Preliminary Metallurgical Test Work – Mia Prospect

23 September 2021

E2 Metals (**E2** or **the Company**) is pleased to report the results of preliminary metallurgical test work for the Conserrat gold and silver project, located in the Santa Cruz province of Argentina.

Highlights

Metallurgical testwork

- Bottle roll test work was undertaken by SGS Santiago on composite drill hole samples from **Mia** in oxide, transition and sulphide mineralisation.
- Promising metallurgical response with over 90% Au recovery by conventional cyanide bottle roll for oxide zone composites.
- High gold recoveries were achieved at both fine and coarse grind sizes, with >85% gold recovery achieved at a grind P80 of 2mm.
- Cyanide consumption was generally low.
- Silver mineralogy identified as electrum and the silver sulphide acanthite (Ag_2S) which is amenable to both cyanide leaching and gravity recovery.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Todd Williams states:

"These preliminary metallurgical results are encouraging and show that oxide gold mineralisation at Mia is free milling and amendable to a simple heap leach operation. Further optimisation studies are planned to investigate silver recoveries via gravity concentration and cyanidation. The work will be completed concurrent to the current exploration drill program with the view to expand the metallurgical test work to samples from other prospects."

Overview

The Company is pleased to report the results of preliminary metallurgical test work for the **Conserrat** gold and silver project.

The objective of the program was to determine the metallurgical behavior across oxide, transitional and sulphide zones at **Mia**. The initial program was limited to three (3) composite samples (see Figure 1 and Table 1) as an initial test to identify any potential recovery issue that would affect the economics of a future mining project.

A series of exploratory bottle roll tests were undertaken by SGS Santiago, focusing on preliminary exploration of gold recovery under standard cyanide conditions. In conjunction, a mineralogical analysis of gold and silver mineral deportment was undertaken.

Silver recovery was not a primary target for this phase of metallurgical test work. Instead, a greater emphasis was placed on understanding silver mineralogy and deportment to allow tailored programs to be developed in future stages of test work.

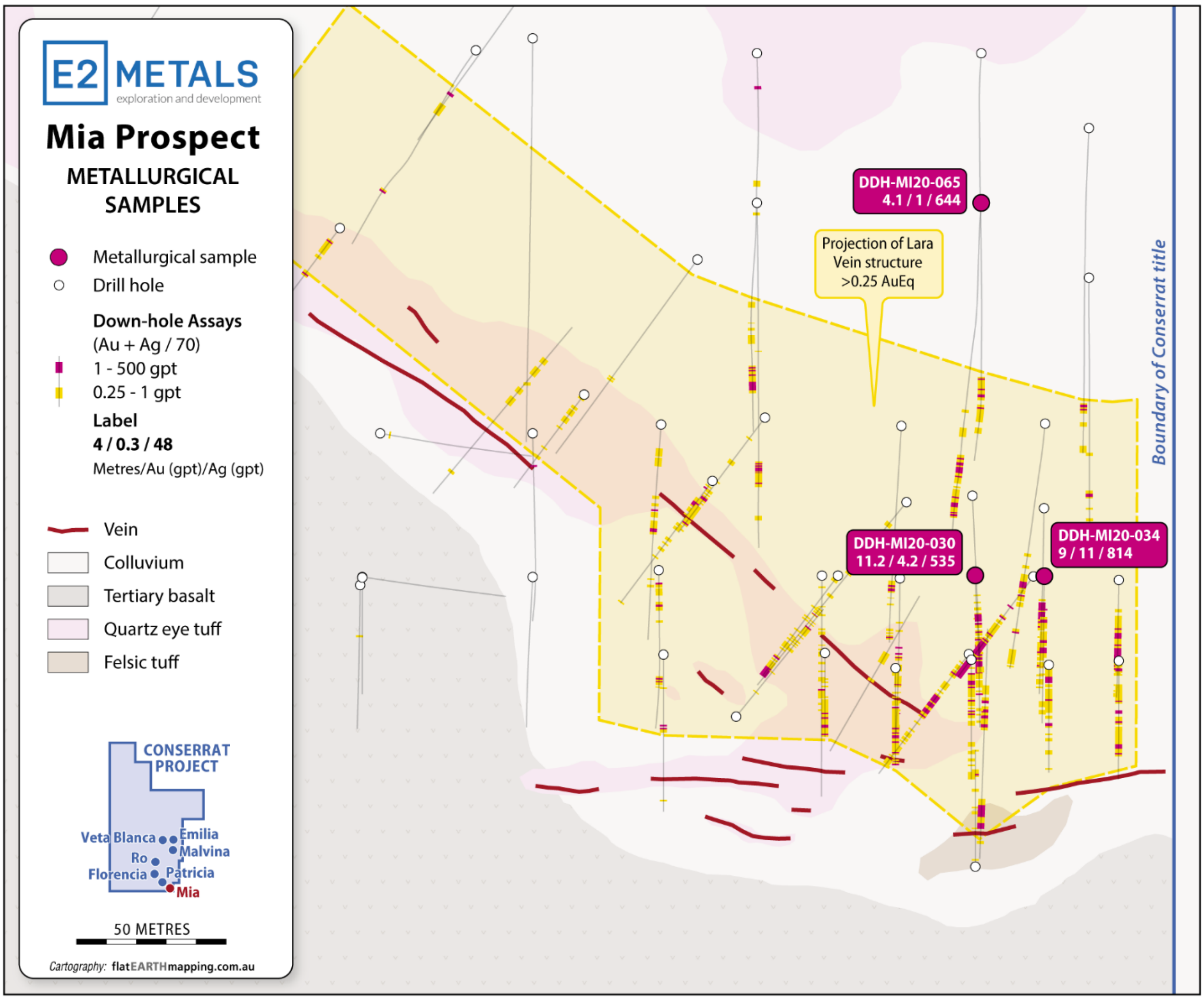

Figure 1 – Mia prospect- metallurgical samples

Table 1 - Summary of intervals and assays for preparation of metallurgical composites at SGS Santiago.

Composite	Met Zone	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	Au:Ag	Drill Hole	Interval From	To
CO-MET-01	Oxide	2.9	381	131	DDH-MI20-030	45	63
CO-MET-02	Transition	11.1	814	73	DDH-MI20-034	44	53
CO-MET-03	Sulphide	0.5	268	536	DDH-MI20-065	172	183

Preliminary Metallurgical Results

Gold mineralisation is best developed in oxidised portions of the Lara Vein structure. This structure extends from surface to 125 vertical meters below the surface. Deeper sulphide mineralisation tends to be silver dominant, and gold grades range from 0.5 to 1gpt (eg. Hole CO-MET-03).

Bottle roll cyanide leach recovery for each metallurgical zone is shown below in Table 2.

Table 2: *Gold recovery by bottle roll cyanide for Mia oxide zones. Residence: 72 hours, NaCN: 1.0 g/L, Density: 40% w/w.*

	CO-MET-01 Oxide	CO-MET-02 Transition	CO-MET-03 Sulphide
P80 of 106µm	91%	93%	72%
P80 of 2mm	86%	85%	53%

Gold recoveries for the composite oxide sample (CO-MET-01) was 91.1% at a grind P80 of 106µm. This decreased to 85.5% at a coarse grind P80 of 2mm. Cyanide consumption was low for oxide zones.

The high gold recoveries and low cyanide consumption for the oxide material suggests simple free-milling characteristics. High recoveries at coarse grind also show potential for a heap leach of the oxide material and E2 Metals will examine this opportunity in future metallurgical programs.

Gravity recoverable gold

Results announced in the recent E2M exploration update (*ASX release, 30 June 2021, Exploration Update)* showed improved gold assays by Screen Fire Assays (SFA).

Composite metallurgical samples were assayed by SFA for reconciliation with head grades and the original Fire Assays (FA), with comparisons between gold assay values shown below in Table 3.

The SFA results for the metallurgical test work corroborate with the results published for hole CODD-114 and suggest that coarse gold is present at **Mia**. The effect suggested that larger assay aliquots (duplicate or triplicate fire assay) may provide better representation of the mineralisation type.

Future metallurgical test work will focus on coarse gold recoverable by gravity concentration.

Table 3: Screen fire assay results by SGS Santiago compared to head assay by fire assay for Mia prospect composites. Variation based on difference of screen fire assay results to conventional fire assay.

MET Zone	Composite	% oversize[1] % Au	% undersize[1] % Au	Screen fire assay[1] g/t Au	Head assay g/t Au	Variation
Oxide	CO-MET-01	2%	98%	*3.21*	2.9	+11%
Transition	CO-MET-02	3%	97%	*14.35*	11.1	+29%
Sulphide	CO-MET-03	0%	100%	*0.63*	0.5	+26%

[1]Screen fire assay involves pulverising a larger sample size and screening at 106µm. Oversize material, containing coarse free gold is assayed to extinction and duplicate 50g fire assay completed on undersize. This results in a larger total assayed sample size than conventional fire assay

Silver mineralogy

The primary focus on silver in this preliminary metallurgical program was to define the deportment of silver by mineral and gain a better understanding of optimum conditions for silver recovery that can be tested in future programs.

Silver was identified in several forms across the prospect. The primary silver host minerals were electrum, acanthite (Ag_2S), pyrargyrite (Ag_3SbS_3) and silver halides including embolite (Ag(Cl,Br)) and iodargyrite (AgI).

Silver mineralogy was generally fine grained, consistent with other operations in the Santa Cruz area. However, populations of coarse-grained silver minerals demonstrated that gravity recovery of silver should be investigated.

The silver distribution by zone for the **Mia** prospect is shown in Figure 2. This shows acanthite is the dominant silver host with accessory minerals transitioning from embolite (halide) in the oxide composite to pyrargyrite in the sulphide composite.

Under appropriate leaching conditions, all silver minerals identified are recoverable by cyanidation.

Next steps

The preliminary metallurgical shows encouraging recoveries for oxide to transitional material at **Mia**. The high gold recoveries and low cyanide consumption for the oxide material suggests simple free-milling characteristics.

The next stage of metallurgical test work will focus on silver recoveries and use information on the mineralogy to design optimal test parameters for gravity concentration and cyanidation.

The work will be completed concurrent to the current exploration drill program to incorporate samples from new gold and silver prospects identified during the program.

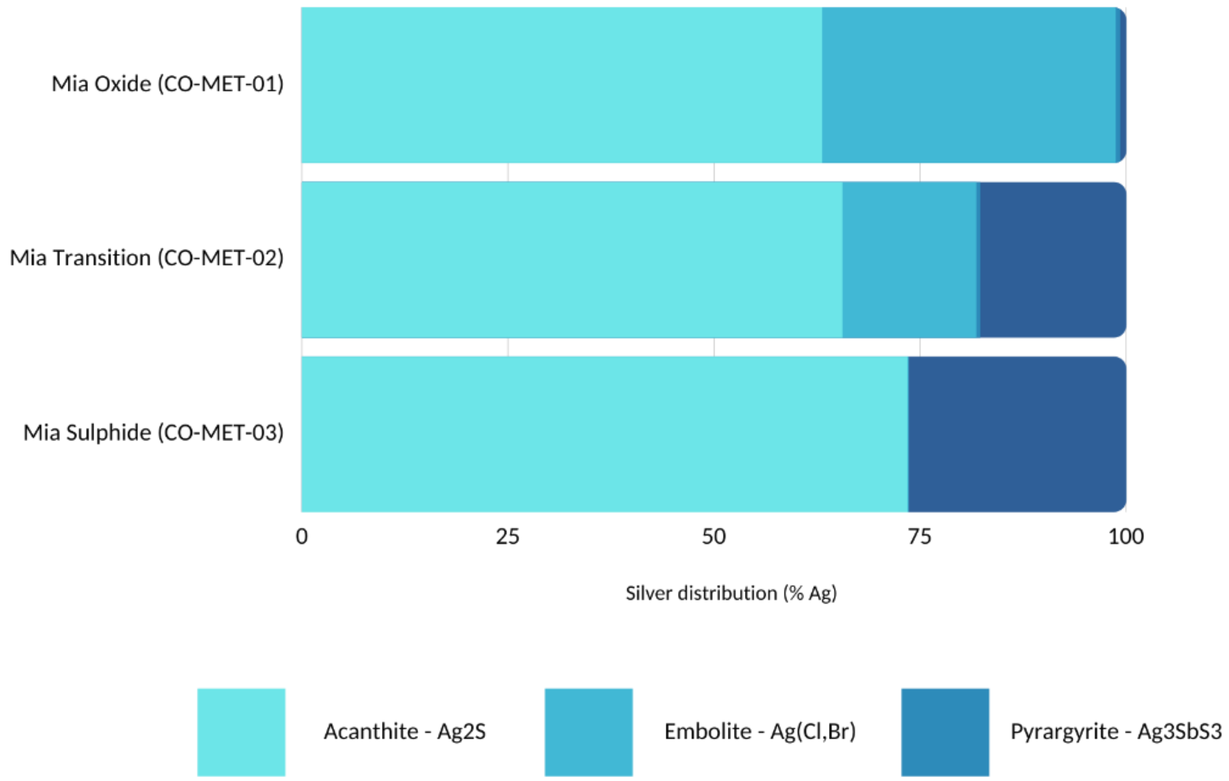

Figure 2: *Silver distribution by mineral for Mia prospect composites. CO-MET-01 - 841 grains, CO-MET-02 - 1408 grains, CO-MET-03 - 851 grains.*

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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

The information in this announcement relating to metallurgical results is based on information compiled by Dr. William Goodall who is a consultant to the company. Dr. Goodall is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Chartered Professional (Metallurgy) with the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Goodall has sufficient experience of relevance to the commodities and process flow sheets 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. Dr. Goodall consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Conserrat RC Drilling** • 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%. • About 95% of the samples were collected on a dry basis. • 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%. • Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted into every 25 samples. **Conserrat Diamond Drilling** • Representative half core samples were split from HQ diameter diamond drill core on site using rock saws • The sample intervals were defined from lithological, mineralization characteristics, with lengths no longer than 2 m and no less than 0.5 m. • 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. • Core orientation line ensures uniformity of core splitting wherever the core has been successfully oriented. • Sample intervals are defined and subsequently checked by geologists, and sample tags are attached (stapled) to the wood core trays for every sample interval. • 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** • 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). **Conserrat Diamond Drilling** • 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. • 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.	**Conserrat RC Drilling** • Sample recovery was monitored by weighing sample bags on scales beside the drill rig. • 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. • There has not been any investigation into the relationship between sample recovery and grade. • It is considered that there was not any preferential loss/gain of fine or coarse material. **Conserrat Diamond Drilling** • Diamond drill core recoveries were assessed using the standard industry best practice which involves: ▪ Measuring core lengths with a tape measure. ▪ Removing the core from the split inner tube and placing it carefully in the core box. ▪ Assessing recovery against core block depth measurements. ▪ Measuring RQD, recording any measured core loss for each core run. • 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. • Diamond core recoveries average 98% through all the meters drilled. • 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: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Alteration extent, nature and intensity. • Oxidation extent, mineralogy and intensity. • Sulphide types and visually estimated percentage. • Quartz vein, veinlets, breccia types and visually estimated percentage. • Structure's occurrence and attitude. • 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** • Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected, though quantitative data is based on visual estimates, as described above. • All holes are logged from start to finish and were conducted on drill site. **Conserrat Diamond Drilling** • All holes are logged from start to finish and were conducted on the core shack. • Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected, using predefined logging codes for lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristics. • 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.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Conserrat RC Drilling** • The small sample bags derived from the initial RC rig cyclone and riffle splitting

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	• 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 representativity 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.	reach a weight of 2.7-4Kg. • 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. • The riffle splitter was cleaned with compressed air between samples to prevent sample contamination. • The big bag with the original reject from the RC rig after the splitting have been stored for any future re-sampling needs. **Conserrat Diamond Drilling** • The core intervals were marked, and the core was split with a rock saw. • 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 **Alex Stewart Fire Assay** • 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 obtained by riffle splitting is pulverized until 95% is finer than 106 microns. • 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. **ALS Screen Fire Assay** • In the ALS preparation laboratory facilities samples were dried and crushed until more than 70% is finer than <2mm, then a 1000g split obtained by riffle splitting is pulverized until 85% is finer than 75 microns. • The pulverized 1000g sample is then placed onto a metallic 106-micron mesh and sieved/shaken to separate the coarse +106 micron sample (+ fraction) from the bulk of the sample which is finer than 106 micron. • The entire + fraction, including the mesh is weighed and then submitted for Fire Assay, with the minus fraction, after weighing having two 50g charges taken for analysis by Fire Assay. • The weights and resultant fire assays are used to derive a weighted average Au grade for the Screen Fire Assay. • All weights and assays are reported by the laboratory.

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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.	**Conserrat Rock Chip Sampling** • 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. **Conserrat RC and Diamond Drill Program** • 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. • 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. • Select drill holes have been submitted to ALS laboratories Mendoza for umpire checks and gold determination via Screen Fire Assay
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.	• The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined and discussed by at least two company personnel. • No twinned holes have been used at this stage. • 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. • 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

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		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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collars are located using Garmin hand-held GPS accurate to ±5m. • All coordinates are based on UTM Zone 19S using a WGS84 datum. • Topographic control to date has used GPS data, which is adequate considering the small relief (<50m) in the area. • 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. • 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.	• 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. • Not applicable as no Ore Resource or Reserve has been completed at Conserrat. • 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. • 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. • Metallurgical sample composites were generated by SGS Santiago under

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		direction of E2 Metals geologists
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. • 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. **Conserrat Project titles** • Title ID 437.471/BVG/17
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	**Reconnaissance exploration by IAMGOLD** • During the early 2000s IAMGOLD collected 131 vein outcrop and float samples within the project area. **Reconnaissance exploration by Circum Pacific Pty Ltd** • 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** • Conserrat is located towards the central eastern margin of the extensive ~60,000 km.sq Deseado Massif geological province that stretches across

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		southern Argentina into the Chilean southern Andes. This massif is made up of Jurassic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Chon Aike formation. • 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.
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: • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Composite samples and metallurgical holes are located in Figure 1
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade	• Significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.5gpt Au equivalent (Au + Ag/70) cut off. Sample grades are weighted by interval length.

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	truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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”).	• Drill holes were collared perpendicular to the dip and strike of the Lara Vein structure and therefore stated mineralised widths approximate true widths.
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.

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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.	• Silver recoveries for metallurgical samples CO-MET-01 to 03 were not reported because testing parameters were suboptimal. Silver mineralogy was characterized via detailed Scanning Electron Microscope to determine primary and assessor silver minerals, grain size and populations.
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The next phase of metallurgical testwork will incorporate new information on silver mineralogy to investigate optimal recoveries under various gravity concentration and cyanidation tests.