ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **ACN 123 567 073** **6 October 2015**

Doolgunna Project – Borg Exploration Update
RC Drilling Intersects Intervals of Massive and Semi-Massive Sulphides

SUMMARY

Enterprise Metals Limited ("Enterprise" or "the Company") (ASX: ENT) wishes to advise that the Borg Prospect scout RC drilling program has now finished, with nine RC holes completed for a total of 1,770 metres. Due to excessive groundwater, the holes did not reach target depth, but several of the holes encountered primary sulphide (pyrite) mineralisation ranging from laminated to semi-massive to massive within a black carbonaceous shale sequence. The Company believes that it has found a large sediment hosted sulphide system, the extent and nature of which is presently unknown. Assay results are awaited.

BACKGROUND

The drilling program was planned to test for primary sulphide mineralisation at depth below a surface Maglag multi-element geochemical anomaly, coincident with a gravity and EM anomaly. The drilling has confirmed that the Borg Maglag geochemical anomaly, consisting of elevated tellurium, tungsten, tin, molybdenum, bismuth, arsenic, copper and zinc (elements common to the DeGrussa and Red Bore mineralised bodies) is the surface expression of a large mineralised system containing abundant sulphides.

Previous limited testwork on small quantities of pyrite recovered from shallow (aircore) holes drilled in 2014 on the periphery of the Borg anomaly (refer work by CODES, ASX release 31 October 2014) suggested that the pyrite and associated trace base metal mineralisation within it was indicative of the passage of orogenic fluids through the sediments. Grains of pyrite were also found to be carrying in excess of 1ppm Au.

Images of selected intervals of representative RC chips from several of the 2015 scout RC holes are shown below and overleaf, along with drill hole collar locations (Figure 1) and drill hole attributes (Table 1)

Plate 1: RC drill hole BNRC002, 248 to 250 metres depth

Plate 2: RC drill hole BNRC003, 117 to 119 metres depth

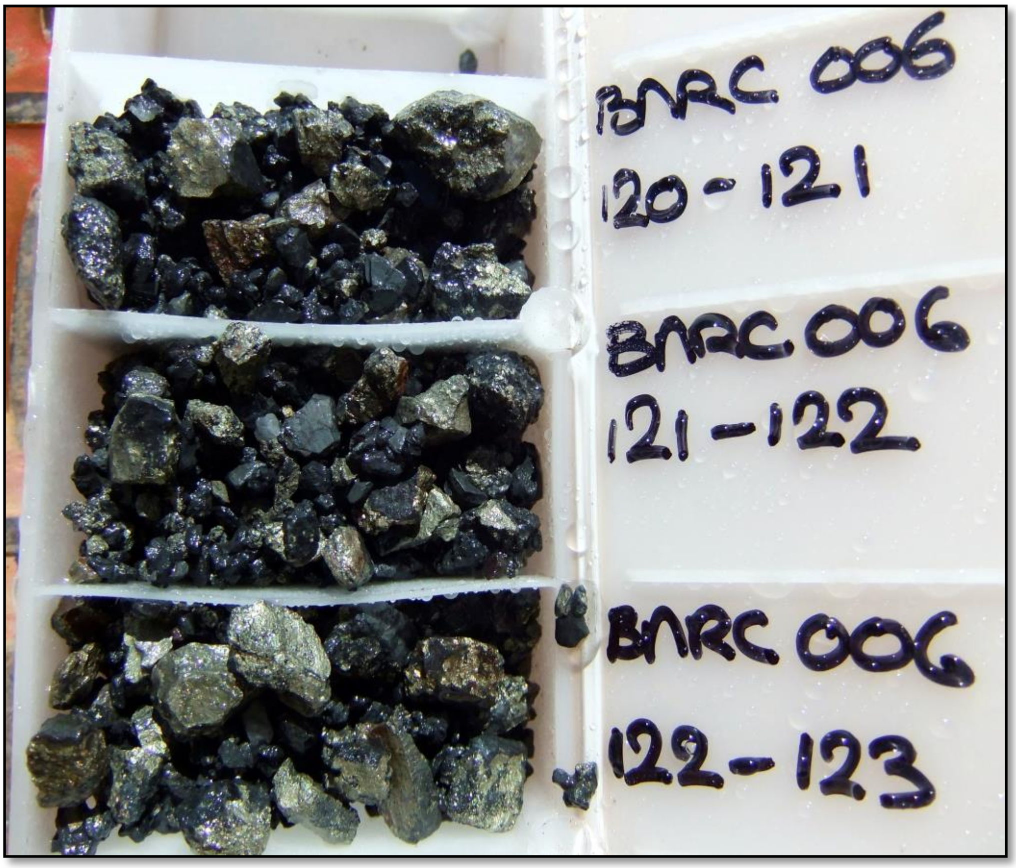

Plate 3: RC drill hole BNRC006, 120 to 123 metres depth

Suite 2, 91 Hay Street Subiaco Western Australia
PO Box 8308 Subiaco East WA 6008 Tel: (+61 8) 9381 2808 Fax: (+61 8) 9381 5545
admin@enterprisemetals.com.au www.enterprisemetals.com.au

Plate 4: RC drill hole BNRC008, 178 to 180 metres depth

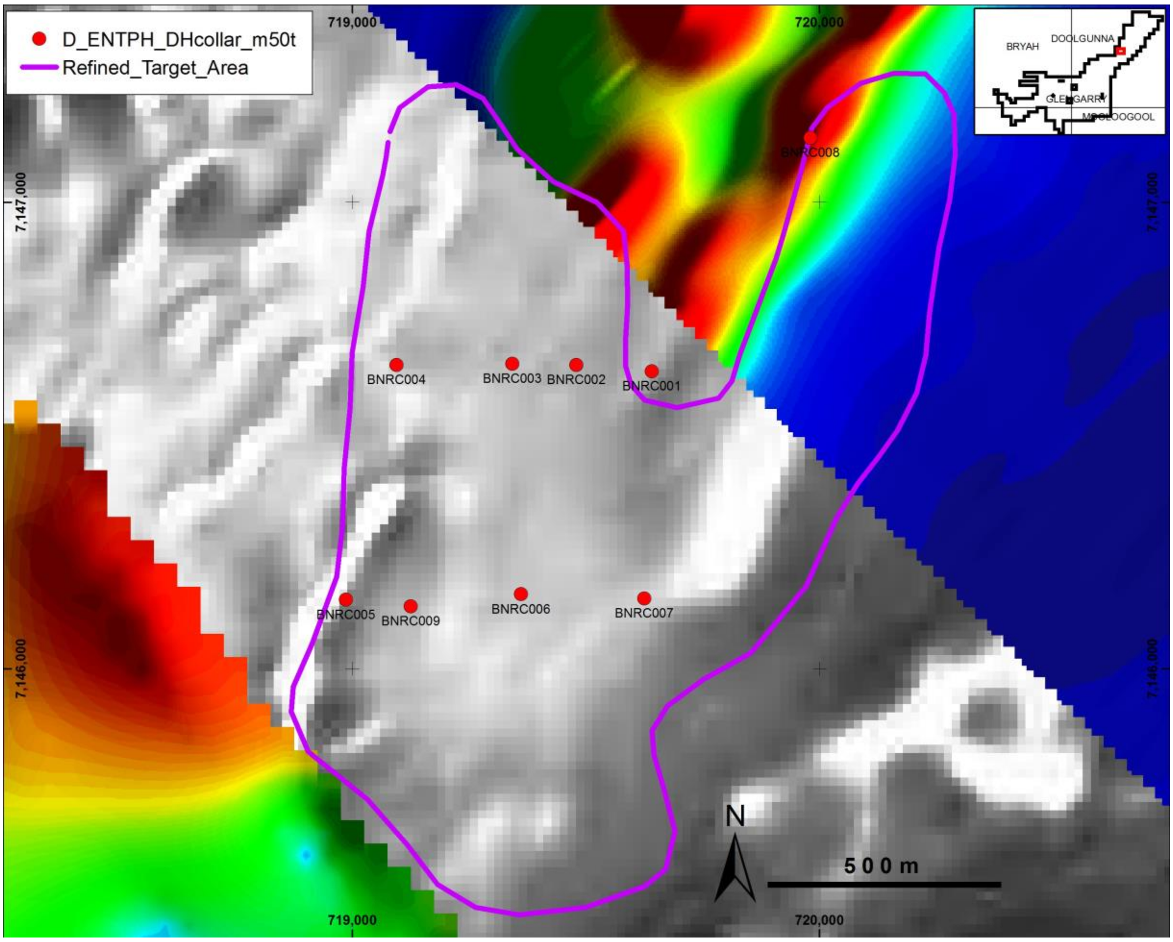

Figure 1: Borg Prospect, RC drill hole collars, over greyscale magnetic image and coloured EM anomalies

Suite 2, 91 Hay Street Subiaco Western Australia
PO Box 8308 Subiaco East WA 6008 Tel: (+61 8) 9381 2808 Fax: (+61 8) 9381 5545
admin@enterprisemetals.com.au www.enterprisemetals.com.au

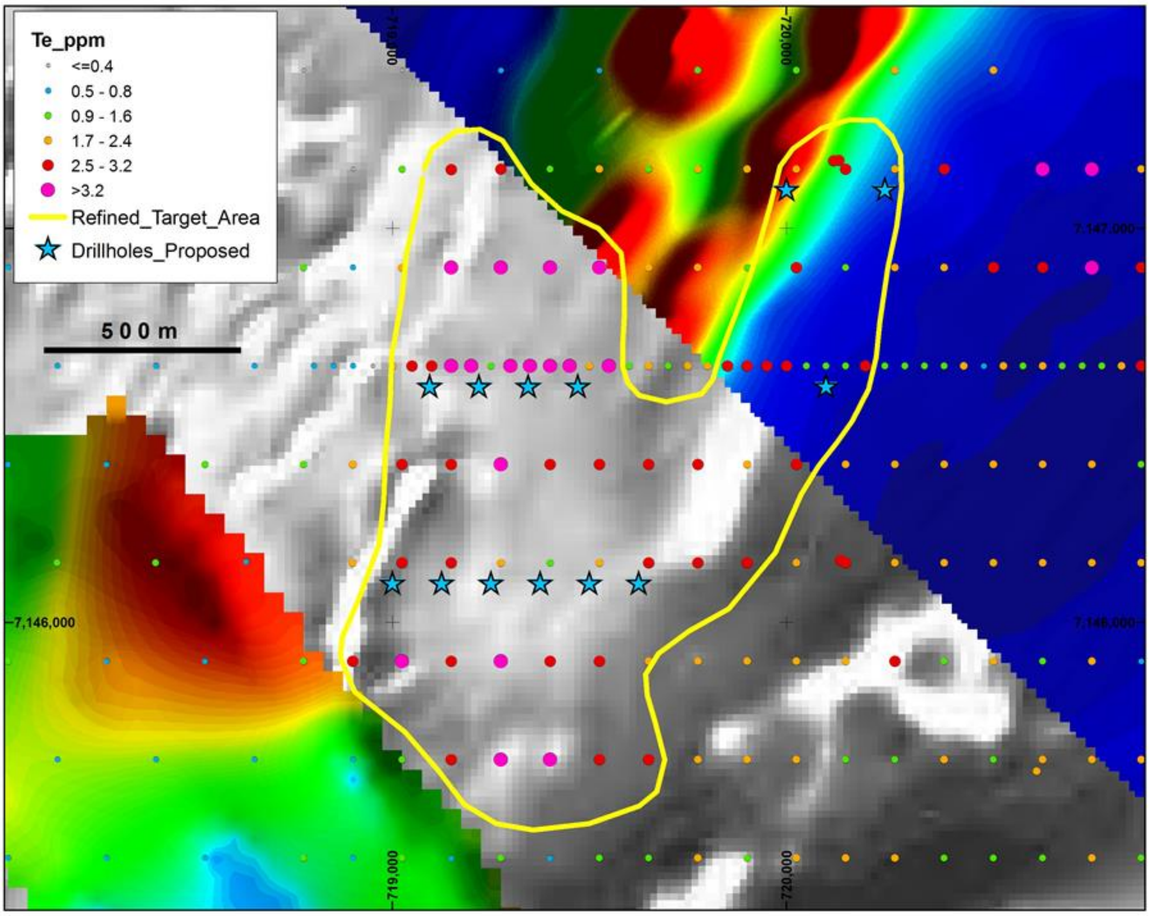

Figure 2: Borg Prospect, Proposed RC drill holes, with Te Maglag assays over greyscale magnetic image, coloured EM anomalies

Note: *Not all proposed drill sites were drilled, and some proposed holes were moved short distances to minimise impact on vegetation.*

Table 1: Summary of Drill Hole attributes

Hole Number	Site	East	North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Tenement
				(deg)	(deg)	(m)	
BNRC001		719641	7146637	-60	90	250	E51/1304
BNRC002		719480	7146650	-60	90	262	E51/1304
BNRC003		719343	7146653	-60	90	131	E51/1304
BNRC004		719095	7146650	-60	90	127	E51/1304
BNRC005		718986	7146147	-60	270	138	E51/1304
BNRC006		719361	7146159	-60	270	220	E51/1304
BNRC007		719625	7146150	-60	270	232	E51/1304
BNRC008		719981	7147137	-60	270	190	E51/1304
BNRC009		719125	7146133	-70	90	220	E51/1304
Total Metres						**1,770**	

DISCUSSION

The RC drilling program was planned to test for primary base metal sulphide mineralisation at depths down to 350 metres. Due to drilling technical difficulties in combination with excessive groundwater, the maximum depth achieved was 262 metres with all other holes drilled to less than planned depth. Following the receipt of assays, a number of these holes may be deepened with diamond drill core "tails".

The pyrite seen in the RC drill chips is hosted in carbonaceous shale and varies in mode of occurrence from finely disseminated to laminated and massive. All the drill holes except for BNRC004, BNRC005 and BNRC007 encountered carbonaceous-pyritic shale over repeated wide multimeter thicknesses and pyrite constituted up to 80% in many of the one metre intervals. Refer Table 2 overleaf.

The unoxidized shale is dark grey to black depending on the carbonaceous content. Pervasive hematite alteration and/or fine to dominant "stockwork" quartz-carbonate veining-alteration was seen in many holes. Rare chalcopyrite "grains" (1.0-1.5mm) were seen within quartz-carbonate veins in BNRC006 and also in BNRC009. Chalcopyrite grains (1.0 – 1.5mm) in pyrite were also seen within a strongly pyritic interval in drillhole BNRC008.

The Company believes that it has found a large sediment hosted sulphide system, within the Johnson Cairn Formation, close to the Southern Boundary Fault, the extent and nature of which is presently unknown. Assay results are awaited.

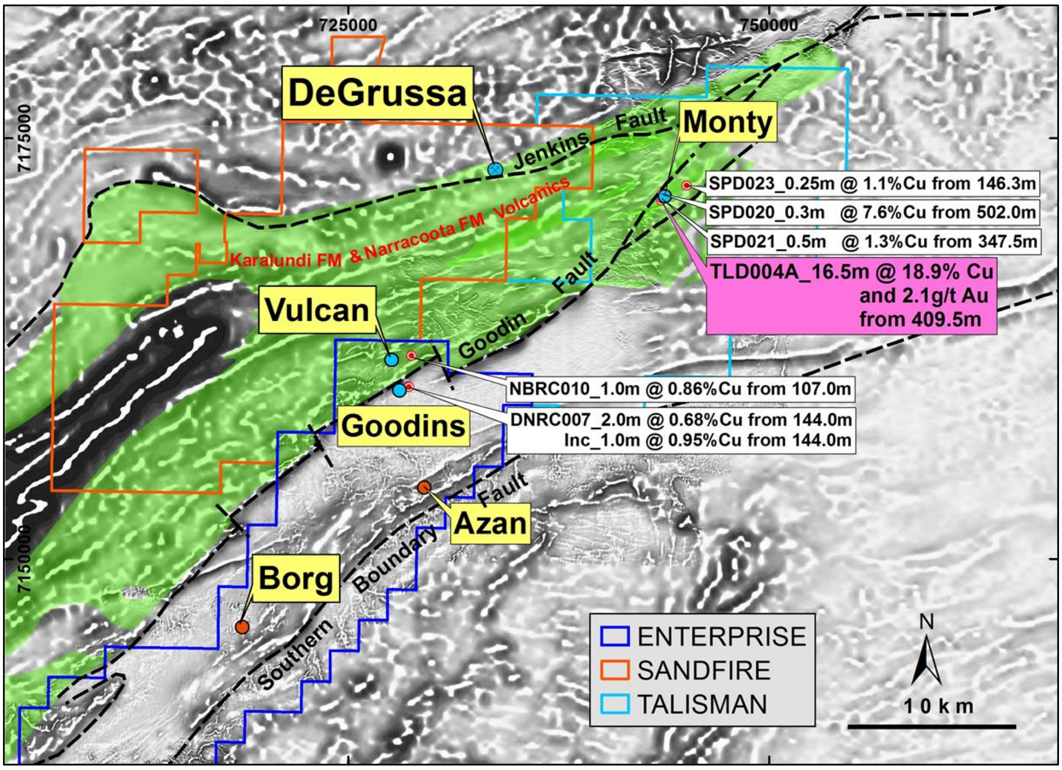

Figure 3. Location Plan showing Borg and Vulcan-Goodins Prospects

Dermot Ryan
Managing Director

Table 2: Summary of Pyrite Mineralisation in RC Holes

Hole Number	From (metres)	To (metres)	Mineralisation Code	Mineralisation Style	Visual Estimate *Min %
BNRC001	71	78	py	DS	10
BNRC001	85	90	py	DS	1
BNRC001	91	98	py	DS	10
BNRC001	103	108	py	DS	10
BNRC001	112	114	py	DS	10
BNRC001	116	119	py	DS	10
BNRC001	122	125	py	DS	10
BNRC001	127	135	py	DS	10
BNRC001	136	150	py	DS	10
BNRC001	150	157	py	DS	5
BNRC001	158	159	py	DS	5
BNRC001	168	172	py	DS	5
BNRC002	115	116	py	YS	0.1
BNRC002	117	123	py	YS	0.1
BNRC002	128	140	py	YS	0.1
BNRC002	140	144	py	MS	5
BNRC002	144	161	py	MS	10
BNRC002	161	164	py	MS	80
BNRC002	164	167	py	MS	10
BNRC002	167	169	py	MS	5
BNRC002	169	170	py	MS	10
BNRC002	170	171	py	MS	30
BNRC002	171	184	py	MS	10
BNRC002	184	186	py	MS	60
BNRC002	186	189	py	MS	10
BNRC002	189	190	py	MS	80
BNRC002	190	194	py	MS	10
BNRC002	194	196	py	MS	40
BNRC002	196	199	py	MS	10
BNRC002	199	200	py	MS	5
BNRC002	200	201	py	MS	20
BNRC002	201	202	py	MS	2
BNRC002	202	204	py	MS	10
BNRC002	204	205	py	MS	20
BNRC002	205	206	py	MS	50
BNRC002	206	208	py	MS	10
BNRC002	208	211	py	MS	1
BNRC002	211	213	py	MS	10
BNRC002	213	218	py	MS	2
BNRC002	218	225	py	MS	10
BNRC002	225	226	py	MS	20
BNRC002	227	228	py	MS	2
BNRC002	228	230	py	MS	10
BNRC002	230	246	py	MS	5
BNRC002	246	249	py	MS	10
BNRC002	249	250	py	MS	80
BNRC002	250	251	py	MS	10

BNRC002	251	252	py	MS	50
BNRC002	252	254	py	MS	10
BNRC002	254	258	py	MS	20
BNRC002	258	260	py	MS	10
BNRC002	260	262	py	MS	15
BNRC003	37	40	py	DS	10
BNRC003	40	47	py	DS	5
BNRC003	47	48	py	DS	10
BNRC003	48	51	py	MS	50
BNRC003	108	115	py	BB	1
BNRC003	115	116	py	BB	5
BNRC003	116	118	py	MS	20
BNRC003	118	119	py	MS	50
BNRC003	119	131	py	BB	1
BNRC006	103	104	py	BB	1
BNRC006	104	105	py	BB	5
BNRC006	105	107	py	BB	1
BNRC006	107	108	py	BB	5
BNRC006	108	109	py	BB	15
BNRC006	109	116	py	BB	1
BNRC006	116	118	py	BB	5
BNRC006	118	120	py	MS	40
BNRC006	120	121	py	MS	80
BNRC006	121	122	py	MS	20
BNRC006	122	125	py	MS	80
BNRC006	125	126	py	MS	20
BNRC006	126	127	py	MS	70
BNRC006	127	129	py	MS	10
BNRC006	129	131	py	BB	2
BNRC006	131	132	py	BB	10
BNRC006	132	134	py	MS	70
BNRC006	134	138	py	BB	5
BNRC006	138	140	py	MS	40
BNRC006	140	152	py	BB	5
BNRC006	152	154	py	MS	10
BNRC006	159	169	py	MS	2
BNRC006	169	173	py	MS	5
BNRC006	173	178	py	MS	25
BNRC006	178	179	py	MS	0.1
BNRC006	179	193	py	MS	2
BNRC006	193	195	py	MS	5
BNRC006	195	207	py	MS	0.1
BNRC006	207	209	py	MS	2
BNRC006	209	220	py	MS	0.1
BNRC007	205	207	py	MS	0.1
BNRC008	86	87	py	DS	5
BNRC008	87	88	py	DS	1
BNRC008	100	105	py	DS	2
BNRC008	110	111	py	DS	1
BNRC008	115	122	py	DS	1
BNRC008	122	133	py	DS	0.1

BNRC008	133	134	py	DS	3
BNRC008	134	140	py	DS	2
BNRC008	140	143	py	DS	10
BNRC008	143	160	py	DS	1
BNRC008	160	162	py	DS	3
BNRC008	162	164	py	DS	6
BNRC008	164	169	py	DS	2
BNRC008	169	177	py	DS	10
BNRC008	177	179	py	MS	25
BNRC008	179	180	py	MS	60
BNRC008	180	184	py	MS	20
BNRC008	184	186	py	MS	10
BNRC008	186	187	py	DS	5
BNRC008	187	190	py	DS	1
BNRC009	71	76	py	DS	0.1
BNRC009	76	87	py	DS	2
BNRC009	87	94	py	DS	3
BNRC009	94	108	py	DS	5
BNRC009	108	112	py	DS	8
BNRC009	112	133	py	DS	2
BNRC009	133	136	py	DS	5
BNRC009	136	145	py	DS	2
BNRC009	145	150	py	DS	1
BNRC009	150	151	py	DS	10
BNRC009	151	154	py	DS	1
BNRC009	154	159	py	MS	10
BNRC009	159	160	py	DS	2
BNRC009	160	161	py	MS	5
BNRC009	161	167	py	DS	2
BNRC009	167	172	py	DS	5
BNRC009	172	176	py	DS	1
BNRC009	176	177	py	DS	3
BNRC009	177	184	py	DS	2
BNRC009	184	185	py	DS	5
BNRC009	185	195	py	DS	2
BNRC009	195	196	py	DS	5
BNRC009	196	204	py	DS	3
BNRC009	204	206	py	DS	6
BNRC009	206	208	py	DS	3
BNRC009	208	209	py	DS	8
BNRC009	209	211	py	DS	3
BNRC009	211	212	py	DS	8
BNRC009	212	215	py	DS	2
BNRC009	215	219	py	DS	8
BNRC009	219	220	py	DS	2

Py: pyrite MS: massive sulphide DS: disseminated sulphide BB: "blebby sulphides" YS: trace sulphides

Important Note: *Sulphide percentage of itself is not an indication of the metal content of the sulphides, which requires laboratory determination.*

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Dermot Ryan, who is an employee of Xserv Pty Ltd and a Director and security holder of the Company. Mr Ryan is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ryan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Historical exploration results shown in Figures 1 to 3 of this Release were previously reported to the ASX by the Company and Mr Ryan as the Competent Person under the respective 2004 [Vulcan-Goodins] and 2012 [Borg] Editions of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ryan and Enterprise Metals Limited confirm that they are not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant previous Enterprise Metals Limited market announcements.

For further information on the Borg Prospect, refer ASX releases 8 July 2014, 21 July 2014, 11 August 2014 and 31 October 2014.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
6th October 2015 – Doolgunna Project- Borg Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Drilling at Doolgunna in September/October 2015 consisted of 9 angled Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. • The holes were planned to test a number of Maglag geochemical and EM (MLEM) and associated gravity targets. • Representative 3kg 1 metre samples were produced by a cyclone and splitter system fitted to side of the drill rig. • Representative 4m composite samples were collected using a constant volume PVC scoop. These 4m composite samples (~3kg) will be pulverised to give a 25g sample for aqua regia digest and ICP-MS and OES analysis of 31 elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba,Be,Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn. And by 25g samples analysed by MS for gold (after aqua regia digest. • Original 1m samples have been stored for possible future analysis, depending on results of 4m composite samples.
Drilling techniques	• Drilling to date has been angled Reverse Circulation
Drill sample recovery	• Sample recoveries not measured, poor samples commented on in logs. • RC samples are collected in polythene bags. • Recovery was not measured. All wet samples have been logged and recorded in the database accordingly.
Logging	• Geological logging of drill chip samples has been recorded for each drillhole including lithology, mineralisation, grainsize, texture, oxidation, weathering, colour and wetness. • Logging is qualitative. For RC drilling every 1m interval was collected, sieved and a sample retained in a plastic chip tray. • All drillholes were logged for the full extent of each hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• No drill core was collected. • 4m composite RC samples were collected using a spear when dry and a PVC scoop if wet from bulk drill samples. • The sample preparation of drill chip samples for analysis follows industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crush, sieve -80# sufficient for a 50g aqua regia digestion. • QC procedures involve the review of laboratory supplied certified reference materials and field duplicates. These quality control results are reported along with sample values in the final analysis report. Selected intervals are assayed at other laboratories for comparison at times. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The analytical techniques for 4m composite samples are aqua regia digest multi element suite with ICP-MS finish suitable for reconnaissance as a first pass. Re-split or original 1m samples are to be dissolved with a four acid digest for the same elements and gold assayed by fire assay in these samples this method is a full digest. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. • Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference

Criteria	Commentary
	material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to Enterprises' in-house database manager for validation and loading into a SQL database server. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any data used in this report.
Location of data points	• Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a modern hand held GPS unit with an accuracy of 5m which is sufficient accuracy for the purpose of compiling and interpreting the results. • Topographic control is by NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). • The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• RC hole spacing was chosen to test a number of Ground EM, surface geochemistry and gravity anomalies. Spacing between holes was nominally 150m, with line spacing of 500m. • This is a maiden/scout exploration drilling program and no resource estimation is planned. • No additional sample compositing was used apart from the standard 4m composite sampling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The drilling was conducted orthogonal to strike of the sedimentary sequence interpreted from aeromagnetic data and geological mapping.
Sample security	• Samples were secured in bulka bags and delivered to the Laboratory by a reputable carrier.
Audits or reviews	• Regular internal reviews are occurring, but no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Doolgunna Project consists of multiple contiguous exploration licences and is located 110km northeast of Meekatharra and some 10km southwest of Sandfire Resources NL's (Sandfire) 2009 DeGrussa copper-gold discovery. The Borg Prospect lies on E51/1304. • The GEM, HeliTEM and gravity prospects referred to are all on granted tenements held 100% by either Enterprise Metals Limited or one its wholly owned subsidiaries. The tenements are all in good standing. • The prospects are either on former Doolgunna or Mooloogool pastoral leases, now administered by the WA Government Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW), Mt Padbury or Killara pastoral leases, or Vacant Crown Land. • There are no royalties attached to any of these tenements. • The prospects are covered by the **Yugunga-Nya [WAD6132/98]** Native Title Claim Group. Native Title Agreements, administered by the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation are in place for the relevant tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• A summary of previous exploration activities at Borg by the Company and others was provided in the Company's 2014 Annual Report and ASX release dated 21 July 2014. • There has been no exploration conducted by competitors in the area of the Borg anomaly. The Borg target has previously had several shallow scout aircore holes drilled by the Company in 2014.

Criteria	Commentary
	• During the period 2001 – 2003, Murchison Exploration Pty Ltd (now a wholly owned subsidiary of Enterprise Metals) carried out regional 1km x 1km spaced *"mag-lag sampling"* over the project area. Limited infill sampling was subsequently undertaken in selected areas. • Sample sites were planned on a square 1km x 1km grid, and then located with GPS receiver. • The regolith landform setting was recorded. The proportions of the main lag types, Eg. highly ferruginous (including magnetic and non magnetic); ferruginised lithic; lithic; quartz; calcrete; other, and grain size were recorded. • Lag was swept up with a plastic dust pan and brush over about a 5 m diameter area. (for ~ 2 kg sample). Coarse pebbles, sticks, etc (greater than 1 or 2 cm) were swept out on to a plastic sheet and any organic material was removed. Two magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded. A hand held magnet inside a plastic bag was used to collect the magnetic fraction (between 50-100gms). • Samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Pty Ltd of Canning Vale, W.A. and after sorting and drying, samples were pulverized and then exposed to concentrated hydrochloric acid to extract moderately bound elements (partial extraction methodology) and analysed for a limited range of elements by ICPMS and ICPOES methods. (Au, Ag, As, Pt, Ta, Ba, Cr, Cu, Fe, Zn, Hg). • In 2007, Murchison Exploration Pty Ltd was acquired by Revere Mining Ltd, now called Enterprise Metals Ltd ("Enterprise"). • Revere (Enterprise) flew a detailed low level 100m line spaced airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the majority of the project area. • In 2008, Enterprise retrieved the maglag sample pulps from storage and submitted them to Actlabs Pacific Pty Ltd, Redcliffe W.A. for analysis of an expanded suite of 61 elements. Samples were pulverized prior to a total digest (four-acid) and determination of the elements listed below using ICP-MS and ICP-OES methods. Analysed elements were: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. • During 2012, the Company commenced a program to test the potential of the Yerrida Basin sediments for sediment hosted (SEDEX style) copper deposits. • In late 2012, the CSIRO flew a SPECTREM airborne EM survey at 5km line spacing in a south-south direction over the Doolgunna area, and generated a series of anomalies rated on a four part scale from A to D with A being 'excellent' and D being 'poor'. From this data, Enterprise selected six "A" rated EM anomalies along the SBF for follow up and ground EM surveying. • The strongly conducting nature of the AEM anomalies suggested that they were either massive sulphide or highly carbonaceous bodies. Considering the anomalies are hosted in a sedimentary package, and the proximity to Sipa's Enigma copper deposit and Ventnor's Thaduna and Green Dragon Copper deposits, Enterprise considered that this area and these AEM targets had the potential for SEDEX style copper deposits. • In mid-2013, the Company conducted ground EM (GEM) surveys to follow up the SPECTREM EM anomalies. Two high priority bedrock conductors (A & B) are also associated with maglag samples considered to be anomalous in W, Sn, Mo, Bi, Sb & Te.

Criteria	Commentary
Geology	• The Company considers the Yerrida Basin sediments to be prospective for sediment hosted (SEDEX style) copper deposits similar to those in the Central African Copperbelt. • The Southern Boundary Fault (SBF) and associated cross structures are potential conduits for mineralising fluids into the sediments of the "Doolgunna Graben". The Yerrida Basin sediments are also host to the Thaduna massive sulphide copper deposit and Sipa Resources' Enigma Deposit to the northeast along strike of the SBF. • Although the area is covered by regolith, it is expected that the potentially mineralised zones would manifest themselves as electromagnetic conductors and/or gravity anomalies.
Drill hole Information	• Refer to attached table of collars.
Data aggregation methods	• No assays received to date.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Only down hole lengths are reported as true width of mineralized intervals is not known.
Diagrams	• Plans showing RC drill collars in ASX Release 6 October 2015.
Balanced reporting	• All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other substantive exploration data available at the present time.
Further work	• RC drilling along traverses orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the sedimentary sequence under a Program of Work (POW) approved by the Department of Mines and Petroleum in areas where strongly anomalous intercepts occur. • Geological logging and multi-element analysis of drill cuttings, and possible diamond core extensions to some holes.