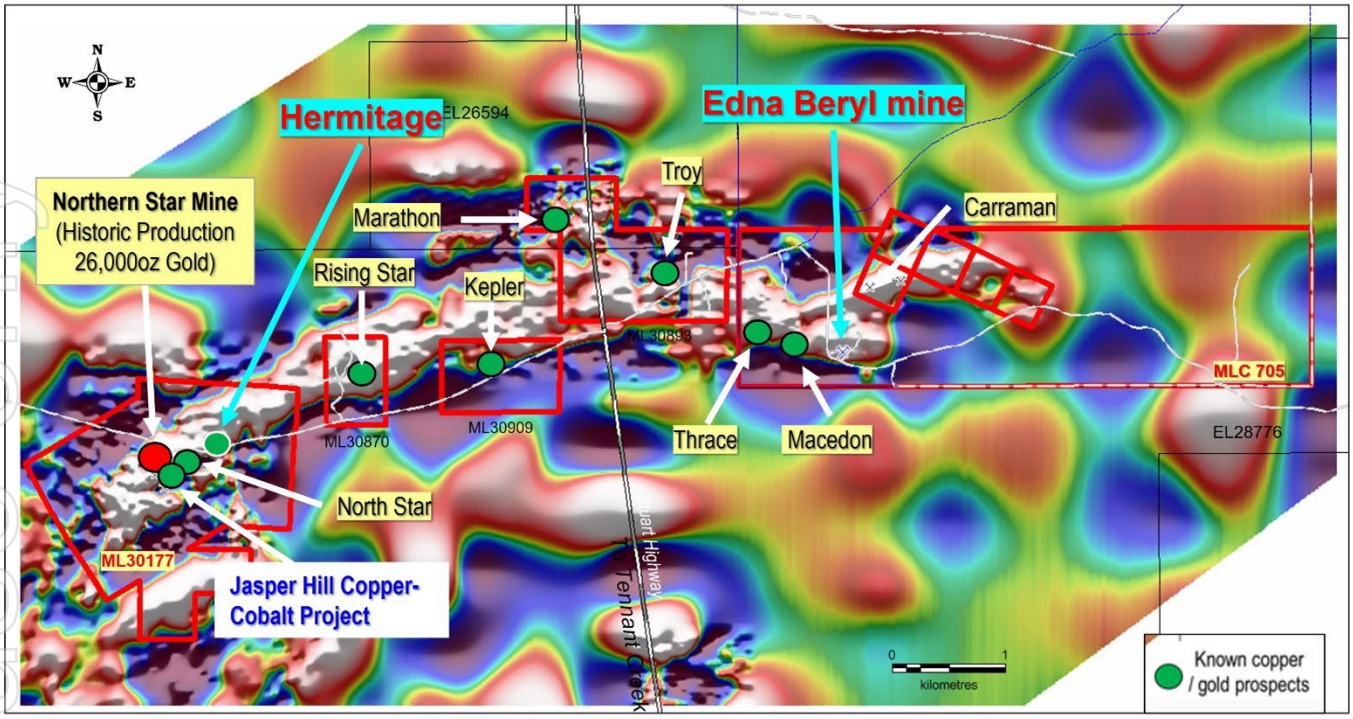

Figure 2: *Map of the northern corridor with gold, copper and cobalt projects. Background colour is the residual gravity map with white representing the northern gravity (high) ridge. Noting that ML 30177 (Jasper Hills, Hermitage, North and Northern Star) plus MLC 705 (Edna Beryl) are 100% owned by Emmerson.*

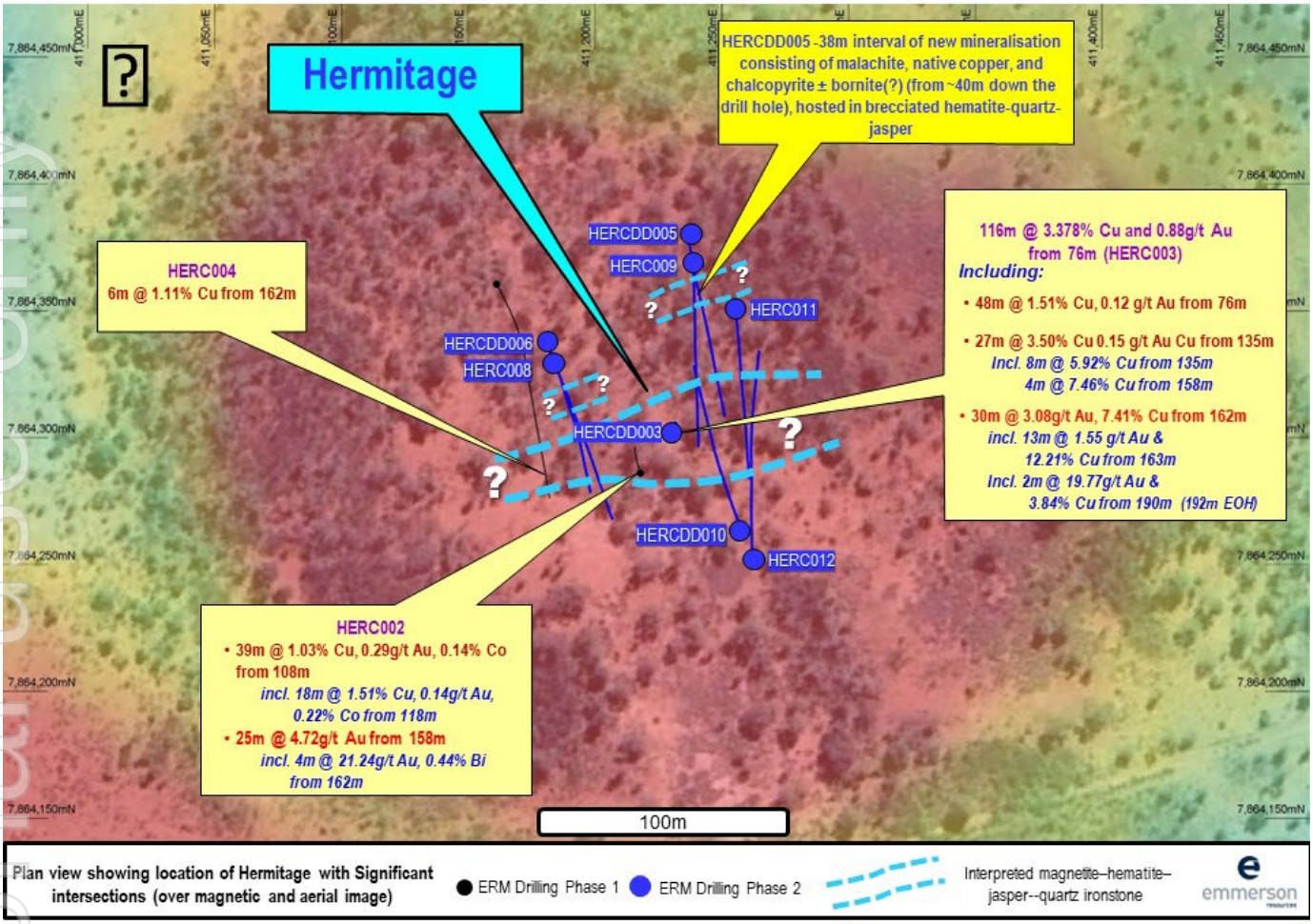

Figure 3: *Plan view of the phase 2 RC and diamond drill holes at Hermitage. Noting HERCDD003 was abandoned due to drilling issues. Also showing completed holes (blue) and the new ironstone intersected in HERCDD005. Yellow call out boxes = ERM phase 1 drilling; and cyan = interpreted ironstones.*

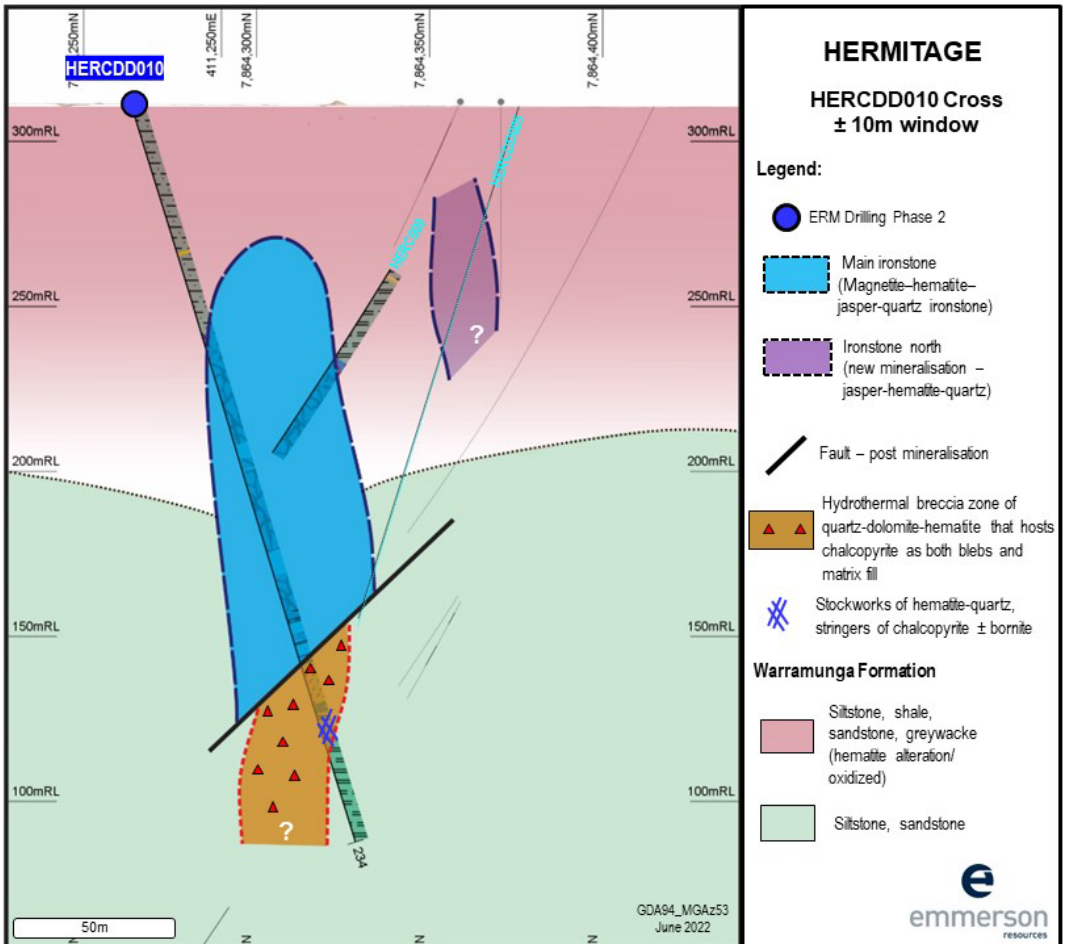

Figure 4: *Schematic cross section in HERCDD010 showing the copper zonation (malachite to native copper); the gold zone; post mineral fault; quartz-dolomite-hematite breccia that hosts chalcopyrite as both blebs and cement to the fragments; new zone of stockwork, chalcopyrite-bornite quartz veins and fractures that gradually grade out to minor blebs/specks of chalcopyrite at 222m (down the hole).*

Appendix 1

The exploration results contained within the above company release are in accordance with the guidelines of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Hermitage Project Area – Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Hermitage Exploration Target (also called Explorer 26) are drilled with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, then to Diamond Drillhole (DDH) tail. Nine holes have been completed, HERCDD003, HERCDD005, HERCDD006, HERCDD010, HERC007, HERC008, HERC009, HERC011 and HERC012. • The first hole, HERCDD003 is a diamond tail of HERC003 drilled in 2021 (ASX: November 2021). HERCDD005, HERCDD006, HERC008, HERC009 and HERC011 are angled holes to test east and west extensions and test the width/thickness of the main ironstone. HERCDD0010 and HERC012 are scissor holes drilled at an angle to test the extent of the ironstone and test the orientation of the fault intersected by HERCDD005. • A 3m composite sample directly off the cyclone is riffle split to separate and produce two samples, with one side going into a pre-numbered calico sample bag, effectively providing a 3m composite sample for analysis. The other half were then be placed back into the original sample bag and left on site. • 3m composite samples weighs from 2 – 5kg, from which a representative sample is pulverised to produce a 25g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion/ ICP MS (AR10/OM). • Diamond core sampled on geological intervals cut into half core to provide sample weights of approximately 4.0kg. Individual core samples are crushed and pulverised to produce a 25g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion/ ICP MS (AR10/OM).
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• RC and diamond drilling accounts for 100% of the current reported drilling at Hermitage Exploration Target. • The rig is a Sandvik DE810 Multipurpose AWD truck mounted drill rig drill. • RC drilling used 5.5-inch face sampling bit. • HERCDD003 = diamond tail (NQ2) = 4.8m. • HERCDD005 = RC precollar = 64.2m, diamond tail: (HQ tiple tube) = 1.7m; then to NQ2 = 154.1m; TOTAL DEPTH = 220m. • HERCDD006 = RC precollar = 131m, diamond tail NQ2 = 65.5m; TOTAL DEPTH = 196.5m. • HERCDD010 = RC precollar = 83m, diamond tail HQ = 34.7m; NQ2= 116.8m, TOTAL DEPTH = 234.5m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The core was oriented using down hole core orientation equipment provided by the drilling company. • HERC007 = RC hole, total depth = 106m. • HERC008 = RC hole, total depth = 168m. • HERC009 = RC hole, total depth = 137m. • HERC011 = RC hole, total depth = 155m. • HERC012 = RC hole, total depth = 215m.
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.	• Core recoveries are fair for reported RC precollar drilling and DDH drilling. • RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. • Any issues or concerns are recorded in the sampling ledger. • The RC cyclone and splitter are routinely cleaned with more attention spent during the drilling of damp or wet samples. • Diamond core recovery was marked after each drill run using plastic/wooden blocks calibrating depth by the drilling contractor. The driller adjusting rig procedures as necessary including rotation, fluid, pressure to maintain sample integrity. • Emmerson field technician then measure/check the recovery after each run, RQD and fracture count, and core loss has been recorded on the original diamond logging sheets (Geotech sheet) and entered into the database. • No detailed analysis was conducted to determine relationships between sample recovery of metal grades. Emmerson consider that there is evidence for sample bias that may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material, especially on zones where water was intersected.
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 holes drilled at Hermitage Exploration Target are geologically logged. • Standard operating procedures are employed by Emmerson for logging RC and DDH holes. • RC and DDH geological logging data is directly entered using Logchief into field laptop computer. Standardised codes are used for lithology, oxidation, alteration, minerals, and veins; presence of sulphide information is recorded. • RC drill chips are collected every 1m interval from the green plastic bag, sieved, cleaned, and scooped and placed in the RC chip trays corresponding to the depth/interval of being samples. • DDH logging includes structural logging records orientation of veins, fractures, and lithological contacts for DDH. Geotechnical logging records the RQD, core lengths, recovery, and fracture count and hardness. Specific density is recorded for all lithological types and entered in the database. • Diamond and RC holes were logged both qualitative (discretional) and qualitative (% volume). • DDH diamond were photographed (wet and dry). • All RC precollar were photograph on chip trays. • Magnetic susceptibility data were collected for both diamond core and RC every 1m meter as per

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		standard procedure using a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. • All RC precollar (total length = 278.7m) are geologically logged 100%. • All DD tail (total length = 378.4m) are geologically and geotechnically logged 100%. • All RC holes (total length = 566m) are geologically logged 100%.
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.	• Standard sampling operating procedures are used for sampling RC samples and diamond core. • The 3m composite samples weigh from 2 – 5kg. • RC sampling: 3m composite sample directly off the cyclone is riffle split to separate and produce two samples, with one side going into a pre-numbered calico sample bag, effectively providing a 3m composite sample for analysis. The other half were then be placed back into the original sample bag and left on site. • Diamond core sampling: Diamond core was halved using an automatic core saw at Emmerson's Tennant Creek exploration office. The core interval for sampling was marked by Emmerson geologist during logging, taking into account the contact of mineralization and alteration. Samples were collected from the same side of drill core and dispatched for assay. The remaining half core is retained and stored at Emmerson's core yard located at Tennant Creek for future viewing and cross-checking of assay values against the actual geology. Half core samples are submitted for analysis, unless a field duplicate is required, in which case quarter core samples are submitted. • Diamond core sample weight varies between 3 – 5kg. • The RC and core sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization on the style of mineralisation. • Standards, Blanks and Duplicates are routinely inserted in the sampling batch for QAQC purposes. • Emmerson field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) inserted at every 20 samples. • Duplicates are collected every 20 samples. • Blanks are inserted every 100 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The RC pre-collar samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Darwin for preparation. The sample preparation of samples follows industry best practice. • Representative RC and core samples are dried, crushed, and pulverised at Intertek - Genalysis in Alice Springs to produce a 25g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion/ ICP MS. The technique requested for analysis is AR10/OM. • No downhole geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments are used to determine grade. • Magnetic susceptibility data are collected every 1m meter as per standard procedure using a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. • **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results yet available during the time of writing this report.**
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.	• **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results available during the time of writing this report.** • No twin drill holes have been completed at the Hermitage Exploration Target.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations and details are shown in Table 1 within the main text. • All reported drill hole collars are surveyed using a differential GPS and by a suitably qualified company contractor. • Collar survey accuracy is ± 30 mm for easting, northing, and elevation coordinates. • Downhole survey measurements are collected every 30m using True North seeking Gyro (Reflex). Once the hole is completed, the hole is surveyed with a Sprint IQ Gyro (multishot) survey every 5m or 10m from collar to end of hole. • All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 53H Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994. • Topographic measurements are collected from the final survey drill hole pick up.
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.	• Drill density in the Hermitage Exploration Target area is variable, ranging from 10m to 30m apart. • The mineralised areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade or continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Emmerson considers the Hermitage gold and copper mineralisation to be an Early to Medium Stage Exploration Target. • **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results yet available during the time of writing this report.**
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	• Exploration drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the Hermitage target. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point. • Review of available drill data, historical reports and geological maps suggest that the Hermitage

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Exploration Target has been drilled at the correct orientation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• RC 3m composite samples are collected and bagged in a pre-determined Sample Number by field technician at the drill site. • Cut core and RC samples are placed in sealed calico bags with predetermined sample number. The samples are placed in sealed polyweave bags and then larger bulka bags for transport to the sample preparation facility in Alice Springs (laboratory). • The Group Exploration Manager fills a Submission Form with the sample numbers and send the SubForm digitally to the Lab. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • Sample receipt is logged into Emmerson's sample ledger. • While samples are being prepared in the laboratory they are considered to be secured. • Tracking is available through the internet and designed by the laboratory to track the progress of batches of samples. • All RC chips and diamond core are stored in Emmerson yard in Tennant Creek.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results yet available during the time of writing this report.**

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Hermitage Project Area – Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling

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 Hermitage Exploration Target lies wholly within Mineral Lease 30177 (ML30177). • The Hermitage Exploration Target is located 37kms north of Tennant Creek Township and 4kms west of the Stuart Highway. • The Hermitage Exploration Target is situated on map sheet SE53-14 Tennant Creek 1:250,000 and sheet 5759 Flynn 1:100,000 at GDA94_Z53 coordinate 411234mE/7864300mN. • ML30177 is located within Perpetual Pastoral Lease 946, known as Phillip Creek Station. • ML30177 is 100% held by Santexco a 100% subsidiary of Emmerson Resources Limited. • As the Exploration Target is on Perpetual Pastoral Lease exploration is subject to terms and agreements under Emmerson's ILUA. • The ILUA entered between Emmerson Resources and the Central Land Council on behalf of the Aboriginal landowners provides for the protection of site and the payment of compensation. • Exclusion Zones are identified within ML30177 however does not impact on the Hermitage Exploration Target. • ML30177 is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• There is no record of production from the Hermitage Exploration target and there at no workings except for several shallow pits on the most easterly ironstone outcrop. • AGGSN conducted a ground magnetometer survey over the area in 1937 which defined an anomaly and later became Geopeko's Explorer 26. Later airborne and ground magnetic survey confirmed the presence of the anomaly. • Geopeko (A Division of Peko Wallsend Operations Ltd) was granted EL4536 in July 1984 and conducted an airborne magnetic survey over the area and identified several anomalies, one of them was called Explorer 26. The prospect was gridded with ground magnetics. Geopeko drilled a total of 11 holes from 1987 to 1988, and intersected significant copper, gold, and bismuth mineralization from several holes. • North Flinder Mines Ltd (in JV with Poseidon Gold Ltd) entered into a JV with Geopeko in 1991. NFM explored the area from 1991 to 1997. Work completed by NFM included gravity survey, vacuum and RAB drilling, and ground magnetic survey and one diamond drillhole. • ML30177 North Star was granted to Emmerson Resources in April 2014, Hermitage is one of the targets located inside ML30177.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• The geological understanding of the Tennant Creek Mineral Filed (TCMF) has been advanced by detailed mapping, dating of stratigraphic units and regional geophysical interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Tennant Creek Au-Cu-Bi mineralization, typically hosted in hematite-magnetite-quartz-jasper ironstones are hosted in the Lower Proterozoic Warramunga Formation. • Hermitage is one of a cluster of prospects that occurs within the northern corridor, and which encompass North Star, Jasper Hills, Katherine Star and Northern Star within ML30177 and regionally also Rising Sun, Marathon, Kepler, Troy, Thrace, and Macedon. All these prospects occur within the northern gravity corridor which reflects a combination of denser, haematitic shales and ironstones. • Few outcrops in the Hermitage area are dominated by hematite-quartz ironstone, silicified hematite-rich siltstone, and jasper units. • The structure of the area is roughly east-west and a north-east trend. • The Hermitage deposit is comprised of at least two parallel veins. • The main ironstone at Hermitage comprises of vuggy, boxwork texture of hematite ± magnetite, quartz-jasper, with malachite as fracture fill/breccia fill and vug fill and blebs of native copper occurring in the oxide zone to transitional zone. In the primary zone, the ironstone is mostly brecciated hematite-magnetite-quartz-chlorite, with chalcopyrite occurring as blebs, fracture fills and stringers. Locally, native gold is found as specks in chlorite-hematite-magnetite zone. Dolomite-quartz cut by hematite stringers occur locally inside the main Hermitage ironstone.
Drillhole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: o Easting and northing of the drillhole collar. o Elevation or RL of the drillhole collar. o Dip and azimuth of the hole. o Downhole length and interception depth. o Hole length.	• A list of drill hole information and collar details is provided in the main text, Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results available during the time of writing this report.**
Relationship between mineralization widths and	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results available during the time of writing this report.**

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intercept lengths	• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to Figure in body of text for location of holes. • **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results available during the time of writing this report.**
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.	• **Not reporting on assaying.** • **No assay results available during the time of writing this report.**
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.	• North Flinders Mines Ltd completed an "in house" Resource Estimate and Geological Report for the Hermitage Exploration Target. • Emmerson are cautious and do not believe a historical Resource Estimate can be reported in accordance with the current 2012 JORC Code. • Various geophysical surveys have been conducted over the Hermitage Exploration Target. These include magnetic and gravity surveys.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further work on the reported exploration targets will involve: o Assessment of assay results when received from the lab. o Update the geological model and interpretation of ironstone from recent drilling. o Preliminary resource estimate potential for Hermitage (non-JORC). o A new ultra-high resolution (UHR) drone magnetic survey is planned to commence within the next quarter across the Northern Star to Whippet mineralised corridor, including the Hermitage, to identify further extensions to the ironstones that host high-grade gold and copper.