NEW TARGETS EMERGE AT CONSERRAT

E2 Metals (**E2** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on regional exploration at the Conserrat Project and outline new priority targets for drill testing.

HIGHLIGHTS

Recent exploration has defined 21 priority targets including new outcropping high-grade vein structures and blind extensions of known mineralised corridors.

Recent rock sampling has defined surface mineralisation at six prospects within veins that were previously considered to be barren, significantly enhancing the potential for mineralisation at depth:

- **Emilia Norte** with up to **9.9gpt Au, 1310gpt Ag** in rock chip samples. The structure **partially crops out over 900m strike.**
- **Pampita** located in the southern project area is characterised by a 450m long float train of colloform-crustiform vein boulders similar to **Mia** and **Malvina**. Samples at the western edge of the vein returned **1.5gpt Au, 21gpt Ag** suggesting mineralisation trends under younger basalt cover.
- Similar **>1gpt Au surface mineralisation** defined at **Melisa Este, Melisa Oeste, Silvia,** and **Paulina**.

Drilling from the current season has defined four vein structures where mineralisation is open at depth or along strike, including:

- **Andrea Sur**: (CODD-300) **4m at 9gpt AuEq (8.3gpt Au, 31gpt Ag)** open at depth, to the northwest.
- **Malvina**: (CODD-295) **1.7m at 34gpt AuEq (4.5gpt Au, 2065gpt Ag)** open at depth.
- **Veta Blanca "Link Zone"** scout drilling returned **3m at 1.1gpt AuEq (1.1gpt Au)** in a blind structure concealed by basalt cover, open at depth and to the west towards the **Emilia** prospects.
- **Silvia**: (CODD-234) returned **19m at 1.1gpt AuEq (0.7gpt Au, 31gpt Ag)** open at depth.

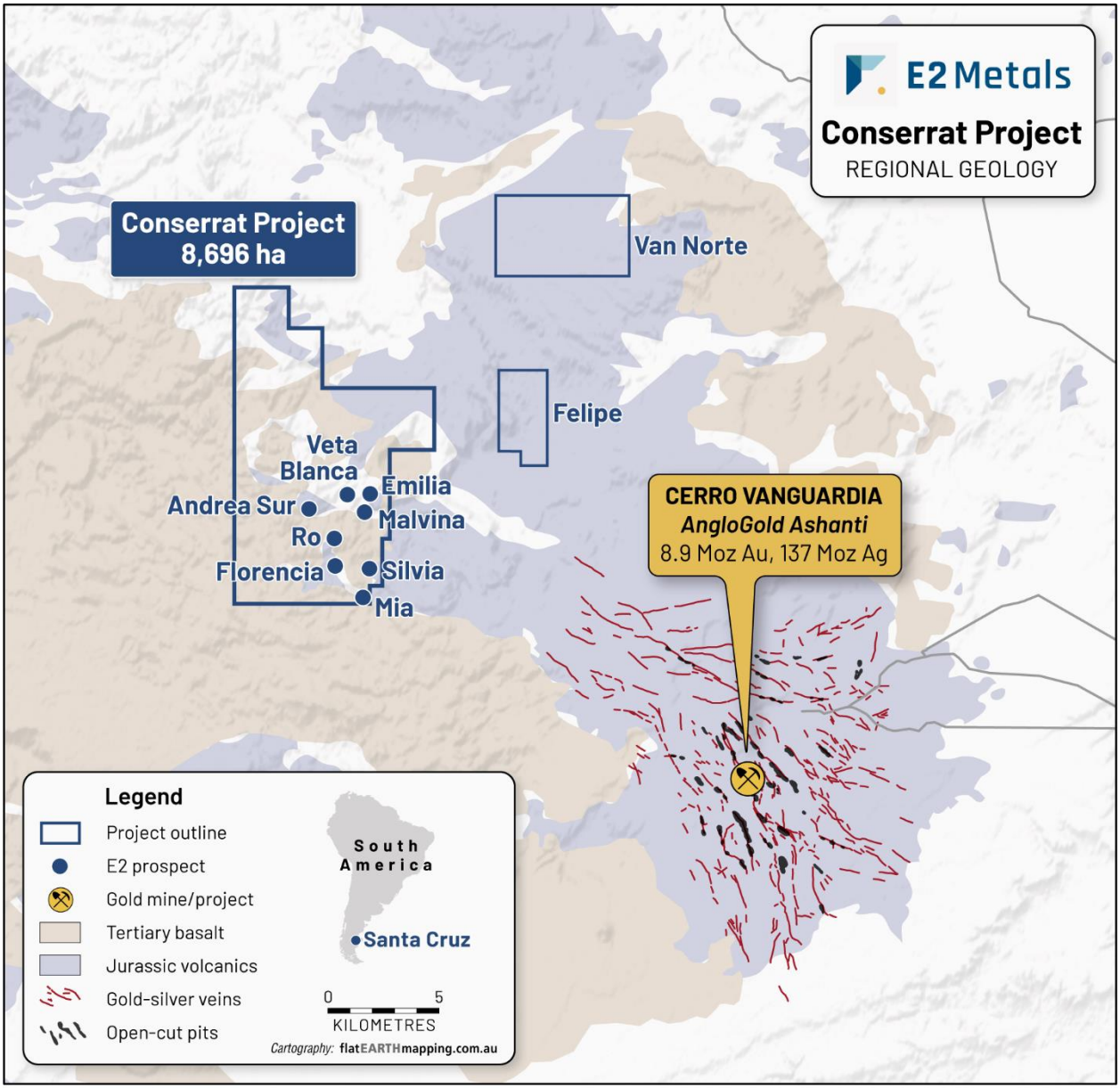
A recent Controlled Source Audio Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) geophysical Survey has contributed to a new 3D geological and structural model to predict the location of mineralised corridors under cover, including the extensions of known mineralisation and possible parallel trends.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Todd Williams states: *"The recent CSAMT geophysical survey was aimed at expanding our targeting into the covered environment, where the company has completed limited work to date, and where we see huge potential for new and important vein discoveries. In parallel to that work, we continue to find new outcropping vein structures such as Emilia Norte, and see opportunities to expand high-grade mineralisation at existing prospects. We remain confident that this planned works will be the catalyst for new discoveries within the project. The Company has secured a drill rig and work will commence when normal operations resume after winter"*

OVERVIEW

CONSERRAT PROJECT

E2 is pleased to an update on regional exploration at the **Conserrat** gold and silver project (Figure 1) located in the Santa Cruz province of Argentina. **Conserrat** is host to a newly recognised and largely concealed 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**

SUMMARY OF REGIONAL EXPLORATION INITIATIVES

Regional exploration at Conserrat has included three main exploration initiatives focused on defining new targets for drill testing:

- Ongoing mapping and sampling in new areas targeting new vein discoveries
- Review of existing holes from regional and advanced prospects to define possible 'near-miss' targets where further drilling is warranted.
- Controlled Source audio-frequency Magnetotellurics geophysics survey to map the subsurface 3D structural and lithological architecture, and map mineralised corridors under Tertiary basalt cover

RESULTS

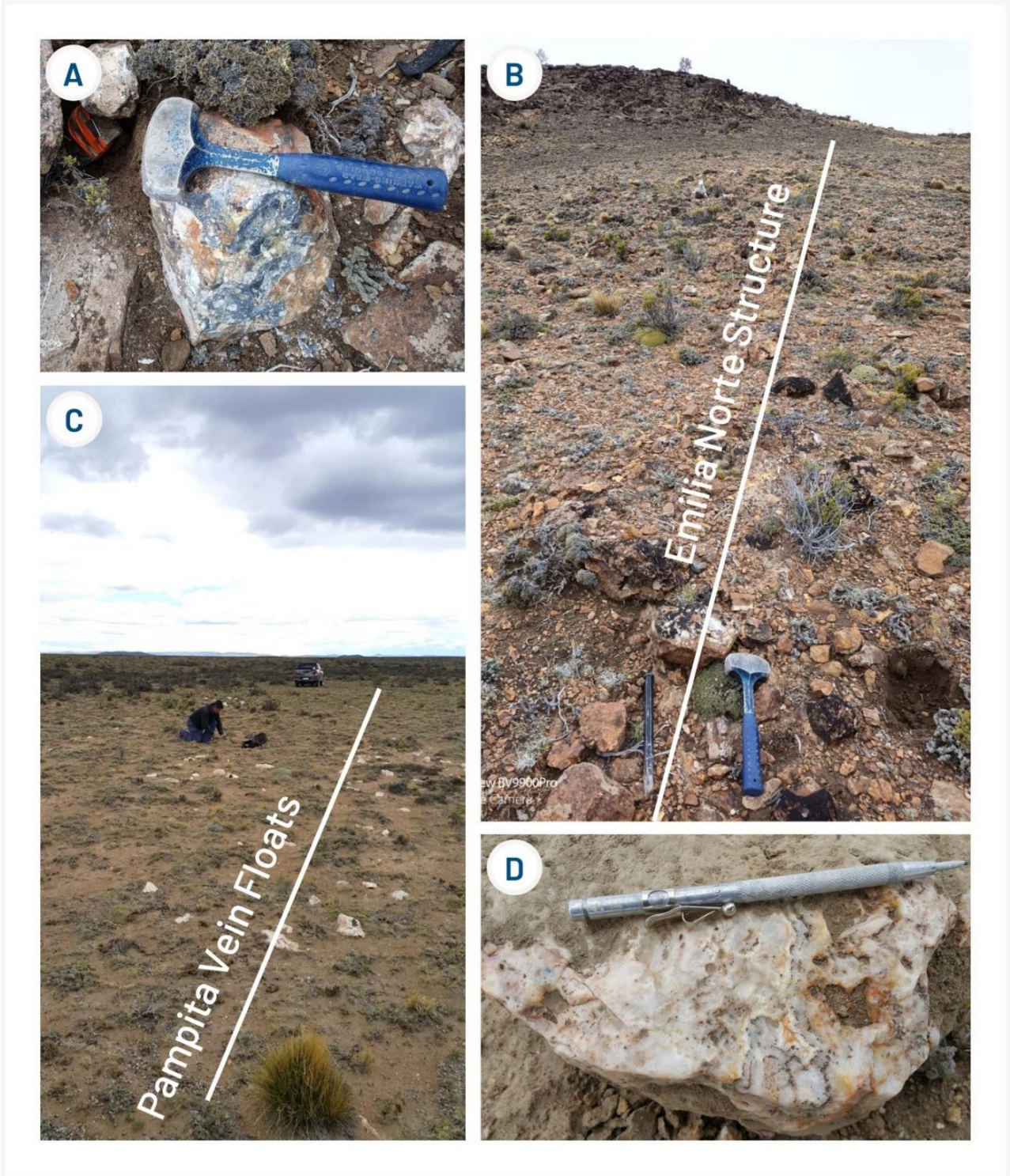
REGIONAL SAMPLING AND MAPPING

A total of 281 rock chip samples (Table 1) were collected during the first quarter of this year. Sampling was focused on finding potentially overlooked veins in areas of previous exploration.

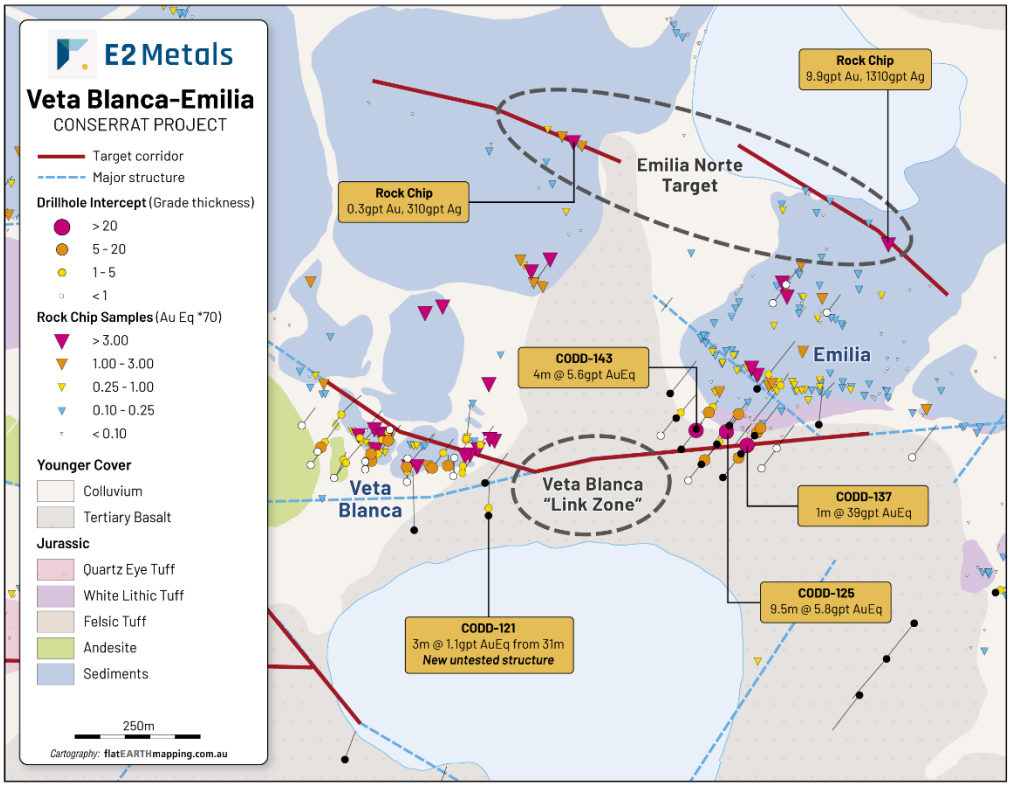
The work defined surface mineralisation at six prospects prioritised for drill testing. This includes new veins untested by drilling and known veins that were previously considered to be barren, significantly enhancing the potential for mineralisation at depth:

- **Emilia Norte:** new vein structure in the northern project area that outcrops over 900m strike. Two discrete high-grade zones are defined along the structure with max values of **9.9gpt Au, 1310gpt Ag** in rock chips (Figure 2 and 3).
- **Paulina:** untested vein structure, multiple mineralised veins outcrops sporadically over 1900m strike. Up to **3.4gpt Au, 163gpt Ag** in rock chip samples.
- **Pampita:** Float train of colloform-crustiform vein boulders with up to **1.5gpt Au, 21gpt Ag.** The float train is mapped over 450m strike and disappears under shallow basalt cover (Figure 2).
- **Silvia Oeste.** New vein / veinlet zones up to 150m wide with **multiple samples >1gpt Au**. Two scout RC holes were completed at the prospect during the last campaign but both encountered shallow water and were terminated on the basis of poor recoveries (see Figure 4).
- Recent sampling has defined surface mineralisation (up to **1gpt Au, 74gpt Ag**) near the intersection of the **Melisa Oeste** and **Veta Blanca Oeste** vein structures.
- **Melisa Este:** new previously unidentified vein structure that returned **1.2gpt Au and 10gpt Ag**. Possibly the western continuation of the Malvina.

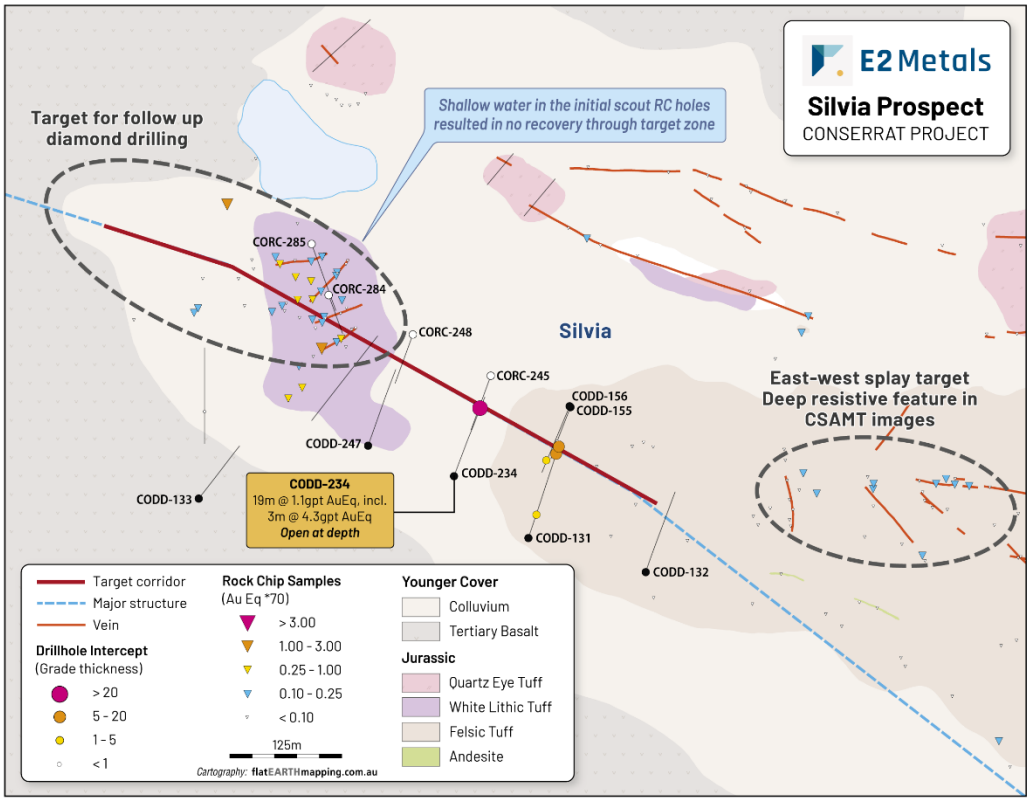
Andrea Sur is a recent example of where drilling has defined high-grade mineralisation (recent hole CODD-300: **4m at 9gpt AuEq**) beneath surface vein samples with moderate (>1gpt Au) gold and silver anomalism.



- **Figure 2: Emilia Norte (A) rock chip sample with up to 9.9gpt Au, 1310gpt Ag. The structure (B) is traced over 900m strike. Pampita vein floats (C) and example of colloform-crustiform vein (D) textures with up to 1.2gpt Au, 21gpt Ag.**



• Figure 3: Conserrat Project



• Figure 4: Conserrat Project

Table 1: Select rock chip results
Datum WGS84

Prospect	Sample	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	AuEq*70 (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Emilia	26608	-48.2917	-68.5354	254.3	1.1	0.1	70
Emilia	26606	-48.2918	-68.5351	266.3	4.8	0.35	310
Emilia	26604	-48.2918	-68.5349	269.9	1.5	0.08	101
Emilia	26600	-48.2935	-68.5266	234.4	28.6	9.9	1310
Emilia	26596	-48.2939	-68.529	242.2	1.6	0.58	68
Melisa	26559	-48.2989	-68.5462	269.3	1.3	1.2	10
Pampita	26653	-48.334	-68.5672	300.6	1.5	1.21	21
Veta Blanca	26732	-48.2947	-68.5386	250	15.4	1.35	985
Veta Blanca	26731	-48.2948	-68.539	249	3.9	1.49	166
Veta Blanca West	26637	-48.2922	-68.5521	292.7	1.1	1.07	3
Veta Blanca West	26632	-48.2921	-68.5521	293.7	1	0.99	0
Veta Blanca West	26675	-48.2933	-68.5554	273.9	2.1	1.03	74

EXTENSIONS OF KNOWN MINERALISATION DEFINED FROM CURRENT DRILLING

Gold and silver mineralisation remains open at depth or along strike at four prospects

High-grade mineralisation remains open at the **Malvina and Andrea Sur** (*see ASX announcement, 20 June 2022, Drilling expands mineralisation at Andrea Sur and Malvina*). Previously reported high-grade drill intercepts that remain open at depth and along strike include:

- **Malvina**: (CODD-295) **1.7m at 34gpt AuEq (4.5gpt Au, 2065gpt Ag)** open at depth.
- **Andrea Sur**: (CODD-300) **4m at 9gpt AuEq (8.3gpt Au, 31gpt Ag)** open at depth, to the northwest.

Scout drilling elsewhere in the project has returned encouraging results with new vein structures with potential for better grades at depth or along strike, including:

- **Veta Blanca "link zone"** is the inferred eastern continuation of Veta Blanca where scout drill hole CODD-121 returned 3m at 1.1gpt AuEq (1.1gpt Au) from 31m from a new previously unknown vein structure. **The vein structure is adjacent to Emilia where high-grade mineralisation is defined over 150m strike and drilling returned 9.5m at 5.8gpt AuEq (0.4gpt Au, 375gpt Ag) from 49m**.
- Scout drilling at **Silvia** on initial sections spaced 100m apart intercepted mineralisation over 200m strike. Hole CODD-234 returned **3m at 4.3gpt AuEq (2.9gpt Au, 96gpt Ag)** from 160m, within a broader zone of 19m at 1.1gpt AuEq (0.7gpt Au, 31gpt Ag) from 157m. The structure is open at depth.

CSAMT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

During May the Company completed a 28-line kilometer CSAMT geophysics survey within the central project areas, covering the interpreted limits of the Conserrat vein field (see Figure 5). The survey was completed on northeast orientated lines spaced 200-400 apart with the object of mapping the subsurface structure and geology. The survey was carried out by Quantec Geoscience Argentina S.A.

The object of the survey was to define major graben structures that have juxtaposed shallow andesite against thick piles of volcaniclastics (quartz eye tuff and white lithic tuff). Andesite is conductive (red in CSAMT inversions) whereas the target volcaniclastic units are resistive (blue in CSAMT inversions).

This contrast of rheology and rock competency has served as an important control on localising brittle structures that host high-grade veins like those at Mia (Type 1A veins). In the same way, gold and silver mineralisation and oxidation markedly decreases when the mineralised structure passes through andesite (Type 1B veins). This geological relationship is summarised in Appendix 1.

The distribution of andesite and volcaniclastic rocks and major structures is shown schematically in Figure 6. Scout drill fences are planned at 8 prospects (Ro Este, Malena, Malvina Sur, Ventana Este) to test for blind veins at the andesite-volcaniclastic geological contact.

NEXT STEPS

UPCOMING WORK PROGRAM PRIORITIES

21 priority geochemical, geophysical targets are prioritised for drill testing when work resumes in September. This includes advanced prospects testing for extensions of known mineralisation.

Drill targets are located in Figure 7. The Company has secured a drill rig to complete an approximately 5000m drill program aimed at testing all regional prospects. This includes extensions of known mineralisation at Malvina and Andrea Sur. The program will commence after winter when normal operations resume.

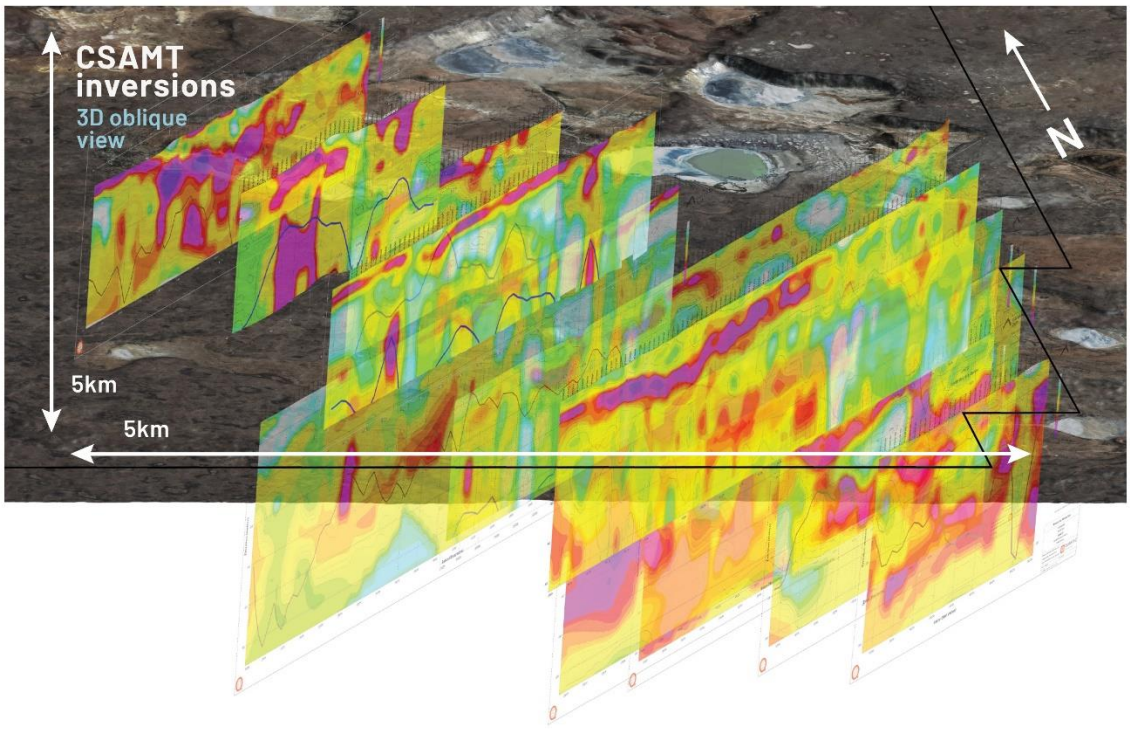


Figure 5: Oblique 3D view of CSAMT inversions

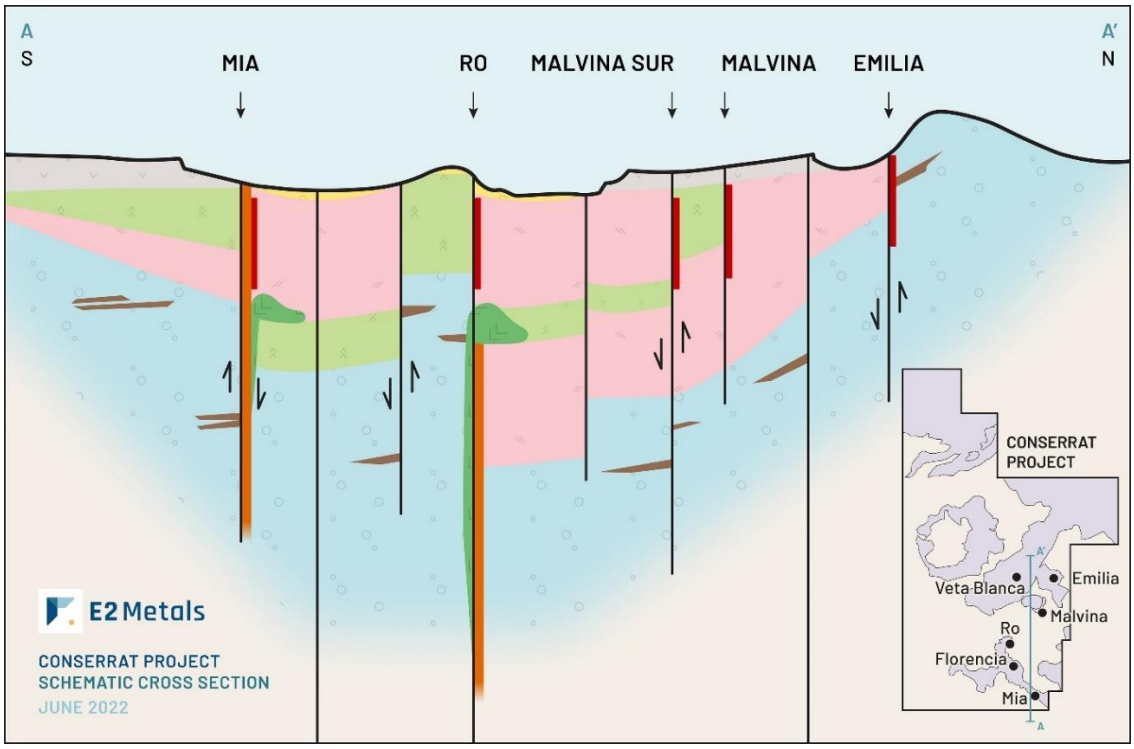


Figure 6: Schematic regional cross section showing the relationship between mineralised veins (red) and the confluence of major structures (black line) and geological contacts.

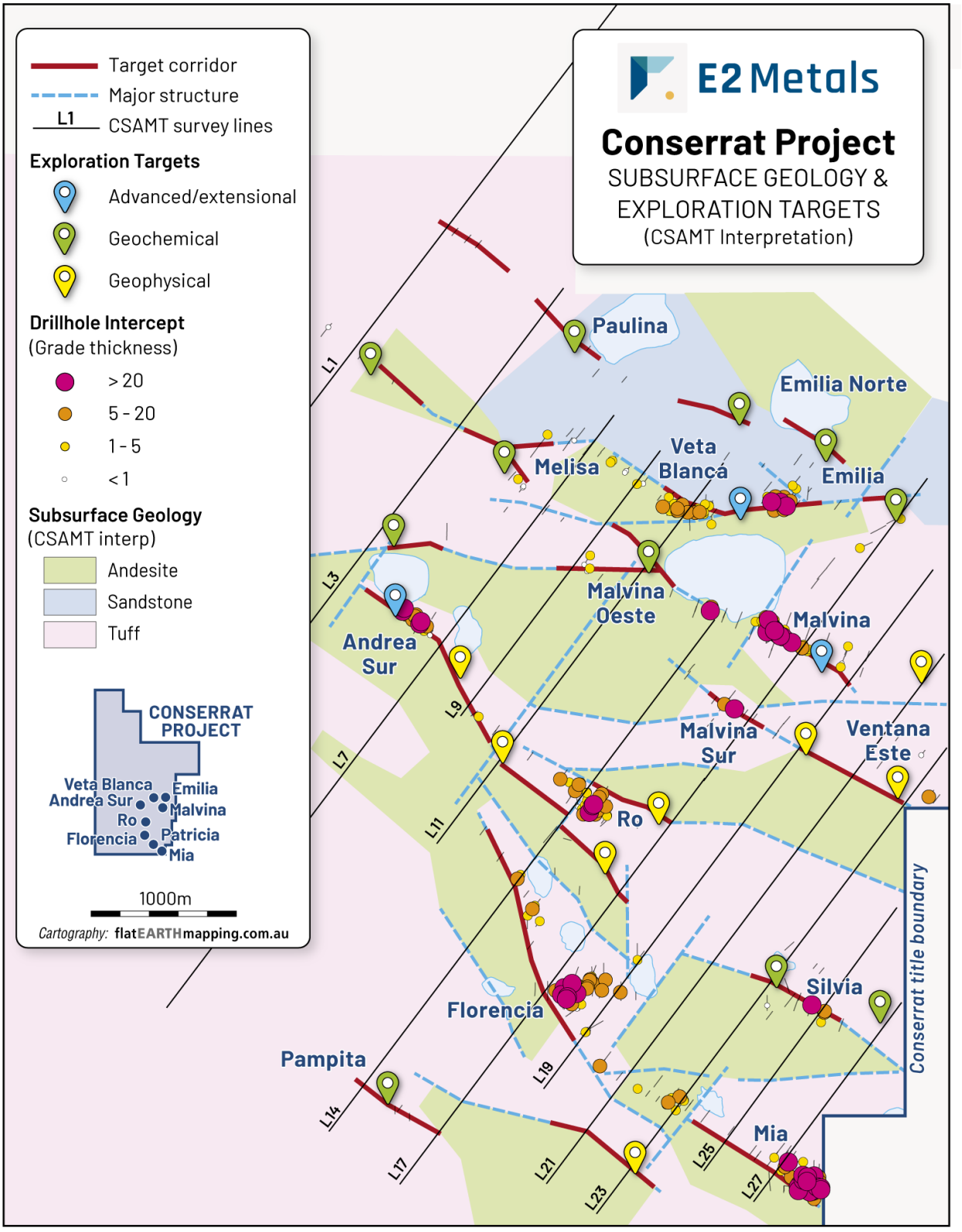


Figure 7: Conserrat Project

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE TO THE MARKET BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF E2 METALS LIMITED

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

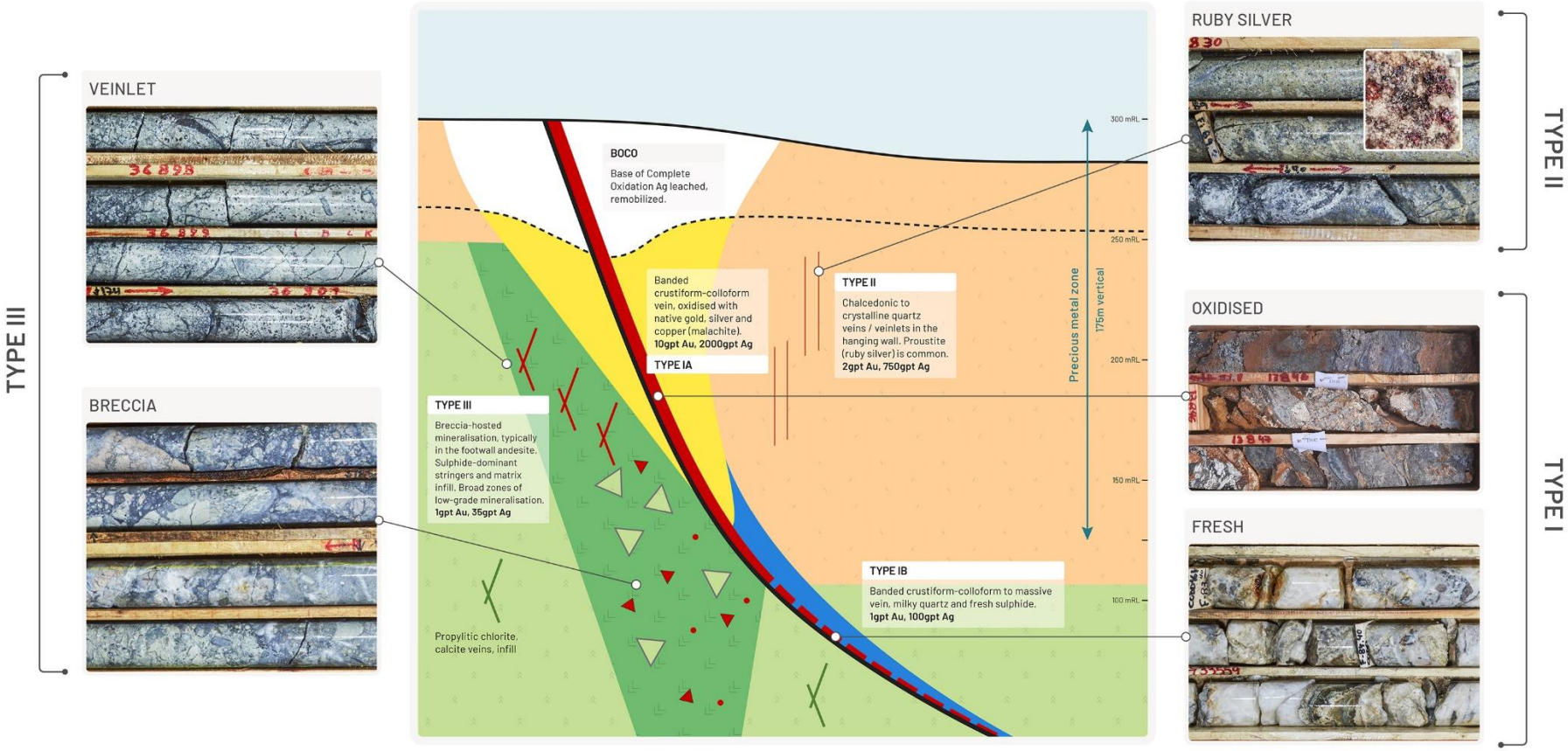
Information in this report that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by E2 Metals Limited and Colin Brodie, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Brodie is a Senior Technical Advisor and consultant 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.

APPENDIX 1: CONSERRAT PROJECT, SCHEMATIC MINERALISATION MODEL



JORC CODE REPORTING CRITERIA

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
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 a Hydraulic Cone Splitter is used, which takes 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	
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
		• Diamond core recoveries average 98% through all the meters drilled. • Overall, core quality is good, with minimal core loss. Where there is localized faulting and or fracturing core recoveries decrease, however in most cases this is a very small percentage of the mineralized intersections.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
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 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	• No new drill results are presented in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
	• 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 AGGREGATION METHOD	• 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. • 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.	Gold equivalent grades calculated at spot price of U$1750/oz gold and U$25/oz silver (Au + Ag/70) Significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.5gpt Au equivalent cut off. Sample grades are weighted by interval length.
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.	See Figures 2-4

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
	• 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.	
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.	No new drill results are presented in this announcement
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 exploration data unreported in this announcement
FURTHER WORKS	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Exploration work programs are on hold during winter.

E2 METALS LIMITED

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ASX Code: E2M

Issued Capital

199.1 M fully paid
ordinary shares

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