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ASX Release

FURTHER HIGH GRADE GOLD CONFIRMED AT EMPIRE'S PENNY'S FIND GOLD MINE (WA)

Further high grade gold intercepts have been confirmed by gold miner, Empire Resources Ltd ('Empire', ASX code: ERL, the "Company") from a second round of Reverse Circulation (RC) grade control drilling undertaken at the Company's new Penny's Find gold mine, 50km northeast of Kalgoorlie, WA.

The drill programme was designed to provide grade control information from 30m to 60m depth in the open pit where mining is currently at 27.5m depth.

A total of 48 holes for 1,943 metres have been completed on a 10m X 10m pattern inclined at -60 degrees along the length of the gold ore zone. A further 13 holes, totalling 500 metres, remain to be completed.

As anticipated, the grade control drilling has returned numerous high grade gold intersections, confirming the original geological interpretation of the orebody. Better results include:

- **5m @ 14.31g/t Au from 28m depth in hole PGC098**
- **4m @ 54.62g/t Au from 37m depth in hole PGC099**
- **6m @ 15.92g/t Au from 17m depth in hole PGC102**
- **4m @ 12.49g/t Au from 30m depth in hole PGC117**
- **6m @ 5.13g/t Au from 39m depth in hole PGC118**
- **5m @ 12.28g/t Au from 29m depth in hole PGC119**
- **5m @ 14.39g/t Au from 34m depth in hole PGC122**
- **4m @ 37.36g/t Au from 22m depth in hole PGC124**
- **3m @ 7.35g/t Au from 29m depth in hole PGC129**
- **2m @ 19.51g/t Au from 38m depth in hole PGC130**

Results from all holes returning >1.30g/t Au* over 2m are presented in Table 2. True widths are 85% of down hole intersections.

* 1.30g/t Au is the lower cut-off for run of mine ore transported to a toll treatment plant.

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Empire's Managing Director, Mr David Sargeant:

"The second round of grade control drilling has provided further strong confidence in the geological model being used for Penny's Find. As expected, the open-pit mining operations will shortly be accessing the higher grade part of the ore body.

"With a total average open-pit grade of 4.62g/t Au to a depth of 80m, this project is providing an excellent production opportunity for Empire, given the current sustained high gold price."

Empire Resources Ltd holds a 60% direct interest in the Penny's Find gold project with the remaining 40% interest held by unlisted Brimstone Resources Ltd.

Penny's Find's mineralisation extends to 250m below surface and remains open at depth. High grade gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins at the contact between sediments and basalt.

Both oxide and fresh mineralisation are free milling with up to 98% and 99% recoveries achieved in testwork respectively. There is also a high gravity recoverable gold component, 53% for oxide and 85% for fresh. The Company is currently assessing the option to take the mine underground when known open-pit zones are exhausted.

Table 1 - Ore Reserves

PENNY'S FIND OPEN PIT ORE RESERVE - FEBRUARY 2016			
DESCRIPTION	TONNES	GRADE	GOLD TO
		g/t Au	MILL (ozs)
PROVED	-	-	-
PROBABLE	146,000	4.62	21,700
TOTAL	146,000	4.62	21,700

DAVID SARGEANT
MANAGING DIRECTOR
September 2017

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The scientific and technical information in this report that relates to Ore Reserve estimates for the Penny's Find Deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Roselt Croeser, an independent consultant to Empire Resources Limited. Mr Croeser is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Croeser has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Croeser consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters related to the Ore Reserve estimate in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

TABLE 2 : PENNY'S FIND GRADE CONTROL RC DRILLING RESULTS

HOLE ID	NORTH	EAST	AZ	DIP	EOH	FROM	TO	LENGTH	TRUE WIDTH	GRADE
	GDA94 z51				(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)
PGC092	6621841	391924	240	-60	36	10	13	3	2.6	2.01
PGC093	6621846	391933	240	-60	42	28	30	2	1.7	2.37
PGC094	6621851	391942	240	-60	46	40	46	6	5.1	3.27
PGC096	6621832	391930	240	-60	36	21	27	6	5.1	4.45
PGC098	6621798	391950	240	-60	36	28	33	5	4.3	14.31
					Incls	30	32	2	1.7	23.35
PGC099	6621803	391958	240	-60	46	37	41	4	3.4	54.62
					Incls	39	40	1	0.9	183.00
PGC100	6621808	391967	240	-60	46	44	46	2	1.7	9.47
					Incls	45	46	1	0.9	16.50
PGC102	6621737	391984	240	-60	36	17	23	6	5.1	15.92
					Incls	18	20	2	1.7	34.00
PGC103	6621742	391993	240	-60	46	28	32	4	3.4	2.22
PGC105	6621728	391989	240	-60	36	18	23	5	4.3	5.29
					Incls	19	20	1	0.9	20.60
PGC106	6621733	391998	240	-60	46	28	31	3	2.6	4.34
PGC107	6621719	391994	240	-60	36	19	23	4	3.4	3.68
PGC108	6621723	392000	240	-70	36	33	36	3	2.6	2.66
PGC109	6621711	391999	240	-60	36	22	24	2	1.7	3.52
PGC113	6621823	391935	240	-60	36	16	18	2	1.7	6.82
						25	31	6	5.1	2.18
PGC114	6621828	391943	240	-60	46	36	41	5	4.3	3.79
PGC117	6621815	391940	240	-60	36	30	34	4	3.4	12.49
PGC118	6621820	391948	240	-60	46	39	45	6	5.1	5.13
					Incls	42	43	1	0.9	17.10
PGC119	6621806	391945	240	-60	36	29	34	5	4.3	12.28
					Incls	31	34	3	2.6	18.70
PGC120	6621811	391953	240	-60	46	39	44	5	4.3	5.11
PGC121	6621789	391955	240	-60	36	26	31	5	4.3	5.37
PGC122	6621794	391963	240	-60	46	34	39	5	4.3	14.39
PGC123	6621799	391972	240	-60	46	40	42	2	1.7	13.31
					Incls	41	42	1	0.9	25.10
PGC124	6621781	391960	240	-60	36	22	26	4	3.4	37.36
					Incls	22	23	1	0.9	114.00
PGC125	6621785	391968	240	-60	46	30	33	3	2.6	3.70
PGC126	6621790	391977	240	-60	46	41	43	2	1.7	7.95
PGC128	6621772	391965	240	-60	36	20	25	5	4.3	5.21
					Incls	20	21	1	0.9	14.90
PGC129	6621777	391973	240	-60	46	29	32	3	2.6	7.35
					Incls	30	31	1	0.9	17.60
PGC130	6621781	391982	240	-60	46	38	40	2	1.7	19.51
					Incls	38	39	1	0.9	34.30
PGC133	6621768	391978	240	-60	46	26	30	4	3.4	2.83
PGC134	6621773	391987	240	-60	46	35	39	4	3.4	4.10

Assays by 40gm fire assay/AAS. Lower cut-off is 1.3g/t Au, no high cut has been applied.

Maximum internal dilution is 2m @ <1.3g/t Au.

1.30g/t Au is the lower cut-off for run of mine ore transported to a toll treatment plant.

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JORC 2012 COMPLIANCE TABLE

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 48 Reverse Circulation drill holes were completed on a nominal 10m by 10m spacing across the deposit to a maximum drill depth of 46 metres.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two separate whole metre samples were split using a rig mounted, stationary cone splitter.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which a nominal 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 40 g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling used 5.5 inch face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recoveries remained consistent throughout the program. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC chip samples were not logged.

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<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No core drilled. • 1 metre RC samples were collected and split off at the drill rig using a stationary cone 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. • A field duplicate sample was taken roughly every 20 samples. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the deposit type.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analytical technique used was a 40gm fire assay/AAS finish. This achieves total extraction of the gold from the sample. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Certified standards and blanks were inserted roughly every 20 samples. Assays returned acceptable levels of accuracy.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections are checked by the mine geologist. • No twinned holes were drilled. • No adjustments were made to any assay data used in this report.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hole collar coordinates have been picked up using a RTK GPS with all co-ordinates and RL data considered reliable. • The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing was 10m by 10m. • Not applicable • No compositing has been applied to the sample results.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes were drilled at -60 degrees, roughly perpendicular to the mineralization. • 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 2 in the text.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were delivered direct to the laboratory by an Empire Resources Limited employee.

Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No review has been carried out to date.
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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penny's Find is located wholly within Mining Lease M27/156 of which Empire Resources Limited has a 60% interest. There is no native title claim over the tenement. The tenement is subject to one third party royalty. The tenement is a granted Mining Lease, is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has been conducted at Penny's Find by Croesus Mining, Defiance Mining and Brimstone Resources Ltd. They each carried out small drilling programs which intersected gold mineralization. A Mineral Resource estimate by JV partners Brimstone Resources was released to the ASX in February 2015.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralization at Penny's Find is hosted by quartz veins in a shear zone at the contact between mafic volcanics and sediments.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 2 in the text.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported intersections are arithmetic averages. No top cuts have been applied. A 1.3g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied with a maximum of 2m @ < 1.3g/t Au internal dilution. High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of gold mineralization are reported as included intervals in Table 2. No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths are reported in Table 2. The zone of gold mineralization at Penny's Find dips at approximately 55-60° to the northeast.

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Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results >2m @1.3g/tAu are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade control drilling confirms geological model derived from surface resource drilling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable