# New gold and silver zone defined at Mia

22 April 2021

E2 Metals (**E2 or the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on drill results from the Conserrat gold and silver project located in the Santa Cruz province of Argentina.

## Highlights

- Extensional drilling at **Mia** has intercepted **significant gold and silver mineralisation located 150m to the northwest** of the Lara Vein structure**:**
    - CODD-104: **2m at 19.7gpt Au, 110gpt Ag (21.3gpt AuEq)[1]** from 186.5m
- Infill drilling at Mia (five diamond drill holes 738m) has **extended the limits of the high-grade Lara Vein by 25m along strike and down-dip**.
- **Visible gold** was identified in several holes on the margins of banded epithermal veins.
- Select vein intervals were submitted for priority analyses with the remaining results pending. Preliminary fire assay gold and silver results for the intervals include:
    - CODD-114: **7.3m at 3.2gpt Au, 444gpt Ag (9.6gpt AuEq)[1]** from 67.1m, inc. **3m at 7.5gpt Au, 532gpt Ag (15gpt AuEq)[1]** from 71.4m
    - CODD-116: **9.8m at 12.8gpt Au, 381gpt Ag (18.3gpt AuEq)** from 45m, inc. **2.6m at 42gpt Au, 1164gpt Ag (59gpt AuEq)** from 50.1m
- Drill productivity during Q1 2021 was affected by COVID-19 and delays sourcing a second diamond rig, but is now progressing well and provisions are in place to provide the option of sustaining the current operations during normal winter closure period.

*Commenting on the results, Managing Director Todd Williams states "The discovery of high-grade gold and silver mineralisation 150m northwest of Mia is significant and highlights the potential for additional zones of mineralisation along the NW host structure. The identification of visible gold in veins confirms the source of bonanza gold mineralisation at Mia within the Lara Vein structure".*

*[1]Gold equivalent grades calculated at spot price of U$1745/oz gold and U$25/oz silver (Au + Ag/70)*

**E2 Metals Limited**

ABN: 34 116 865 546
ASX Code: E2M

**Issued Capital**

150.2M fully paid ordinary shares

**Directors / Secretary**

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Chair & Company Secretary

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E2 Metals (**E2 or the Company**) is pleased to report the receipt of further assay results from its 2021 drilling campaign at the Company's flagship Conserrat gold and silver project located in the Santa Cruz Province of Argentina. Conserrat is host to a new greenfields gold and silver discovery and epithermal vein field centered 25 kilometers along trend from AngloGold Ashanti's Cerro Vanguardia mine (historical and current reserves 8.9Moz Au, 137Moz Ag).

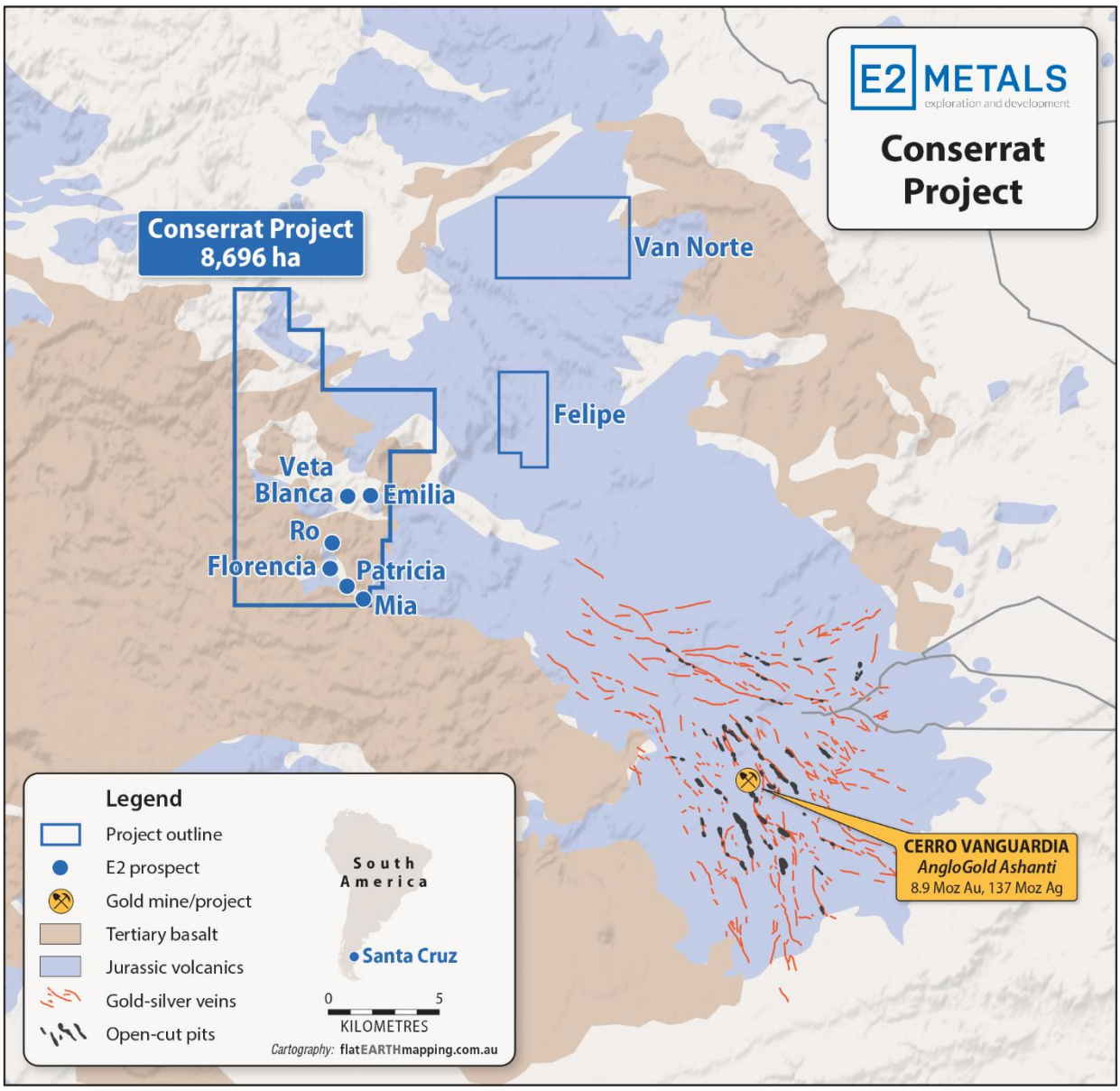



***Figure 1:*** *Conserrat Project*

## Mia Drilling

**Mia** is located within the **Mia-Florencia vein corridor** where drilling by E2 during 2020 and 2021 has returned high-grade gold and silver mineralisation. A further 11 holes for 1994m have been completed within the **Mia** sector targeting extensions of mineralisation within the **Lara Vein** structure and adjacent structures. Drill hole locations and significant intercepts are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 and shown in Figure 2.

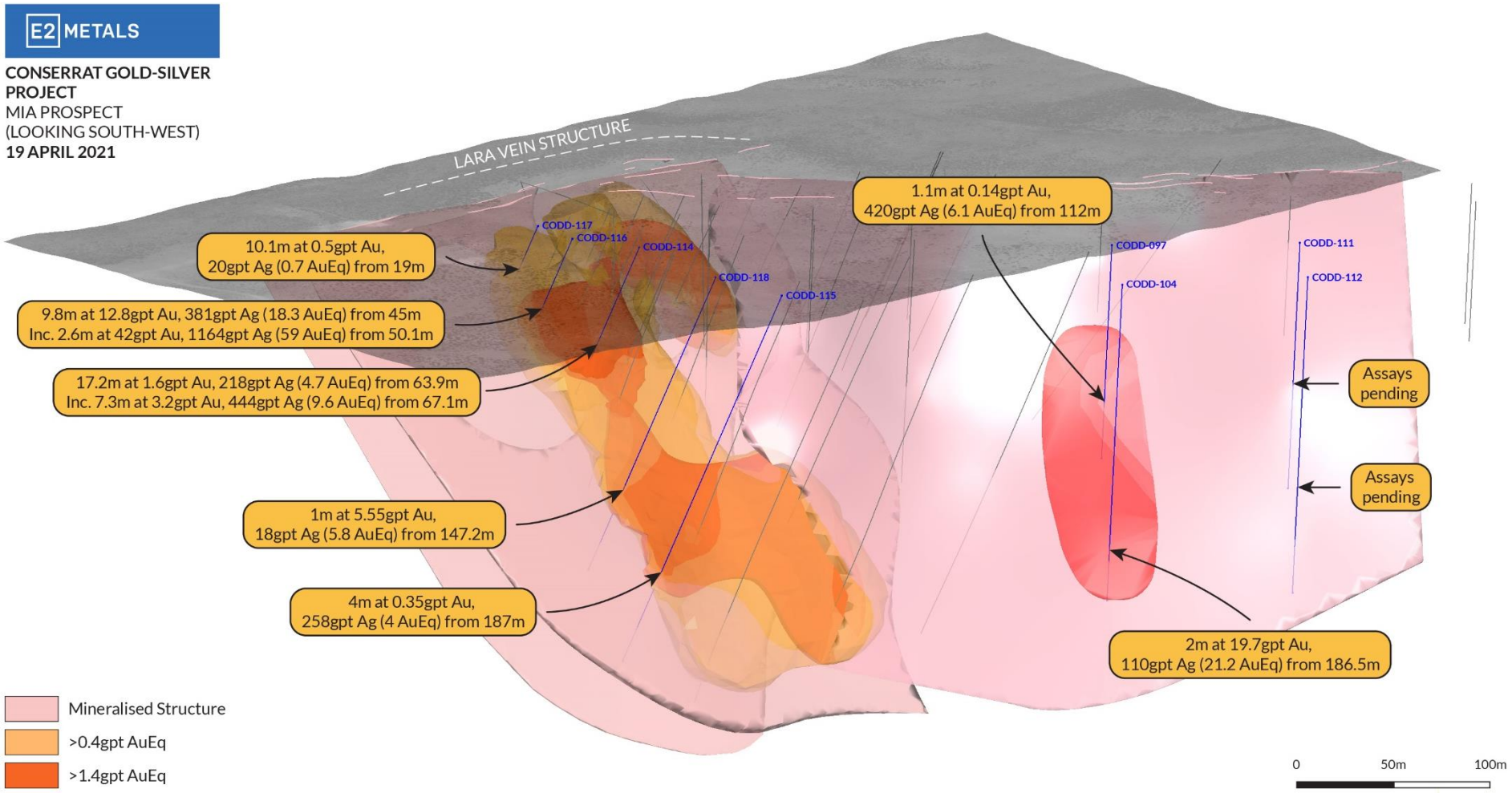
***Table 1:*** *Drill hole collars*
Coordinates stated in WGS84 UTM 19S

| Prospect | Hole | Method | Easting (mE) | Northing (mN) | RL (m) | Dip (°) | Azimuth (°) | Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mia | CODD-097 | Diamond | 534851 | 4646076 | 295 | -60 | 217 | 152.2 |
| | CODD-098 | Diamond | 534710 | 4646000 | 307 | -50 | 180 | 212 |
| | CODD-101 | Diamond | 534870 | 4646080 | 300 | -60 | 180 | 265 |
| | CODD-104 | Diamond | 534897 | 4646137 | 293 | -60 | 217 | 225 |
| | CODD-111 | Diamond | 534818 | 4646192 | 295 | -60 | 217 | 238.9 |
| | CODD-112 | Diamond | 534772 | 4646133 | 295 | -60 | 217 | 164.5 |
| | CODD-114 | Diamond | 535041 | 4645923 | 297 | -60 | 180 | 125.5 |
| | CODD-115 | Diamond | 535056 | 4646050 | 297 | -60 | 180 | 219.7 |
| | CODD-116 | Diamond | 535066 | 4645899 | 301 | -60 | 180 | 79.6 |
| | CODD-117 | Diamond | 535066 | 4645872 | 303 | -60 | 180 | 80 |
| | CODD-118 | Diamond | 535056 | 4646000 | 297 | -60 | 180 | 179.1 |

***Table 2:*** *Significant drill hole intercepts*

| Prospect | Hole | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (gpt) | Ag (gpt) | AuEq |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mia | CODD-097 | 112.1 | 113.3 | 1.1 | 0.14 | 421 | 6.1 |
| | CODD-098 | No significant results | | | | | |
| | CODD-101 | No significant results | | | | | |
| | **CODD-104** | **186.5** | **188.5** | **2.0** | **19.7** | **110** | **21.3** |
| | and | 195.8 | 204 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 17 | 0.6 |
| | CODD-111 | Assays pending | | | | | |
| | CODD-112 | Assays pending | | | | | |
| | CODD-114 | 63.9 | 81.1 | 17.2 | 1.6 | 217 | 4.7 |
| | **inc.** | **67.1** | **74.4** | **7.3** | **3.2** | **444** | **9.6** |
| | **inc.** | **71.4** | **74.4** | **3.0** | **7.5** | **531** | **15** |
| | and | 97.3 | 98.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 466 | 7 |
| | CODD-115 | 187 | 191 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 258 | 4 |
| | **CODD-116** | **45** | **54.8** | **9.8** | **12.8** | **381** | **18.3** |
| | **inc.** | **50.1** | **52.7** | **2.6** | **42.8** | **1163** | **59.4** |
| | CODD-117 | 19 | 29.1 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 20 | 0.7 |
| | CODD-118 | 147.2 | 148.2 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 17 | 5.8 |

***Figure 2:*** *Mia Prospect, drill holes with new gold and silver intercepts (this release)*



Step out drilling along the northwest structure

Four diamond drill holes (CODD-097, 104, 111 and 112) for 778m were completed on two northeast orientated sections spaced 100m apart targeting new zones of mineralisation along the northwest structure.

Hole CODD-104 intercepted high-grade gold mineralisation:

- CODD-104: **2m at 19.7gpt Au, 110gpt Ag (21.3gpt AuEq)[1]** from 186.5m

The high-grade mineralisation intercepted in CODD-104 is 75m down dip from CODD-097 that returned 1.1m at 0.14gpt Au, 421gpt Ag (6.1gpt AuEq) from 112.2m, showing that **mineralisation is increasing and open at depth**.

Gold and silver assay results for holes CODD-111 and 112 are pending.

Extensional drilling within the Lara Vein structure

Five diamond drill holes (CODD-114 to 118) for 738m were completed within the **Lara Vein** structure targeting extensions of known mineralised shoots.

Hole CODD-114 was drilled 25m down dip from the high-grade mineralisation in hole DDH-MI20-034 (9m at 11gpt Au, 814gpt Ag from 44m) and intercepted a banded colloform-crustiform epithermal vein from 67m depth **with visible gold in vein selvages** (see Figures 3 to 4).

The hole returned:

- CODD-114: **7.3m at 3.2gpt Au, 444gpt Ag (9.6gpt AuEq)[1]** from 67.1m, inc.

  **3m at 7.5gpt Au, 532gpt Ag (15gpt AuEq)[1]** from 71.4m

This is the first evidence of coarse visible gold at **Mia** and select intervals will be submitted to a second laboratory ALS (Mendoza) for Screen Fire Assay (SFA) to determine if gold is under-reported. Importantly, the interval with coarse gold returned 1.5gpt Au from fire assay.

Two holes (CODD-116 and CODD-117) were drilled on one section spaced 25m to the east of previous drilling to intercept the up-dip extension of the same mineralised shoot. Hole CODD-116 returned a wide zone of high-grade gold and silver mineralisation that is **open at depth**:

- CODD-116: **9.8m at 12.8gpt Au, 382gpt Ag (18.3gpt AuEq)** from 45m, inc.

  **2.6m at 42gpt Au, 1164gpt Ag (59gpt AuEq)** from 50.1m

Two holes (CODD-115 and 118) were drilled on one section spaced 35m to the east of previous drilling to extend a deeper zone of high-grade mineralisation intercepted in DDH-MI20-065 (4.1m at 1gpt Au, 644gpt Ag from 175m).

Hole CODD-115 intercepted silver mineralisation (with lesser gold) which is **open at depth**:

- CODD-115: **4m at 0.35gpt Au, 258gpt Ag (4gpt AuEq)** from 187m

***Figure 3:*** *Hole CODD-114 epithermal vein from 71.4m with visible gold in vein selvages (shown below)*

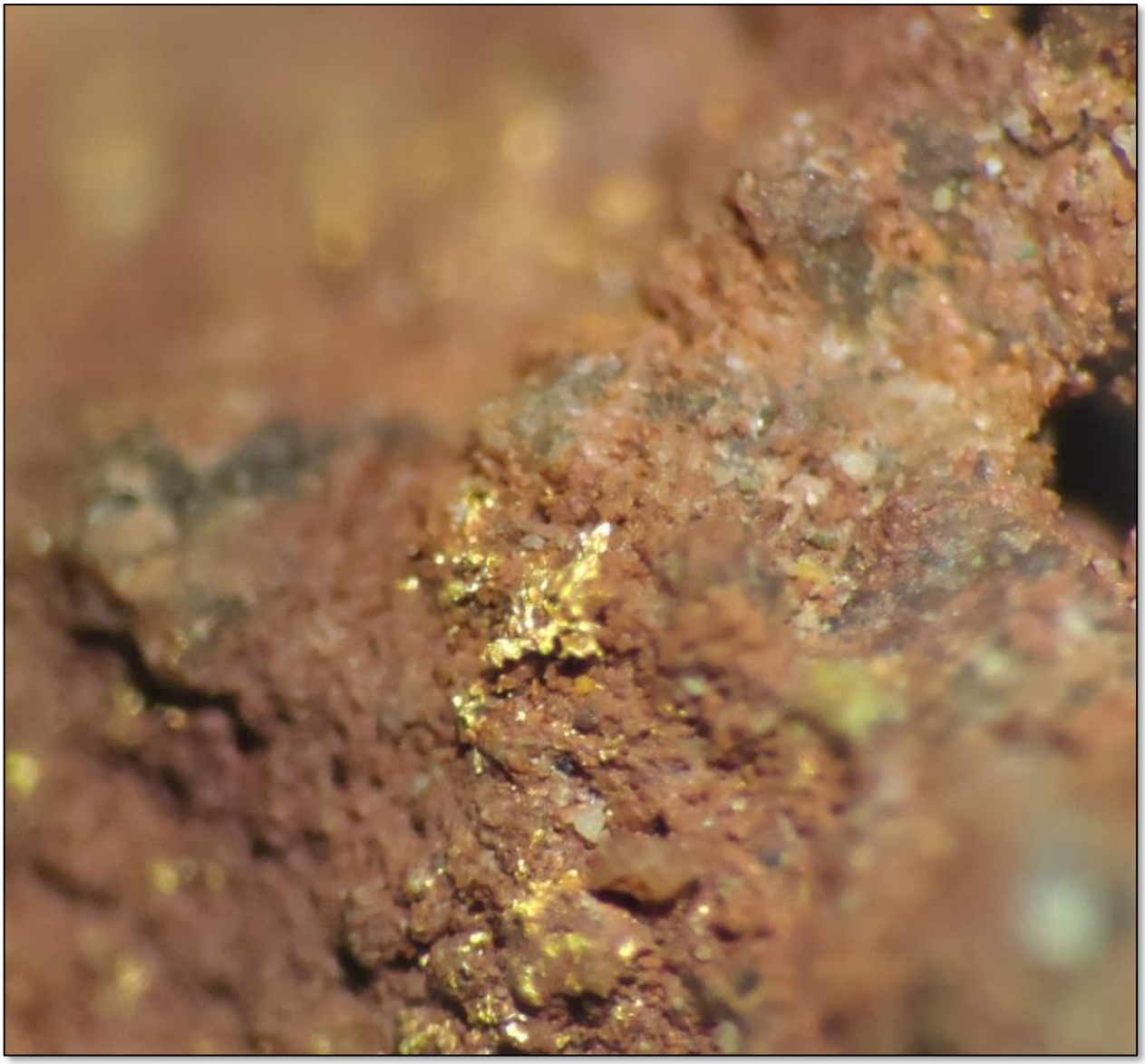


***Figure 4:*** *Close up of the same interval from CODD-114 showing visible gold*

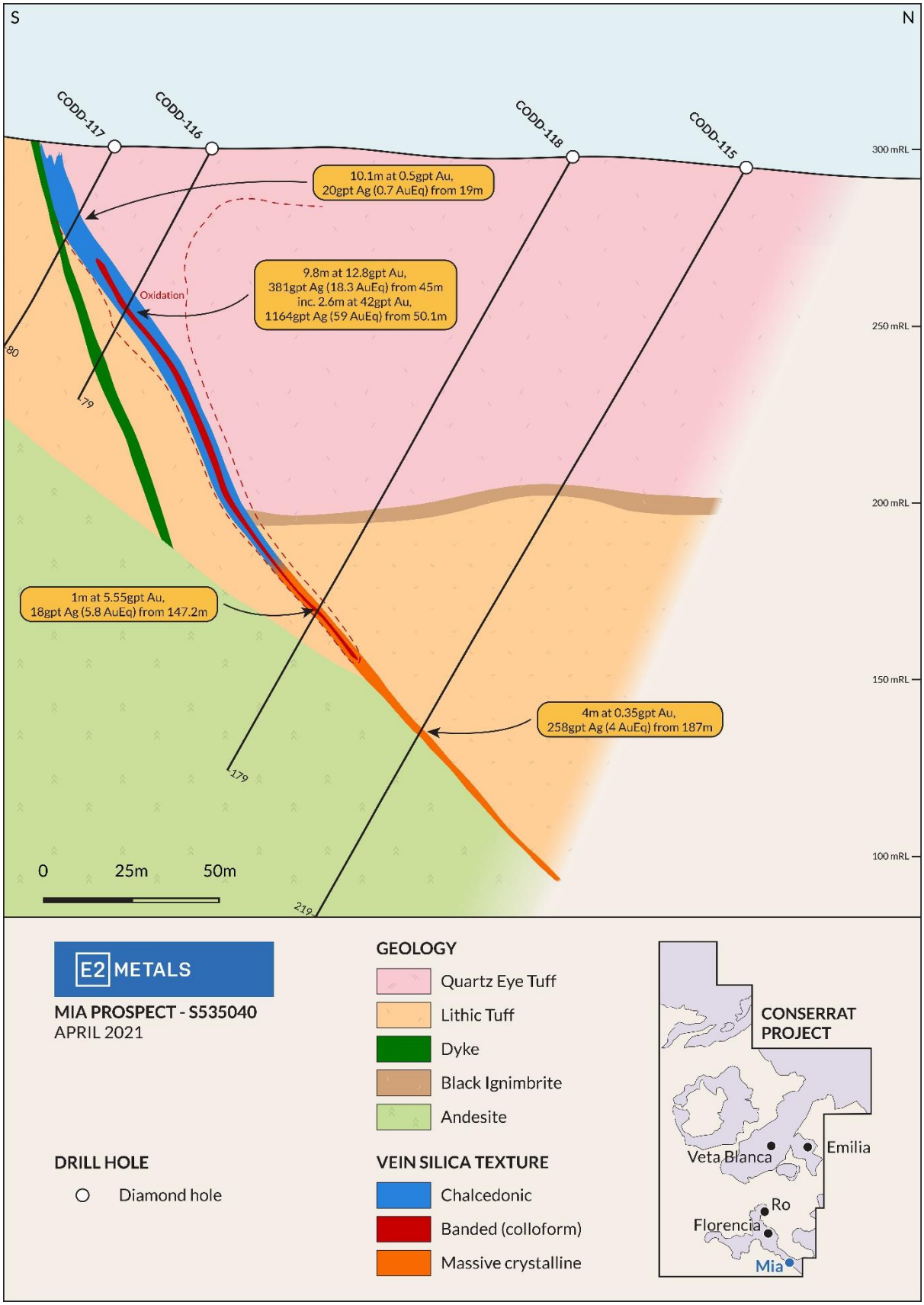



***Figure 5:*** *Mia drill section 535040E*

## Interpretation

The results of the extensional drilling at **Mia** highlight the vertical zonation of gold and silver in epithermal vein systems. Deeper drilling was prioritized based on a weak anomaly of 6m at 0.65gpt Au in a previous scout Reverse Circulation (RC) hole CORC-038, which is shown to pass down into significant gold and silver mineralisation at depth in CODD-104 (2m at 19.7gpt Au, 110gpt Ag). The high-grade mineralisation is a new mineralised zone that is **open to the northwest and at depth**.

The current interpretation is that gold and silver mineralisation within the **Lara Vein** is best developed where the host structure steepens in response to a rheological contrast at the contact between two lithologies (Figure 5). **Visible gold** is associated with oxidized, banded colloform-crustiform vein textures and likely contributes to the ultra-high grades seen in the upper part of the **Lara Vein** structure. Hole CODD-115 shows that economic mineralisation is present up to 200m down-dip and is **open at depth** and that mineralisation controls are more complex than first interpreted.

## Upcoming Plans

Drill productivity was poor during Q1 2021 mainly due to COVID-19 related delays and issues sourcing suitable drill rigs. Drilling is now progressing well with two drill rigs on site and provisions in place to provide the option of sustaining current operations during the normal winter closure period. Standard laboratory turnaround remains 5-6 weeks.

The focus for the next month includes both regional exploration (including 20 Priority 1 targets - *see E2 Metals Investor Presentation 25 March 2021*) and extensional drilling at advanced targets such as the new mineralised zone defined northwest of **Mia.** The Company remains well funded to execute on this strategy and boasts a management team with strong discovery expertise in Argentina.

**For enquiries please contact:**

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**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

## Forward Looking Statement

Certain statements in this announcement constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events, performance and results, and speak only as of the date of this announcement.

All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by E2M's management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believe are appropriate in the circumstances. These statements, however, are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward looking information or statements including, but not limited to, unexpected changes in laws, rules or regulations, or their enforcement by applicable authorities; the failure of parties to contracts to perform as agreed; changes in commodity prices; unexpected failure or inadequacy of infrastructure, or delays in the development of infrastructure, and the failure of exploration programs or other studies to deliver anticipated results or results that would justify and support continued studies, development or operations.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information or statements. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this announcement and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Subject to applicable securities laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this announcement.

# 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. | **Conserrat RC Drilling**<br>• RC chips were collected using a Rifle John type splitter incorporated into the cyclone which split the sample into two portions of approximately 75% and 25%.<br>• About 95% of the samples were collected on a dry basis.<br>• When the sample is wet an Hydraulic Cone Splitter is used, which take out the excess of water, and splits two portion of the reject in 75% and 25%.<br>• Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted into every 25 samples.<br>**Conserrat Diamond Drilling**<br>• Representative half core samples were split from HQ diameter diamond drill core on site using rock saws<br>• The sample intervals were defined from lithological, mineralization characteristics, with lengths no longer than 2 m and no less than 0.5 m.<br>• The orientation of the cut line is defined, when is possible, from structural features such as contacts, fractures, faults, veinlets, so as to cut the core into two equal parts.<br>• Core orientation line ensures uniformity of core splitting wherever the core has been successfully oriented.<br>• Sample intervals are defined and subsequently checked by geologists, and sample tags are attached (stapled) to the wood core trays for every sample interval.<br>• Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted into every 12.5 samples average |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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). | **Conserrat RC Drilling**<br>• The reverse circulation percussion (RC) method used in this program used a 5.5" (289mm) face sampling bit with a first phase of sample splitting into two portions of approximately 75% and 25% undertaken in the RC cyclone with outlets into two plastic (dry samples) or micro-porous cloth bags (wet samples).<br>**Conserrat Diamond Drilling**<br>• The diamond drilling has HQ diameter with triple tube core recovery configuration. |
| **Drill Sample Recovery** | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | **Conserrat RC Drilling**<br>• Sample recovery was monitored by weighing sample bags on scales beside the drill rig.<br>• To make sure that chip sample recovery was maximized the outlets from the cyclone into the sample bags were carefully sealed. The cyclone and drill string were regularly cleaned by the drill operators using compressed air to prevent down hole contamination.<br>• There has not been any investigation into the relationship between sample recovery and grade.<br>• It is considered that there was not any preferential loss/gain of fine or coarse material.<br>**Conserrat Diamond Drilling**<br>• Diamond drill core recoveries were assessed using the standard industry best practice which involves:<br>  ○ Measuring core lengths with a tape measure.<br>  ○ Removing the core from the split inner tube and placing it carefully in the core box.<br>  ○ Assessing recovery against core block depth measurements.<br>  ○ Measuring RQD, recording any measured core loss for each core run.<br>• All core was carefully placed in HQ sized core boxes and transported a short distance to a core processing area were logging and photography could be completed.<br>• Diamond core recoveries average 98% through all the meters drilled.<br>• Overall, core quality is good, with minimal core loss. Where there is localized |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | faulting and or fracturing core recoveries decrease, however, this is a very small percentage of the mineralized intersections. |
| • **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. | Systematic geological logging was undertaken using a hand lens to closely examine the chips and cores. Data collected includes:<br>• Nature and extent of lithologies.<br>• Relationship between lithologies.<br>• Alteration extent, nature and intensity.<br>• Oxidation extent, mineralogy and intensity.<br>• Sulphide types and visually estimated percentage.<br>• Quartz vein, veinlets, breccia types and visually estimated percentage.<br>• Structure's occurrence and attitude.<br>• Chips from crucial zones of interest are checked later, off site, by examination with a 10x binocular microscope. |
| | • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. | **Conserrat RC Drilling**<br>• Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected, though quantitative data is based on visual estimates, as described above.<br>• All holes are logged from start to finish and were conducted on drill site.<br>**Conserrat Diamond Drilling**<br>• All holes are logged from start to finish and were conducted on the core shack.<br>• Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected, using predefined logging codes for lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristics.<br>• Cores are photographed after logging, with sample numbers marked in the boxes, before and after being cut and sampled. |
| | • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • 100% of all recovered chips and cores are logged. |
| **Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation** | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. | • Representative half core samples were split using rock saws. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | **Conserrat RC Drilling**<br>• The small sample bags derived from the initial RC rig cyclone and riffle splitting reach a weight of 2.7-4Kg.<br>• Wet samples were split with a hydraulic cone splitter from the cyclone in bags with a micro-porous fabric, which allowed water to escape without loss of particulate material.<br>• The riffle splitter was cleaned with compressed air between samples to prevent sample contamination.<br>• The big bag with the original reject from the RC rig after the splitting have been stored for any future re-sampling needs.<br>**Conserrat Diamond Drilling**<br>• The core intervals were marked, and the core was split with a rock saw.<br>• Half core samples were placed in plastic bags and tagged with a unique sample number. The other half of the core was returned to the core box and securely stored<br>**Laboratory**<br>• In the Alex Stewart preparation laboratory facilities samples were dried and crushed until more than 80% is finer than 10 mesh size, then a 600g split is pulverized until 95% is finer than 106 microns.<br>• Certified Standard Reference materials and duplicate samples are inserted every 25 samples (RC) and every 12.5 samples (DDH) to assess the accuracy and reproducibility.<br>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate. |
| **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.<br>• 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. | **Conserrat Rock Chip Sampling**<br>• **Four acid digest and ICP-MS is the most robust analytical method for full digestion and qualitative analyses of multi-element concentrations. Duplicate samples were collected.** Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab (Alex Stewart) were undertaken. Gold assays are by a 50g fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Silver was read by gravimetry on micro-balance. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • 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. | **Conserrat RC and Diamond Drill Program**<br>• No geophysical tools were used in the determination of the assay results. All assay results were generated by an independent third-party laboratory as described above.<br>• Certified reference material, blanks or duplicates were inserted at least every 25 samples. Standards are purchased from a Certified Reference material manufacture company – Ore Research and Exploration. Standards were purchased in foil lines packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials were used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grader ranges of gold and silver. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre-numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined and discussed by at least two company personnel.<br>• No twinned holes have been used at this stage.<br>• Drill hole logging is entered directly by the geologists in digital format onto appropriate devices , with careful verification by several staff, particularly of the sample numbers and drill hole sample intervals and verified using Micromine.<br>• Assay data is provided by Alex Stewart in three formats, csv spreadsheets, Excel spreadsheets and signed pdf files. The csv files are used to merge the data into MapInfo files. Hard copy of this and other data is stored with the other drill hole data. Absolute values of the assay results are checked by comparing results of the quality control samples with the known values of the international standards and sterile samples which were inserted by the geologists into the sample sequence. Repeatability of assay results was verified by examining the results of duplicate samples inserted by the company and internal laboratory duplicate results included with the assay certificates. |
| **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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used. | • Drill hole collars are located using Garmin hand-held GPS accurate to ±5m.<br>• All coordinates are based on UTM Zone 19S using a WGS84 datum.<br>• Topographic control to date has used GPS data, which is adequate considering the small relief (<50m) in the area. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • A differential GPS has been used by a qualified surveyor to increase accuracy of the collar locations and trench coordinates. |
| **Data Spacing and Distribution** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • Conserrat is a new discovery and as a result the drill hole spacing is variable, with closer spacing on zones where surface sampling has given encouraging results (30-40m along strike) and some scout holes testing geophysical or conceptual targets hundreds of metres from the mapped veins.<br>• Not applicable as no Ore Resource or Reserve has been completed at Conserrat.<br>• No sample compositing has been applied. |
| **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.<br>• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | • Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralized veins at a high angle. No known bias has been introduced into the drilling orientation. |
| **Sample Security** | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • Chain of custody was managed by E2Metals. Samples were placed into taped polyethylene bags with sample numbers that provided no specific information on the location of the samples. Samples were transported from site to the Alex Stewart preparation lab in Puerto San Julian by E2Metals personnel and after preparation pulps were transported to Mendoza or Perito Moreno for final analysis using transport organized by Alex Stewart. |
| **Audits or Reviews** | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • No audit or review of the sampling regime at Conserrat has been undertaken. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration

| 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.<br>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. | E2 Metals Limited holds an 80% interest in the Conserrat Project through its ownership in local Argentine holding company Minera Los Domos SA.<br><br>**Conserrat Project titles**<br>• Title ID 437.471/BVG/17 |
| **Exploration Done by Other Parties** | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | **Reconnaissance exploration by IAMGOLD**<br>• During the early 2000s IAMGOLD collected 131 vein outcrop and float samples within the project area.<br><br>**Reconnaissance exploration by Circum Pacific Pty Ltd**<br>• Between the period October 2017 to March 2018 Circum Pacific Pty Ltd collected 120 vein outcrop and float samples within the project area. |
| **Geology** | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | **Santa Cruz Geology and Deposit Model**<br>• Conserrat is located towards the central eastern margin of the extensive ~60,000 km.sq Deseado Massif geological province that stretches across southern Argentina into the Chilean southern Andes. This massif is made up of Jurassic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Chon Aike formation.<br>• Important precious metal deposits have been discovered in the province during the past 20 years. Gold and silver mineralisation is associated with Low Sulphidation (LS) Epithermal veins in northwesterly structures that were active at the time of mineralisation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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:<br>  • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>  • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>  • Dip and azimuth of the hole<br>  • Down hole length and interception depth<br>  • Hole length<br><br>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 information is provided in Table 1. |
| **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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations have been applied when reporting drill hole results. |
| **Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and intercept lengths.** | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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”). | It is not possible to measure the geometry of mineralised veins and/or structures in RC drill holes. |

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|---|---|---|
| **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. | Yes. |
| **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. | Yes |
| **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 to report |
| **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).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | Exploration drilling is ongoing |