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E2 Metals

ASX RELEASE

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E2 Metals receives Phase 2 drilling results at Mt Hope Gold Project

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- **E2 Metals completes Phase 2 drill program at the Mt Hope Gold Project, NSW**
- **14m @ 1.07g/t Au from 254m including 3m @ 3.16g/t Au from 255m**

E2 Metals (ASX: E2M) (E2 Metals or the Company) advise that the second phase of diamond core drilling assays have now been received. The drilling was completed at the Mt Solitary prospect at its Mt Hope Project in the tightly-held, world-class Cobar Basin in New South Wales.

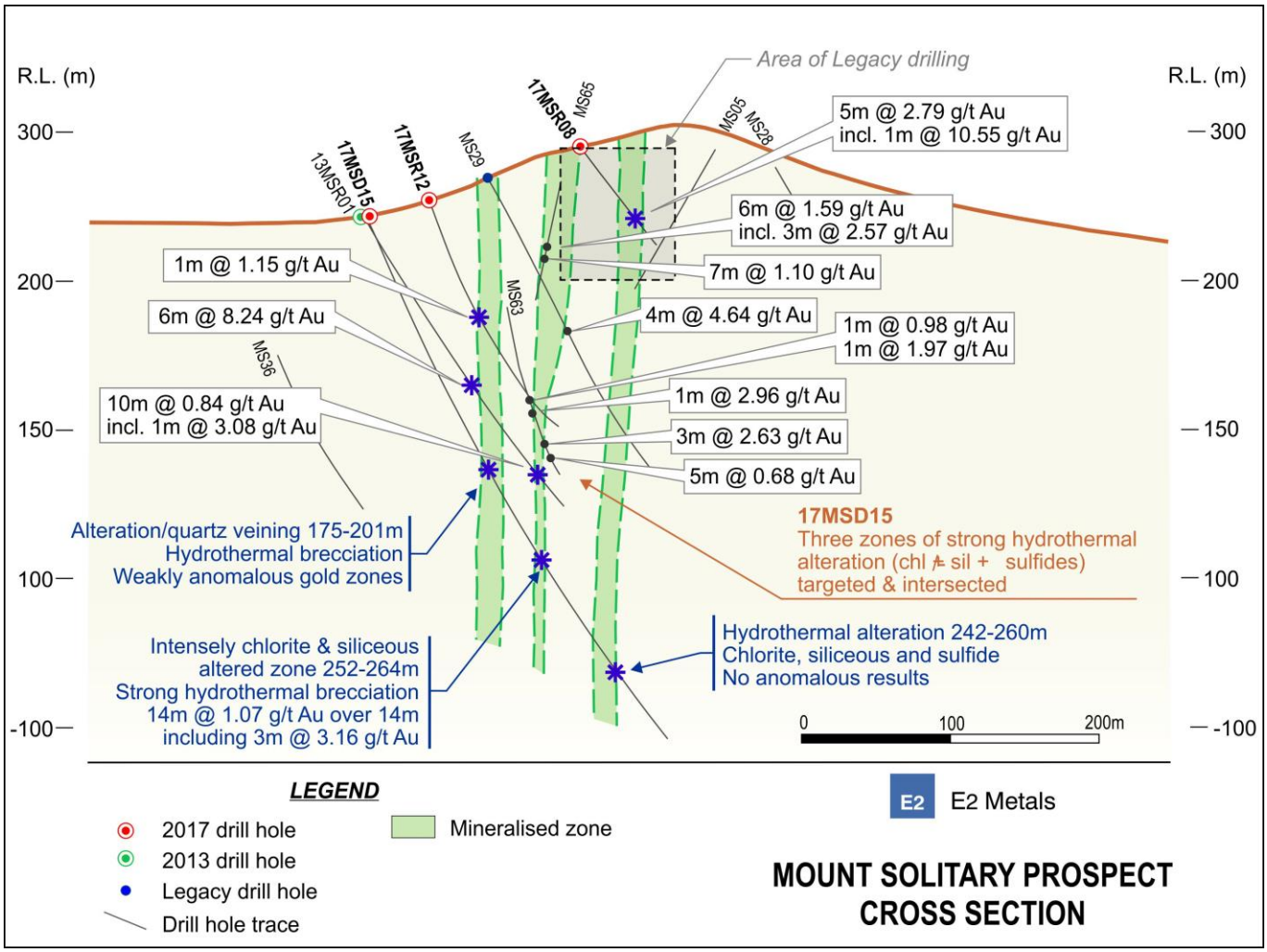
The phase consisted of a single hole, 17MSD015 drilled over a 14-day period to a final depth of 405.6m as planned. It was designed to test depth extensions of a number of previously intersected structural (shear and breccia) zones containing shoots of high-grade gold mineralisation within broader zones of hydrothermal alteration at the prospect.

The drilling has confirmed the existence of at least three hydrothermal alteration zones associated with quartz veining, sulphides and anomalous multi-elements, with a significant structural zone intersected from 254m – 268m averaging 1.07g/t Au over the 14m intercept, including 3m @ 3.16g/t Au.

The drilling extended the intersected depths of the mineralised structural zones to 350m below surface, at the deepest. This demonstrates that these structural zones have significant depth continuity and remain fertile, albeit of lower tenor gold grades. The control on the higher-grade shoot architecture remains to be resolved.

“The drilling from 17MSD015 has confirmed the mineralisation is open down dip along the structures and in a north westerly plunge direction. Despite this, the strong presence of a major intersection of zonation within a cobar style system such as this, remaining open is encouraging. Many of the major Cobar mineable zones begin at depths below 300m and exhibit only subtle features close to surface.” said E2 Metals Managing Director, Simon Peters.

Mount Solitary Prospect Cross Section



Mt Solitary lies at the northern end of 6 km of mineralised strike marked by a series of siliceous outcrops hosting zones of structurally hosted hydrothermal alteration. A number of targets exist along this strike not yet fully explored and are held by the company.

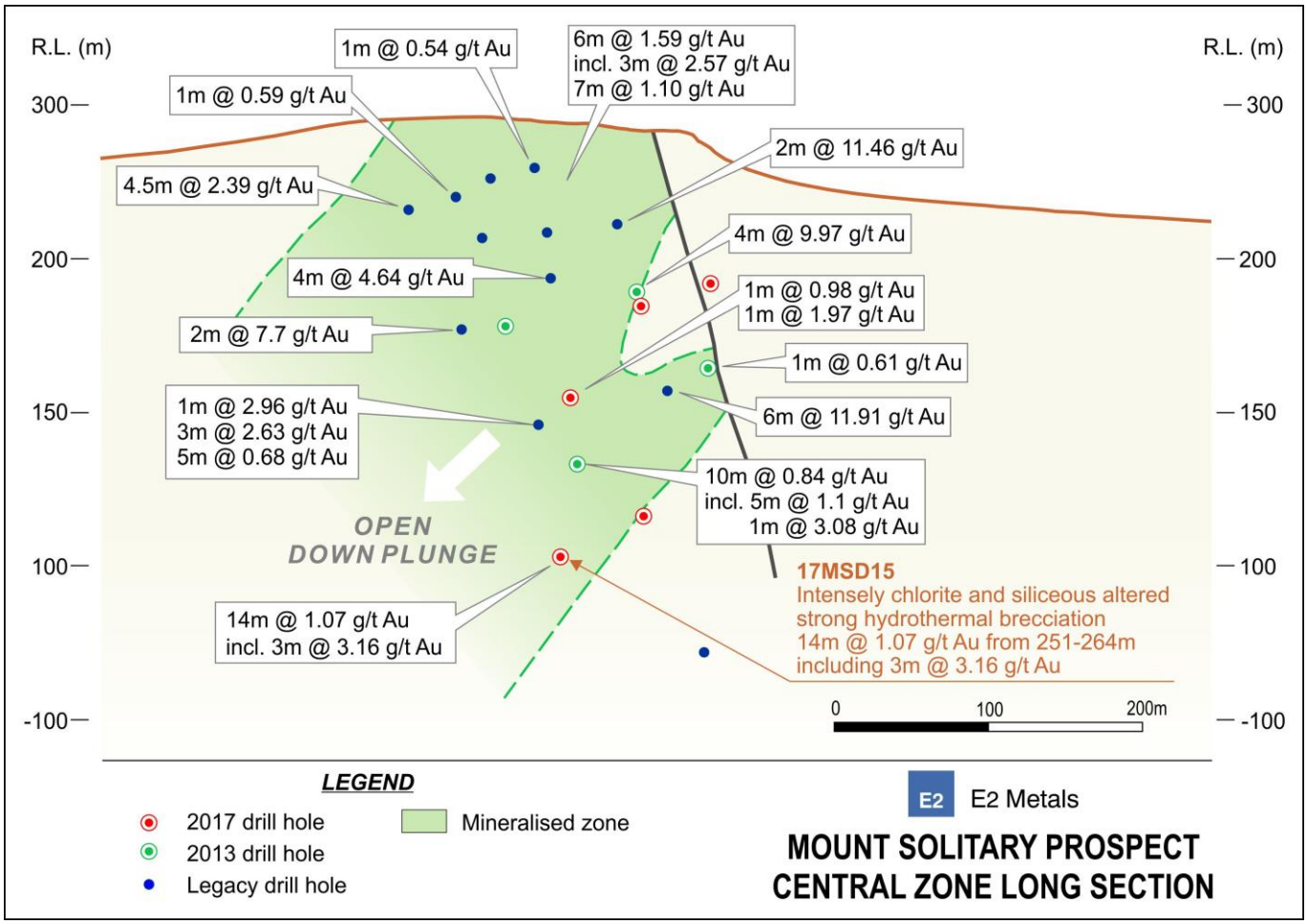
The Company is also re-evaluating targets with a number of these showing high prospectivity for gold and base metals along the 6km strike area.

Significant Assays returned from hole 17MSD015 using a 0.3g/t Au lower cut included;

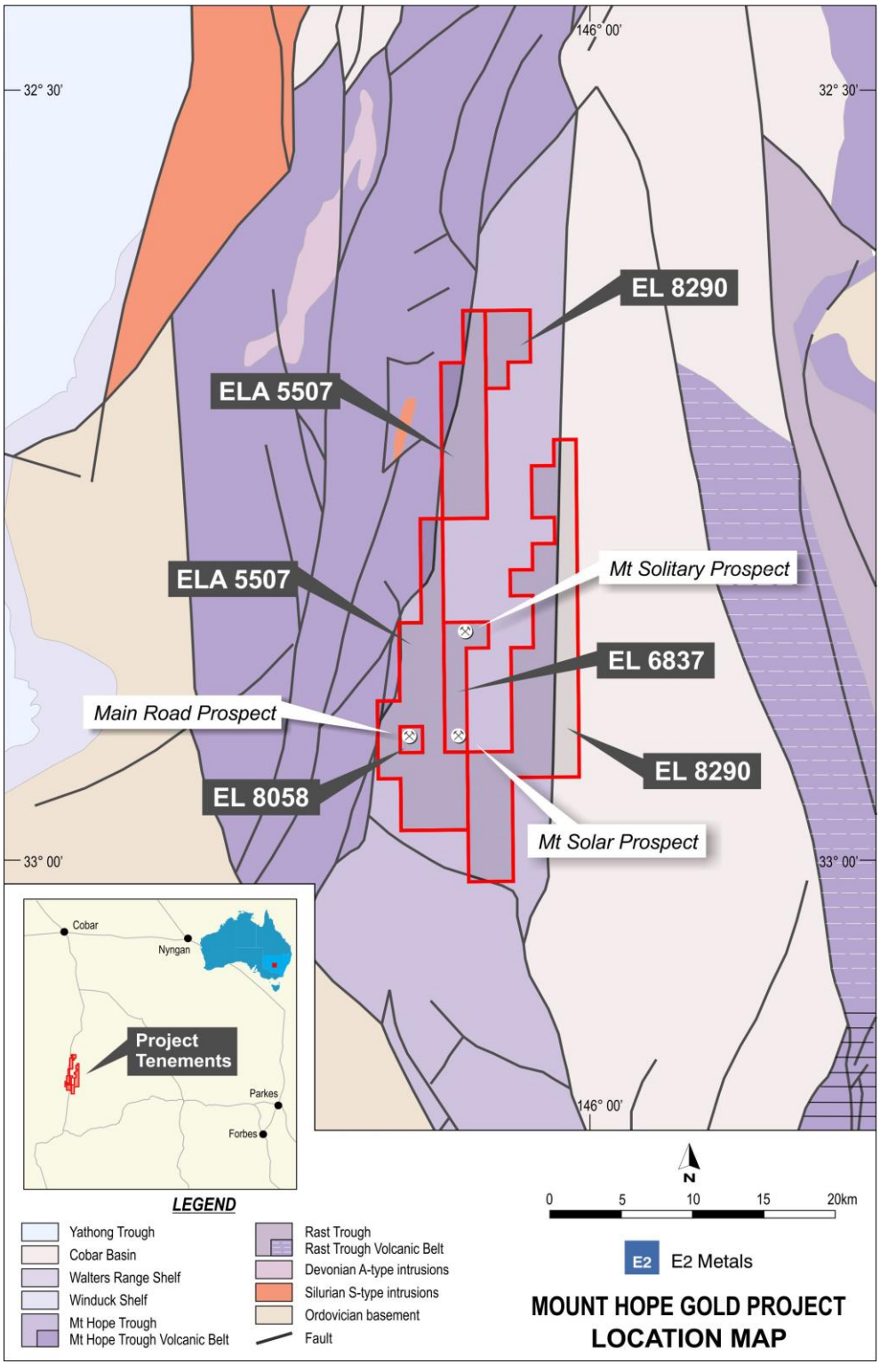
- 1.4m @ 0.34g/t Au from 80.6m
- 6m @ 1.75g/t Au from 255m including 3m @ 3.16g/t Au or 1m @ 4.84g/t Au from 255m
- 1m @ 0.37g/t Au from 262m
- 3m @ 1.14g/t Au from 264m including 1m @ 2.75g/t Au from 264m

Note: Assay intercepts are calculated based on a minimum weighted average grade of 0.3 g/t Au using a 0.3 g/t Au weighted average lower cut and a maximum internal waste interval of 2m. All assays were completed by ALS Laboratories using a 50gm Fire Assay charge with an AAS analysis.

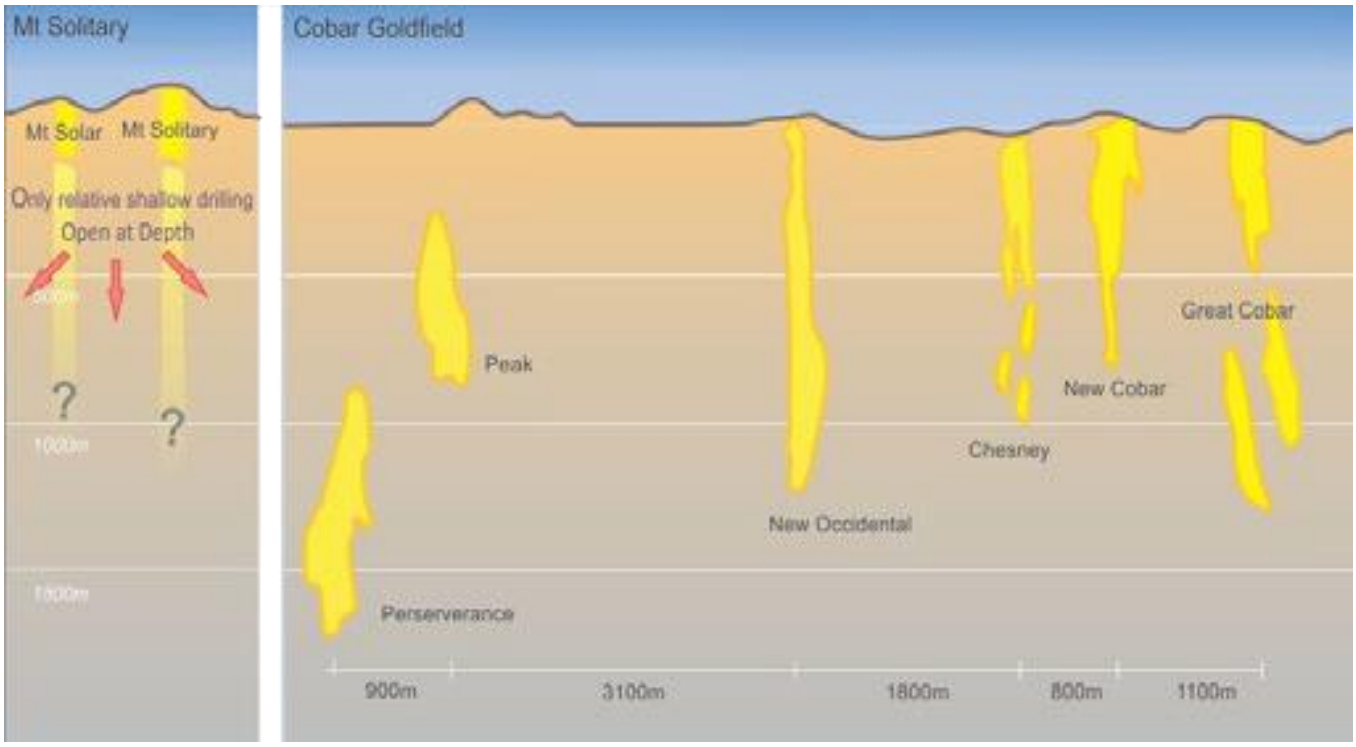
Mt Solitary Prospect Long Section – Central Zone



Site Location: E2 Metals Mt Hope Gold Project – Cobar Basin



Mt Solitary comparison at depth



E2 Metals Project Locations

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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Chris Spurway who is a Director, consultant and shareholder of the Company. Mr Spurway is a Fellow of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Spurway has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons 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 Spurway consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures.

APPENDIX 1

Hole	East (MGA94_55)	North (MGA94_55)	RL (M ASL)	Azm (MGA94_55)	Dip (Degree)	Depth (DH m)	Type
17MSD015	398093	6364513	241	55	-65	405.6	5 ½ " RC DDH- NQcore

Appendix 1 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear due to the early nature of the drilling and geological complexity.
- Nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au applied is due to the early (pre-resource) nature of the drilling
- Grades reported are above a nominal 0.3g/t Au. No top assay cut has been used.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.

Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012, Table 1

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 single cored diamond tailed drill hole was completed by E2 Metals Ltd to a depth of 405m. Hole 17MSD015, was precollared to 81m with reverse circulation drilling. RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone and attached riffle splitter. An 87.5% of the split sample was collected in a green plastic bag with the remaining 12.5% riffle split sample collected in a calico bag. The sampling was conducted at 1m intervals, with the calico bagged sample a representative 3kg split of the master sample. All master and representative splits were placed on the ground in ordered rows. Representative splits were then bagged into polyweave sacks containing 5 samples, cable tied and removed to a secured sample site for future analysis. The master sample was removed from drill site to sample farm at completion of the hole and placed in ordered rows. Cored diamond tail was drilled as NQ2. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site and half core sampled into calico bags, which are then placed into polyweave sacks, cable tied and dispatched to the laboratory. Sampling intervals are selected by the supervising geologist, based on geological observations. Sampling intervals are chosen at a minimum 0.5m and a maximum of 1.4m intervals. Sampling was undertaken using E2 Metals sampling protocols and QA/QC procedures in line with industry best practice, including insertion of CRM's and duplicate samples.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Samples were submitted to ALS Global laboratories in Orange, NSW. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 70% less than 6mm, pulverised entire sample to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g charge was split for fire analysis of Au. A ~50g charge was also split for multi-element analysis by four acid digest and ICP analysis.
	• *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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drill hole 17MSD015, RC sampling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer with a 5 ½ " bit.

		Diamond core was NQ2 diameter. Core was orientated using a reflect ACT tool. Core was initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and later fully orientated by E2M geologists and technical staff.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drilling recovery were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded on the drill log, along with moisture content, water table or other factors that may influence recovery or sample quality. Core drilling contractors routinely measure the core recoveries for each uninterrupted drilled interval. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure at the end of each drilled interval. Core drilled and interval drilled are recorded and marked on core blocks and placed in the core trays at the end of each drilled interval.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Core recovered is measured and confirmed and the recovery percentage is calculated by E2M staff during the full orientation process for each drilled interval. This is then recorded in the drill logs. Sample recovery and core return is monitored on site during drilling by the site geologist. Cyclone and splitter configurations are monitored to ensure they are clean and unblocked by site personnel.
	• *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.*	There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade. Where significant loss of drill sample or wet samples was recorded there is no obvious bias to the sample result.
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.*	Drill holes are logged on site for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, moisture and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is captured in a digital database appropriate for resource estimation.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging is of conducted on qualitative and quantitative measures. Logging captures downhole depths, structural features, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation and alteration. Drill core is orientated, marked at metre intervals, lithologically and structurally logged and photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drill holes are logged in full over their total length. Specimen chip trays are collected each metre for RC sampling and kept as reference. Drill core is retained as half core or full core depending on sampling for reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond saw blade. Half core samples were collected for assay.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, and riffle split to a 87.5% - 12.5% ratio. The samples were all recorded as dry, moist, or wet and estimated recoveries recorded. Sample duplicates were collected by spearing techniques or riffle split depending on the moisture content of the master sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	The samples were sent to ALS Global, an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 70% less than 6mm, pulverised entire sample to better than 85% passing 75 microns.

	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Quality Control procedures include the insertion of CRM and duplicate samples. On average a QC sample is submitted on a 1 per 20 basis (5%). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	• *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.*	Sample duplicates are taken at a minimum on a 1 per 33 sample basis. Samples for duplication are selected by the supervising geologist.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style and nature of the mineralisation, to provide an accurate indication of the presence of mineralisation if present.
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.*	The use of a 30- 50g charge fire assay is considered appropriate for the detection of gold mineralisation of the style and nature being explored.
	• *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.*	No geophysical tools are applied to determine any analytical results.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	E2M inserted CRMs (including coarse blank CRM material) at the start and end of each hole along with CRM's and/or duplicates inserted at a 1 per 20 sample basis within the hole sequence. CRM's were selected to closely match the matrix of the host lithologies at Mount Solitary and also weathering/oxidation state of the samples in each hole. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal laboratory standards including CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates.
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.*	No verification of significant intersections has yet been undertaken by E2M on those significant intersections reported in this release. No twinning of drill holes has yet been undertaken Primary geological and sampling data is collected and recorded in digital format in the field. This is subsequently validated and imported into a digital database. Assay results are merged with the primary database using established protocols No adjustments have been made to the data reported.
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.*	Drill holes are initially located by handheld GPS. GPS accuracy is +/- 3m with DGPS accuracy to +/- 0.1m. All drill holes are routinely surveyed using a down hole multishot instrument to provide an accurate drill hole trace.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	GDA94 MGA Zone 55 grid system is applied to the Mt Solitary program. GPS accuracy is +/- 3m with DGPS accuracy to +/- 0.1m.
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.*	Drilling at Mt Solitary has been designed to provide a broadly 40m X 40m or 80m X 80m spacing on JORC reportable drilling. Data spacing is not yet sufficient to provide a clarity to the detailed geometry and grade distribution of the project for Mineral Resource classification. No sample compositing has been undertaken on the E2M reported drilling samples.
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.*	Drilling is conducted at inclinations between -55 and -75 degrees towards grid ENE. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various mineralised domains and how they interact is not yet clear. Further detailed drilling is required to ascertain a higher level of confidence and quantify the degree of sample bias arising from the selected drill orientations, The relationship between drill orientation and sample bias, if any, has not yet been established.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples submitted are systematically and sequentially numbered, bagged and recorded. Samples are bagged in polyweave sacks which are securely stored until dispatch and delivered to ALSGlobal Orange by E2M personnel or courier companies. All pulps and residues are retained by ALS Global until collected by E2M for storage in an E2M facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or formal reviews have been conducted. Internal reviews for validation of results are conducted as well as the monitoring of assay QA/QC by E2M staff.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	E2Metals subsidiary Fisher Resources has acquired the Mt Solitary projects remaining 49% interest. The reported drill holes lie within NSW, Exploration Licence (EL)6837(1992). The licence is currently held by China Waste Management Corporation (CWC) and subject to a purchase agreement by Fisher Resources, a 100% owned subsidiary of E2 Metals. E2 Metals have executed a purchase agreement with CWC to hold 100% of the licence. This is subject to NSW Government Ministerial Approval process.
	• *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 Exploration Licence is in good standing, with no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Gold was discovered at Mt Solitary in 1904 and recorded production was 41 kg gold mostly through the 1935 to 1940 period. A number of drilling campaigns from 1982 to the present day have contributed data to the current study. Campaigns by EZ, Aberfoyle, AMAD, Aztec and Normandy from 1982 to 1986 all used shallow percussion drilling. Further drilling campaigns were conducted by Placer and MCM (DD and RC). Central West Gold (now CWC) and Fisher Resources (subsidiary company of Land & Mineral Ltd, now E2 Metals) undertook two drill campaigns of RC drilling (2006 and 2013) The 2013 program had high-grade gold (several intercepts over 30 g/t Au). Several intercepts were down dip of the known gold zone, thus extending known mineralisation to a depth of approximately 200m from near-surface. In 2006 Hellman & Schofield Pty. Ltd complete recoverable resource estimate at Mt Solitary. The estimate dealt wholly with potentially bulk minable, lower grade mineralisation with no assessment made for high grade ore. Prior to this round of drilling 75 drillholes had been drilled at Mt Solitary, which demonstrated by that high-grade gold mineralisation has been identified and commonly encompassed by an envelope of potentially economic lower grade gold mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mt Solitary prospect is located within EL6837 in the eastern Mt Hope Trough of the southern Cobar Basin. The licence covers an area of Broken Range Group sediments east of the Great Central/Sugar Loaf Fault, which forms a major boundary between the Regina Volcanics and the Broken Range flysch sediments of the Mt Hope Trough. The area covers a series of interpreted subsidiary footwall structures within the Broken Range Group characterised by topographic highs related to silicification of the sediments along these structures. Using this premise E2 Metals believes that these footwall structures marked by siliceous sediment could host significant gold mineralisation similar to those of the major deposits found in the northern Cobar Basin and those of the Mt Hope Copper Mine located in the footwall of the Sugar Loaf Fault within the Broken Range Group. The style of mineralisation being explored is a mesothermal shear hosted deposit analogous to other shear zone hosted gold deposits in the Cobar region (The Peak and Hera mines).
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 drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation*	Refer to appendix 1 for significant results from the drilling program

	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.*	Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on the related figures.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	A nominal 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied for grade calculations. No top cut has been applied. All intercepts are calculated using a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off, and calculated using a length weighted average per assay which is composited into the reported intercept. A maximum of 2m internal waste has been included, where the nominal grade of 0.3g/t for the final intercept grade is maintained. No metal equivalents are 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known')..*	All drill hole intercepts are measured in metres and reported as down hole lengths. As the nature and orientation of the mineralisation is not yet certain all intercepts are reported as drilled down hole length intercepts. E2M have yet to verify the orientation (strike, dip and plunge) of the mineralisation, however drilling orientation has endeavoured to intersect the interpreted geological fabric and that of the mineralisation at an approximate perpendicular angle,
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures and text in the body of the announcement.
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 intercepts are calculated using a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off, and calculated using a length weighted average per assay which is composited into the reported intercept. A maximum of 2m internal waste has been included, where the nominal grade of 0.3g/t for the final intercept grade is maintained.
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..*	There is no other exploration data that is considered material to this report, that is compliant with JORC reporting guidelines.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work is planned and is referenced in the announcement.