EMPIRE RESOURCES LIMITED

ACN 092 471 513

8 June 2018 **ASX Release**

FURTHER HIGH GRADE COPPER INTERSECTED at A ZONE PROSPECT

Empire Resources Ltd ('Empire', 'Company', ASX code: ERL) is pleased to announce the results of a recent two hole RC drilling programme undertaken at the **A Zone prospect**, part of the Company's advanced Yuinmery copper - gold project located 80 kilometres southwest of Sandstone in Western Australia.

One RC hole, targeting the up dip extension to previously outlined mineralisation, intersected **12m @ 2.05% Cu, 0.31g/t Au** from 138m downhole including **2m @ 5.1%Cu, 0.50g/t Au** from 138m.

Details of the drilling are presented in Table 1 and a long section showing the position of the drill hole intercept is shown in Figure 1.

TABLE 1 : A ZONE RC DRILLING RESULTS

HOLE ID	NORTH	EAST	DIP	AZ	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	LENGTH (m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	GRADE % Cu	GRADE (g/t Au)
	GDA94 z51									
YRC18-01	6838616	685624	-60	225	180	138	**12**	**11**	**2.05**	**0.31**
					incls	138	**2**	**1.8**	**5.10**	**0.50**
YRC18-02	6838656	685609	-55	225	220				NSA	NSA

Copper assays by mixed acid digest/OES and gold by 50gm fire assay/MS. NSA = no significant assays
Lower cut-off is 1.0% Cu, no high cut has been applied. Maximum internal dilution is 1m @ <1.0% Cu.

Previous exploration by the Company at A Zone has intersected significant copper-gold mineralisation situated just 1.3km along strike from Empire's Just Desserts copper-gold deposit which hosts an Indicated and Inferred resource of **1.27 million tonnes @ 1.9% Cu, 0.7g/t Au** based on a 1% copper cut-off (Table 2).

Previous intersections at A Zone have included:

- **5m @ 4.4% Cu, 0.4g/t Au within 19m @ 1.9% Cu, 0.3g/t Au** from 160m downhole
- **4m @ 4.5% Cu, 0.5g/t Au within 7m @ 3.2% Cu, 0.5g/t Au** from 192m downhole
- **5m @ 2.8% Cu, 1.2g/t Au within 10m @ 1.8% Cu, 0.9g/t Au** from 222m downhole
- **3m @ 4.0% Cu, 3.3g/t Au within 8m @ 2.4% Cu, 1.3g/t Au** from 275m downhole

Details of the above drilling were reported by Empire in announcements to the ASX on the 16 August, 12 September and 22 December 2011 and on the 6 February 2012.

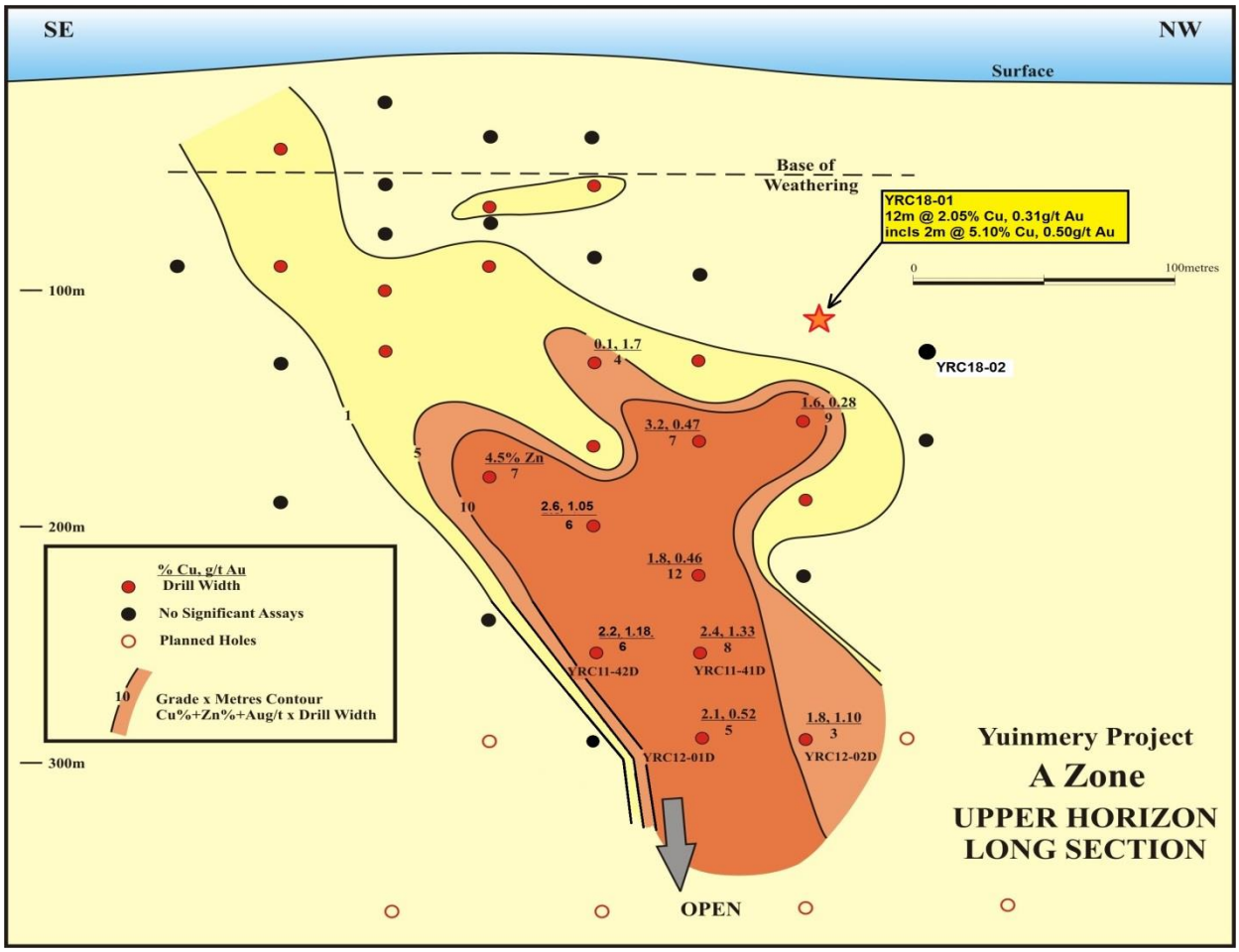

Figure 1

Continued drilling at the A Zone prospect, the second major copper - gold volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit discovered by the Company at Yuinmery, will lead to the calculation of a maiden resource significantly expanding the total copper-gold resource base at Yuinmery and greatly improving the overall economics of the project.

The drilling at A Zone is taking place on Exploration Licence 57/681 over which the Company has a two year option agreement to purchase the approximately 91% interest held by Evolution Mining (ASX announcement 15 January 2017).

DAVID SARGEANT
MANAGING DIRECTOR
June 2018

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Figure 2: Yuinmery Project Location

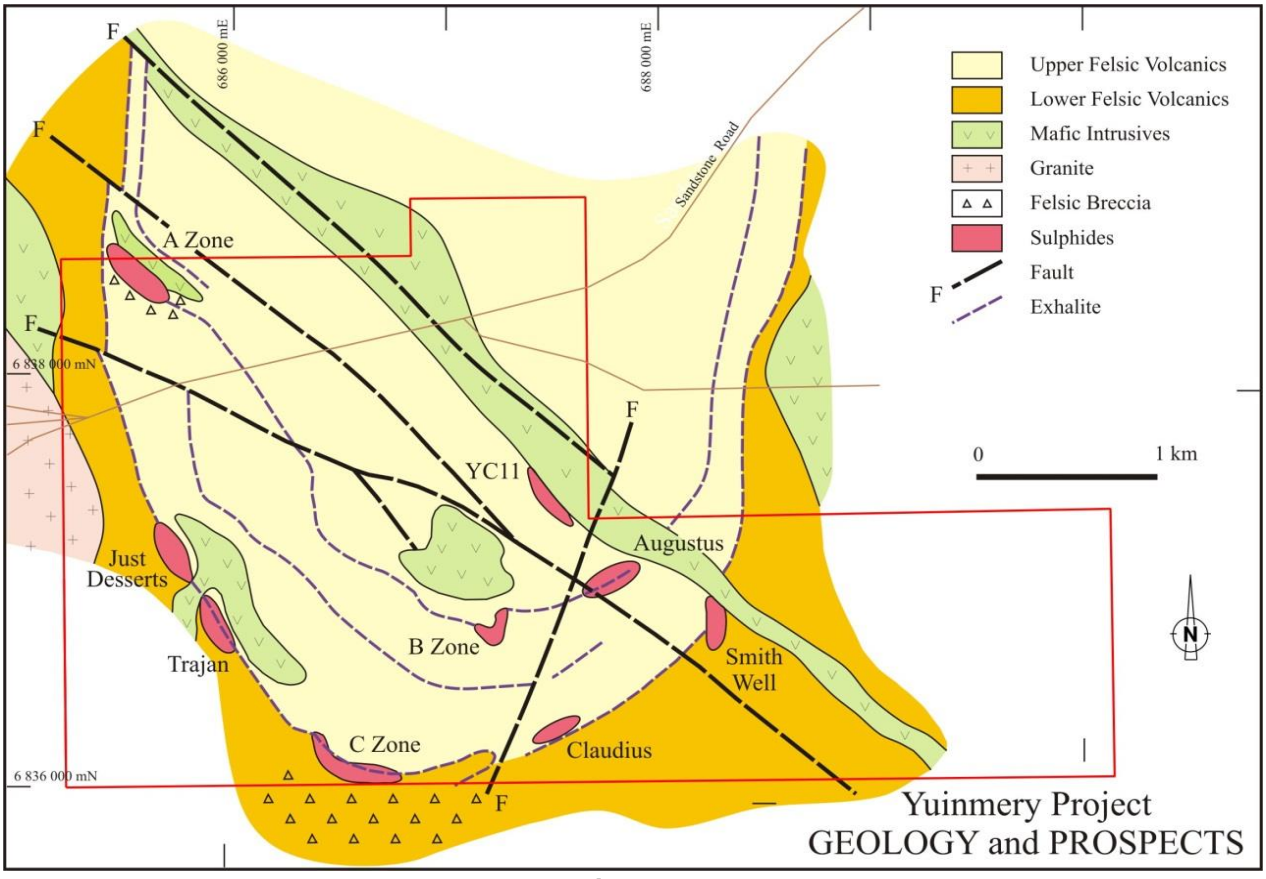

Figure 3

Table 2 : Just Desserts Reportable Mineral Resources
April 2016

Reportable Mineral Resource to a depth of 170m						
Cut-off	**Weath**	**Class**	**Tonnes**	**Cu %**	**Au ppm**	**Ag ppm**
1% Cu	**Partial**	**Indicated**	47,000	1.37	0.37	1.09
		Inferred	31,000	2.14	0.22	2.20
		sub-total	78,000	1.68	0.31	1.53
	Fresh	**Indicated**	752,000	1.65	0.84	1.54
		Inferred	435,000	2.31	0.49	2.81
		sub-total	1,187,000	1.89	0.71	2.01
	All	**Indicated**	**799,000**	**1.63**	**0.82**	**1.51**
		Inferred	**467,000**	**2.30**	**0.47**	**2.76**
		Total	**1,266,000**	**1.88**	**0.69**	**1.97**

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr David Ross B.Sc(Hons), M.Sc, who is an employee of the Company. He is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to 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". David Ross consents to the inclusion in the public release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information is this release concerning the Mineral Resources for the Just Desserts/Trajan Deposit have been estimated by Mr Peter Ball B.Sc who is a director of DataGeo Geological Consultants and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Ball has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and qualifies 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 Ball consents to the inclusion in this public release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC 2012 COMPLIANCE TABLE

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• A total of 2 Reverse Circulation drill holes were completed 40m apart to a maximum depth of 220 metres. One metre samples were collected down the entire hole.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Whole metre samples were split at the rig using a riffle splitter.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 -5 kg was pulverised . From the pulverised sample a 5g sub-sample was takenfor mixed acid digest and a 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core 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.).*	• Reverse circulation drilling using 146mm face sampling hammer.
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.*	• RC sample recoveries remained consistent throughout the program. Any low recovery intervals were logged and entered into the database. • The cyclone and splitter were routinely inspected and cleaned during the drilling ensuring no excessive material build-up. Care was taken to ensure the split samples were of a consistent volume.
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.*	• RC drill holes were logged geologically including but not limited to details of weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. • Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological and resource estimation studies. • All holes were logged in full.

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.*	• No core drilled. • 1 metre RC samples were collected and split off the drill rig using a riffle splitter. All the samples were dry in nature. • The sample preparation of the RC sample follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving weighing, oven drying, pulverising of the entire sample (total prep) to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • QAQC procedures involved the use of certified standards and blanks. • No field duplicates have been taken. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the deposit type.
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*	• The analytical techniques used were: • Gold - a 50gm fire assay/MS finish. This achieves total extraction of the gold from the sample. • Copper - 5g mixed acid digest/OES. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Certified standards and blanks were inserted roughly every 10 samples. Assays returned acceptable levels of accuracy.
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.*	• Significant intersections are checked by the Exploration Manager. • No twinned holes were drilled. • Primary geological data was collected on paper logging sheets and entered into a standard Excel template on a computer. Geology logs and assays were checked by the Exploration Manager. • No adjustments were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.*	• Hole collar coordinates have been picked up by a hand held GPS. • Downhole surveys were performed every 50m. • The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is MGA_GDA94, Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing was 40m. • Not applicable • No compositing has been applied to the sample results.
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.*	• Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation. • Given the nature of the mineralizing system, no orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point. True widths of mineralization are reported in Table 1 in the text.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered direct to the laboratory by an Empire Resources Limited employee.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been carried out to date.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• A Zone is located on E57/681over which ERL has an option agreement to acquire a 91% interest. • There is a native title claim over the tenement. • The tenement is a granted exploration licence, is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted at A Zone by Western Mining Corporation who carried out drilling programs which intersected sub-economic copper - gold mineralization.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Copper - gold mineralization at A Zone is of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style associated with intermediate/felsic volcanics.
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.*	• See Table 1 in the text.
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.*	• All reported intersections are arithmetic averages. • No top cuts have been applied. • A 1.0% Cu lower cut-off has been applied with a maximum of 1m @<1.0% Cu internal dilution. • High grade copper intervals internal to broader zones of copper mineralization are reported as included intervals in Table 1. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths are reported in Table 1. • The zone of copper - gold mineralization at A Zone dips at approximately 55^0 to the northeast.

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.*	• Long section included in 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.*	• *All results are reported*
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*	• *Not applicable*
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 will be focused on expanding the known mineralisation at A Zone mainly at depth but also up dip.*