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Significant Gold Discovered at Mia

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E2 Metals (**E2 or the Company**) is pleased to announce the discovery of high-grade surface gold at the newly defined **Mia prospect**.

Mia is located 2km southeast of Florencia in the Conserrat Project and was discovered by reconnaissance sampling in an area of no prior exploration.

Highlights

- Rock chip sampling (n=23) at **Mia** has returned significant gold in addition to high silver. Assays include:
    - **43.9gpt Au and 730gpt Ag**
    - **37.4gpt Au and 784gpt Ag**
    - **23.9gpt Au and 1128gpt Ag**
- High grade gold mineralisation is defined over a 50m strike length and is hosted in a broader northwest and east-orientated vein system that is mineralised (>1gpt Au) over 350m strike length.
- The mineralisation is associated with classic epithermal veins displaying banded and bladed silica textures, hosted in quartz and crystal-rich Chon Aike volcaniclastics.
- Follow up trenching has commenced at Mia to define the limit of the vein system and test for potential blind extensions.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Todd Williams states:

We are delighted to announce a new high-grade surface discovery within the Conserrat Project. This discovery is the first evidence of bonanza-type gold within the project and is an exciting addition to the significant silver mineralisation intercepted to date at Ro and Florencia.

The vein textures observed at Mia are similar to many prospects in the project, giving us confidence further high-grade gold discoveries will be made. The Company is well positioned to follow up on these encouraging results and prepare targets for drill testing.

For enquiries please contact:

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Overview

E2 is pleased to announce the discovery of high-grade surface gold at the **Mia Prospect**. Mia is a new vein discovery located 2km southeast of Florencia and 4.7km south of the Veta Blanca-Emilia trend, expanding the footprint of the Conserrat vein field.

The area has had limited exploration and the outcropping veins were discovered by following up first-order silver anomalies in the regional soil (LAG) data (*see ASX announcement, 27 February 2019, Surface LAG Geochemistry Expands Veta Blanca Targets*). Additional soil targets exist within the project and regional mapping and sampling is ongoing.

Sampling at Mia comprised an initial 23 rock chip program. Location maps and sample photos are provided in Figures 1-3, and assay results in Table 1. Key gold and silver results include:

A high-grade zone with a measured strike length of 50m:

- **43.9gpt Au, 730gpt Ag**
- **37.4gpt Au, 784gpt Ag**
- **23.9gpt Au, 1128gpt Ag**
- **7.35gpt Au, 11.5gpt Ag**
- **6.6gpt Au, 12.3gpt Ag**

The high-grade zone occurs within a mineralised northwest and east orientated vein system with an overall measured strike length of 350m. Further significant assay results over the mineralised strike length (beyond the high-grade zone) include:

- **2.34gpt Au, 3.4gpt Ag**
- **2.11gpt Au, 5.3gpt Ag**
- **1.16gpt Ag, 2.5gpt Ag**

Geology

Mia hosts a prominent northwest trending vein system mapped over 600m. The vein trend comprises several parallel veins and breccias that outcrop up to 30m apart across strike. To the southeast, the northwest veins intersect a second set of east orientated veins. The intersection between the vein sets is coincident with the high-grade gold and silver zone.

The principal veins are characterised by chalcedony, opaline and crystalline silica, with weak to moderate limonite (after sulphides). These silica textures form under low hydrothermal temperatures interpreted to occur at higher levels in the epithermal system (Figure 3b).

High grade gold and silver mineralisation is associated with a discrete segment of the northwest vein characterised by crustiform and bladed silica-sulphide textures (Figures 3c-d). These textures are typical of the deeper more mineralised parts of an epithermal vein system and are ubiquitous in all multi-million-ounce gold and silver deposits in the Santa Cruz province.

All veins at Mia are hosted in quartz and crystal-rich Chon Aike volcaniclastics similar to those observed at Ro and Florencia. The low temperature silica veins at Mia (Figure 3b) with modest gold and silver mineralisation are like those defined in drilling to date (*see ASX announcement, 23 December 2019, Scout Drilling Returns High Grade Silver at Conserrat*), with the additional presence at Mia of higher-grade crustiform and bladed silica veins (Figures 3c-d) highlighting the potential for higher grade gold shoots at depth within all prospects.

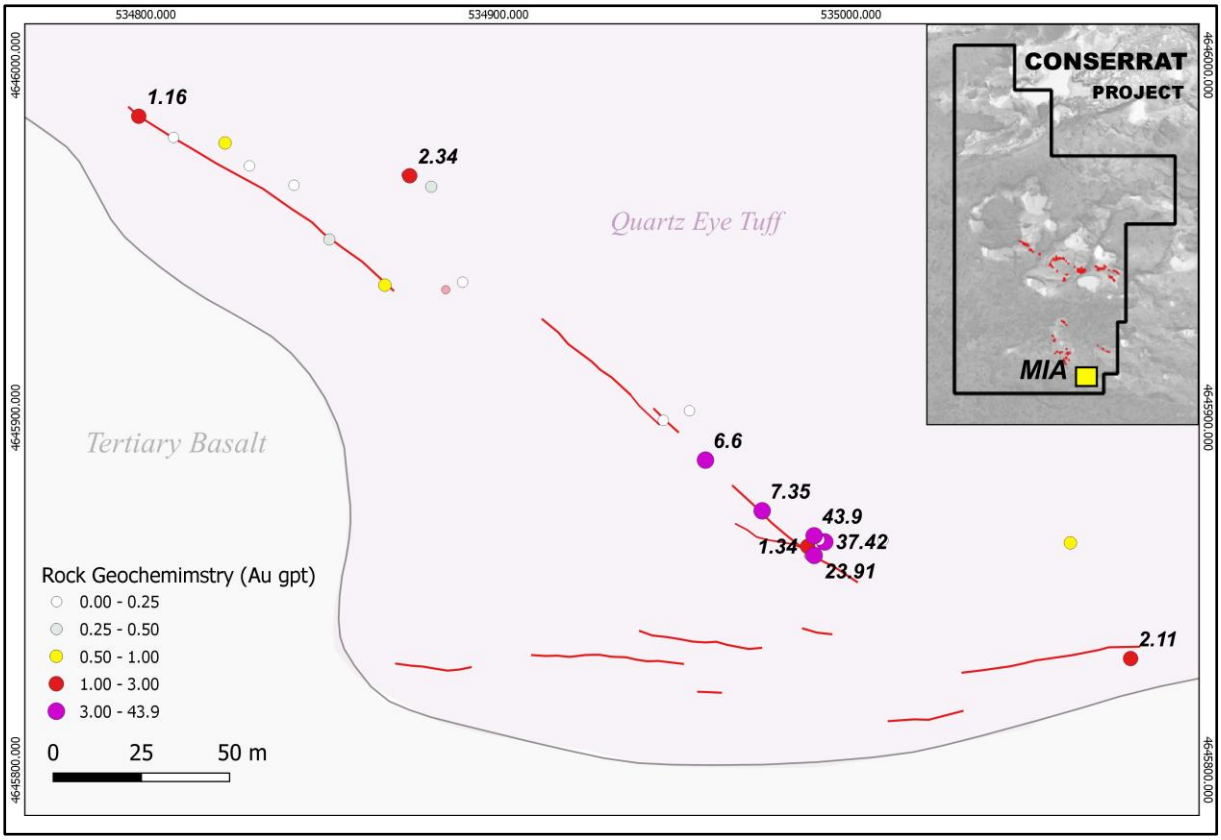

Figure 1: Mia surface rock chip values – Gold

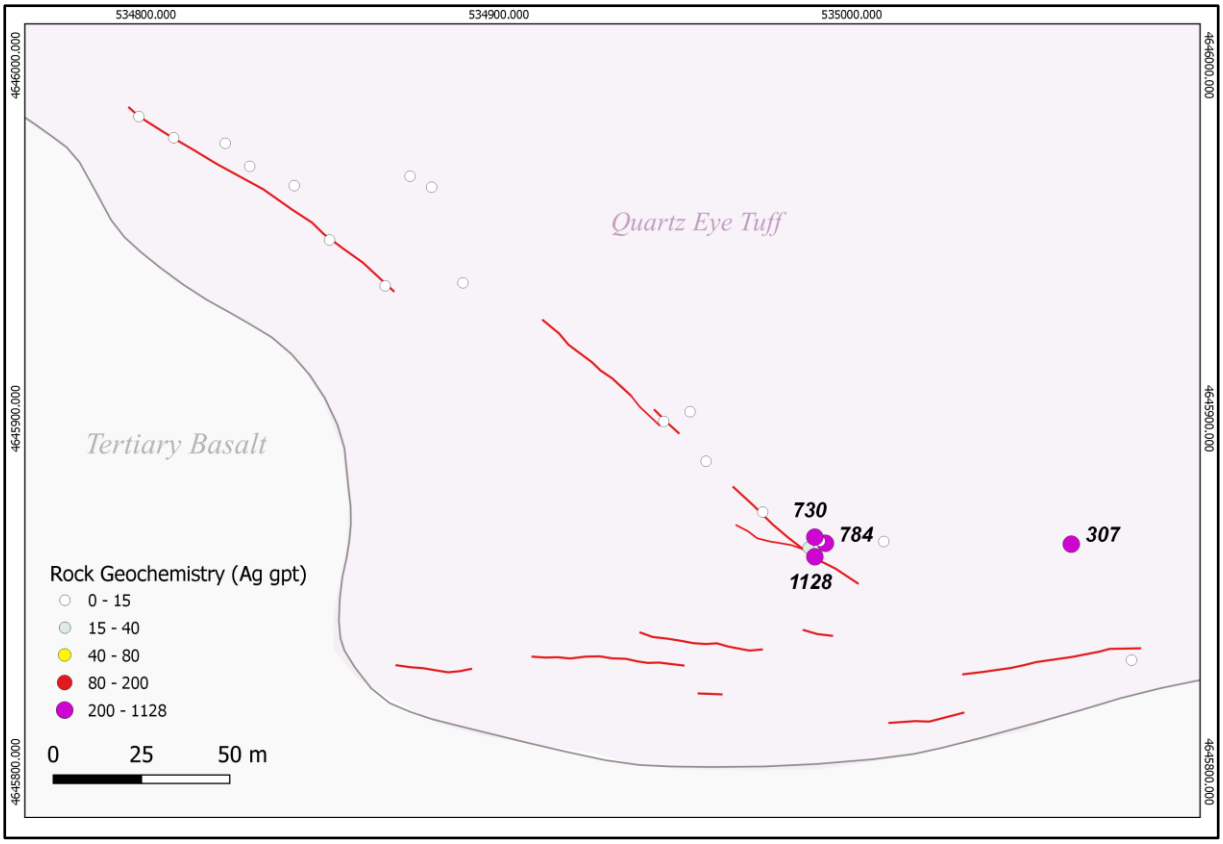

Figure 2: Mia surface rock chip results – Silver

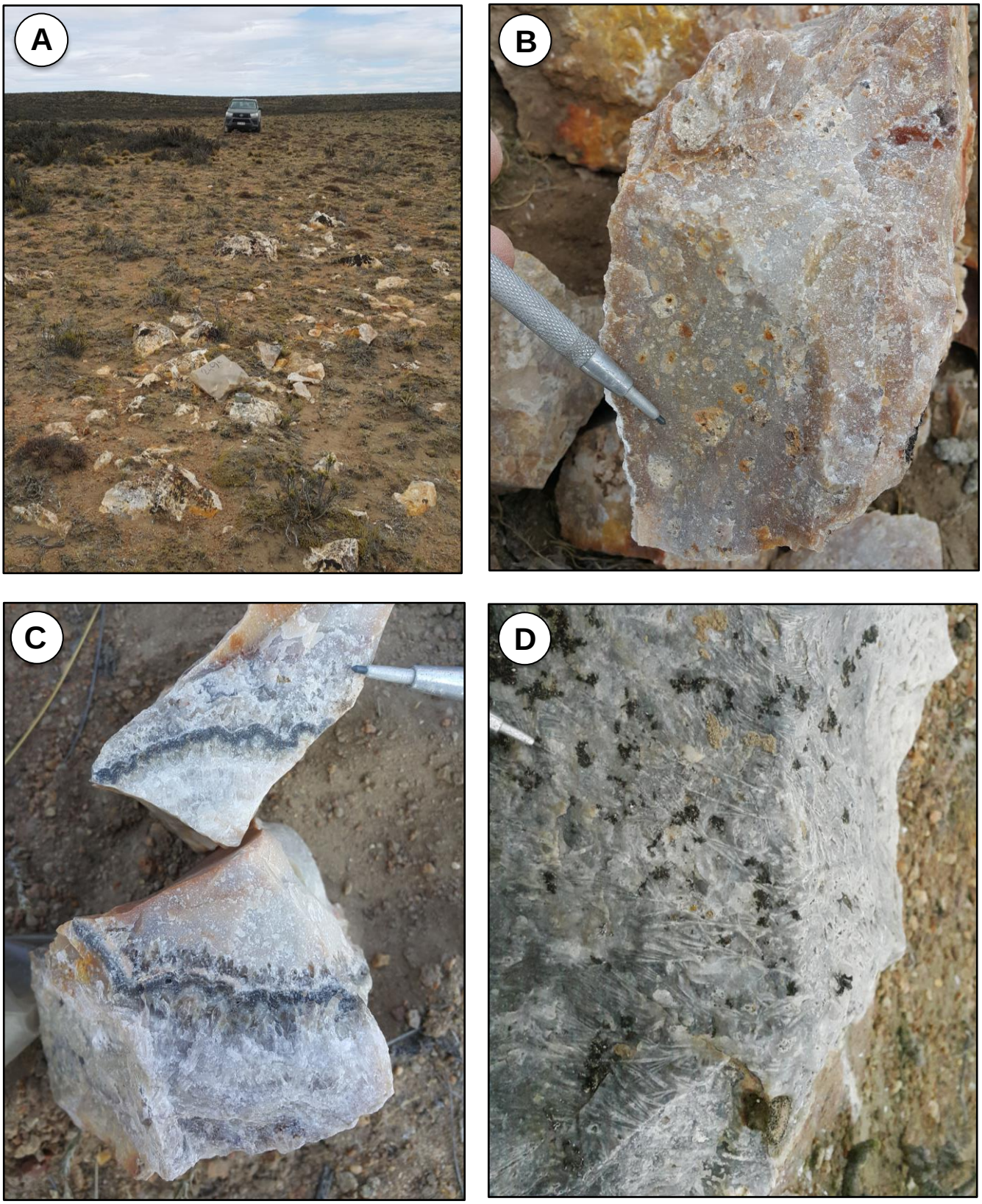

Figure 3: Photos from the Mia prospect showing typical (a) float trains of subcrop, including: (b) low temperature chalcedonic silica veins, and mineralised (c) banded and (d) bladed silica-sulphide veins.

Table 1: Mia Rock Chip Assay Results

Datum: WGS84

Sample Number	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)	RL	Gold (gpt)	Silver (gpt)
2478	**-48.34**	**-68.53**	**318**	**37.4**	**784**
2479	-48.34	-68.53	323	0.02	3.32
2480	-48.34	-68.53	328	0.12	13.8
2481	-48.34	-68.53	328	1.34	25.5
2482	**-48.34**	**-68.53**	**322**	**23.9**	**1128**
2483	-48.34	-68.53	320	7.35	11.5
2484	-48.34	-68.53	315	6.6	12.3
2485	-48.34	-68.53	308	0.12	5.36
2486	-48.34	-68.53	308	0.11	3.56
2487	-48.34	-68.53	315	0.36	13.2
2488	-48.34	-68.53	315	0.06	12.1
2489	-48.34	-68.53	313	0.1	0
2490	-48.34	-68.53	313	0.66	6.86
2491	-48.34	-68.53	315	1.16	2.55
2493	-48.34	-68.53	312	0.06	5.47
2494	-48.34	-68.53	313	0.4	2.12
2495	-48.34	-68.53	316	0.73	307
2496	-48.34	-68.53	311	2.11	5.35
2497	-48.34	-68.53	314	0.65	7.41
4976	**-48.34**	**-68.53**	**309**	**43.9**	**730**
4977	-48.34	-68.53	307	2.34	3.4
4993	-48.34	-68.53	309	0.14	13.2
4994	-48.34	-68.53	305	0.02	0.68

Next Steps

The Company has mobilised an excavator to the Mia prospect and has commenced a preliminary trench program to determine the extent of the vein system and to test for blind extensions. The prospect is in an area that has received little exploration and follow-up geophysics is being contemplated to better understand the link between Mia, Florencia and other prospects. The prospect is located within the current Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and is cleared for drilling.

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of E2 Metals Limited.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by E2 Metals Limited and Colin Brodie, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Brodie is a Senior Technical Advisor and consultant to E2 Metals Limited. Mr. Brodie has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Brodie consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1: JORC Code Reporting Criteria

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 specialized 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Mia Rock Chip Sampling • A total of 23 rock chip samples were collected by E2 Metals during December to January 2020. Samples were selective focusing on vein float and outcrop. • Samples were analysed by ALS, Mendoza, Argentina. Samples were crushed to less than 2mm, split and pulverized to <75µm. Multi-element (48) data was by four acid digest and ICP-MS including trace mercury by ICP-MS. Au was by fire assay using a 50g sample with AA finish.
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).	Not applicable to this rock chip program and results
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.	Not applicable to this rock chip program and results
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of	Not applicable to this rock chip program and results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Not applicable to this rock chip program and results
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable to this rock chip program and results
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable to this rock chip program and results
	• 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.	Not applicable to this rock chip program and results
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.	• Four acid digest and ICP-MS is a robust analytical method that achieves full digestion of the rock sample and provides the most qualitative analyses of multi-element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Blanks and standards were inserted into each batch.
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.	• Rock chip samples are located using a Garmin handheld GPS accurate to ±5m. • All coordinates are stated in WGS84 Longitude Latitude and maps are projected in UTM WGS84 zone 19 south.
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.	• This sampling was reconnaissance in nature and trenching is planned to systematically sample veins within the Mia prospect
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.	• All samples are collected parallel to the interpreted vein trend. The measured strike of the mineralised veins is calculated as the maximum distance between each rock sample anomalous in gold and/or silver.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody was managed by E2Metals.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit or review of the sampling techniques and data has been undertaken for the Mia prospect.