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New Mineralised Trends Confirmed at Ro and Florencia

31 October 2019

E2 Metals (**E2 or the Company**) is pleased to report the discovery of two new mineralised trends at the Ro and Florencia prospects.

Highlights

- Trenching at **Ro** has confirmed the discovery of a new mineralised trend within the Conserrat Project.
- Assay results for the first four trenches have returned broad intervals of gold and silver mineralisation, including:
    - **COT-33**: 15m at 0.83ppm Au, 49.5ppm Ag, *including* 2.5m at 2.5ppm Au, 136ppm Ag
    - **COT-09:** 9.7m at 0.6ppm Au, 14ppm Ag Including 3.3m at 1.0ppm Au, 20ppm Ag
- Mineralisation is associated with a chalcedonic silica and sulphide stockwork hosted within Granosa Ignimbrite (an important vein host at Cerro Vanguardia) and a west-northwest structure
- This structure and sulphide mineralisation are associated with a prominent northwest to west-northwest striking chargeability lineament in Gradient Array IP geophysical images that has been mapped over 3.5km.
- In addition, results for the first trench at **Florencia** indicate the discovery of a second new mineralised vein trend centred 1.2km south of Ro, with initial results including:
    - **COT-32:** 13.5m at 0.7ppm Au, 1ppm Ag, including 1m at 3.26ppm Au, 3.94ppm Ag
- Both vein targets are prioritised for the maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program that is anticipated to commence next week.
- The Ro and Florencia discoveries confirm soil anomalies coincident with zones of elevated chargeability and resistivity seen in the IP/resistivity survey as priority targets and highlight the potential for the discovery of additional blind vein trends elsewhere at Conserrat.

Overview

Conserrat is located in the mining friendly Santa Cruz province of Argentina and is centred along trend from AngloGold Ashanti's world-class Cerro Vanguardia epithermal vein field (historical and current reserves of 8.9Moz Au, 137Moz Ag[1]) and hosts an extensive but partially exposed vein system that was defined by the Company earlier this year.

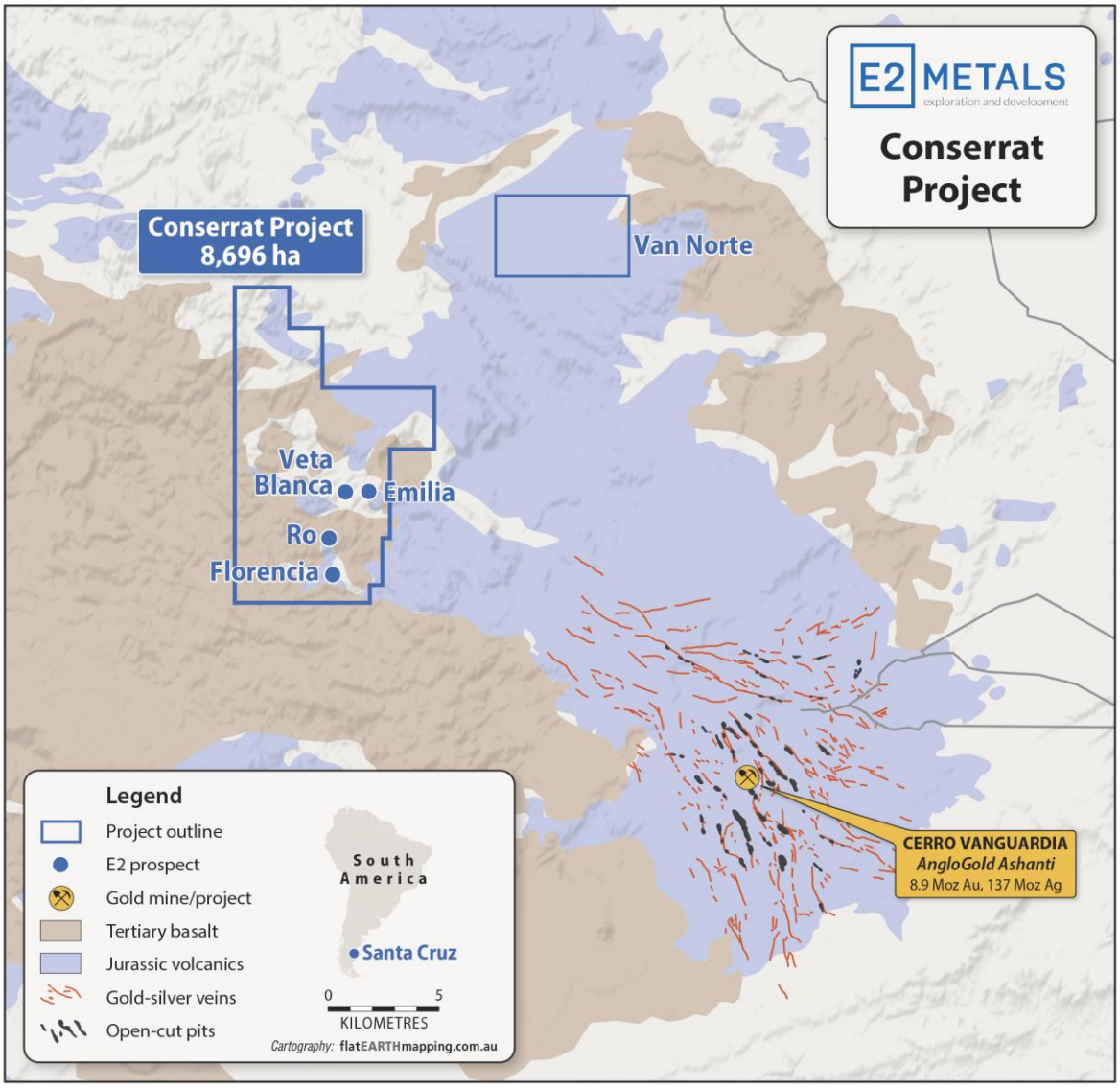

Figure 1: Conserrat Project

The Company is pleased to report assay results for all Phase 1 trenches at Ro and the first of seven trenches at Florencia. Outcrop is sparse at both prospects and the surface geology is interpreted from discrete zones of float within a thin veneer of colluvium 'sheetwash'.

Trenching was planned on north to northeast orientated lines spaced 50m to 200m apart to test soil geochemical anomalies[2] within the southern area where the prospective Chon Aike volcanics are exposed within an 'erosional window' through younger basalt cover. All anomalies in this southern area are associated with a homogenous unit of Granosa Ignimbrite present at surface as

[1] Mirasol Resources Ltd Corporate Presentation, September 2018
[2] E2 Metals ASX announcement – Surface LAG Geochemistry Expands Veta Blanca Targets, 27 February 2019

float and sparse outcrop. Mapping and field relationships have shown the Granosa Ignimbrite to be the youngest Chon Aike unit in the project area and an important vein host at Cerro Vanguardia.

The Ro soil anomaly in the northern portion of the southern 'erosional window' has dimensions of 150m by 150m, with the anomalism open to the east beneath younger basalt cover (Figure 2). The Florencia soil anomaly to the south is larger and has dimensions of 750m by 300m, which in part may relate to a larger surface exposure of the prospective Granosa Ignimbrite. Importantly, both anomalies are coincident with major northwest to west-northwest-striking Gradient Array IP chargeability lineaments parallel to the main vein orientation at both Conserrat and Cerro Vanguardia. The Ro and Florencia chargeability lineaments continue under younger Tertiary basalt cover for over 3km. This signature is typical of many vein deposits in Santa Cruz where Gradient Array IP data is sensitive to the alteration halo with 1-2% chargeable metallic sulphides around mineralised veins.

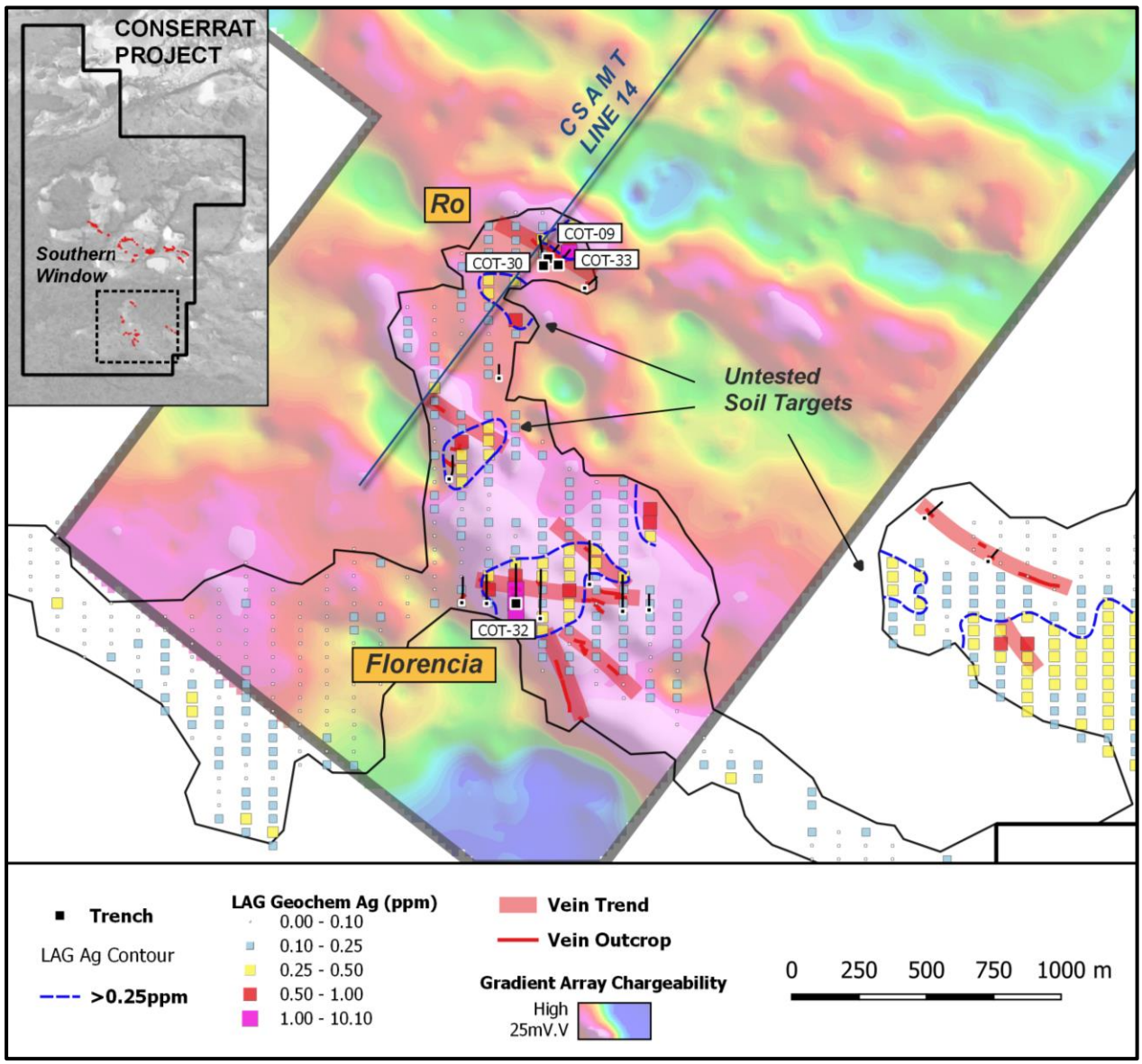

Figure 2: Ro and Florencia trenches and LAG silver geochemistry on GAIP chargeability image, the area without LAG coverage is covered by a thin layer of basalt.

Trench Results

Trenching has validated the Company's target models and exposed discrete mineralised gold and silver veins within broad zones of alteration and silicification.

At **Ro,** a major west-northwest structure with clay alteration is defined over a 250m strike with discrete mineralised zones associated with intensely silicified structures spaced up to 35m apart. Key mineralised intervals for Ro are summarised in Figure 3 and Table 1 and include:

COT-33

- 25.2m at 0.62ppm Au, 30.7ppm Ag from 25.0m
  including 15.0m at 0.83ppm Au, 49.5ppm Ag from 27.2m
  and 2.0m at 2.5ppm Au, 136ppm Ag from 32.2m
- 4.4m at 0.62ppm Au, 1.4ppm Ag from 54.3m,
  including 1m at 1.13ppm Au from 54.3m

COT-09

- 9.7m at 0.59ppm Au, 14.1ppm Ag from 29.7m,
  including 3.3m at 1.03ppm Au, 19.8ppm Ag from 34.5m
- 1.6m at 1.3ppm Au, 2ppm Ag from 48.7m

At **Florencia**, results for the first of seven trenches have been received. Trenches are spaced over a 700m strike and expose a complex set of northwest and east orientated structures hosting mineralisation up to 45m in width. Preliminary results for key vein intervals sampled in COT-32 are are summarised in Figure 3 and Table 2 and include:

COT-32

- 14.0m at 0.32ppm Au, 6.6ppm Ag from 6.4m,
  including 2.0m at 0.86ppm Au, 5.8ppm Ag from 12.4m
- 10.0m at 0.4ppm Au from 24.7m,
  including 2.0m at 0.95ppm Au from 24.7m
- 13.5m at 0.7ppm Au, 1ppm Ag from 40.0m,
  including 1m at 3.26ppm Au, 3.9ppm Ag from 40.0m

Mineralisation at both Ro and Florencia is associated with chalcedonic silica and sulphide stockwork-style veins with higher grades restricted to silicified structures and vein breccias. At Ro veins are characterised by a higher modal percentage of a black sulphide interpreted to be argentite (a silver sulphide and important ore mineral at Cerro Vangaurdia).

Geophysical Survey Results

A single CSAMT line (see Figure 2) was acquired over the Ro prospect to better understand the recent trench results and pole-dipole IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies within a structural and geological context.

An integrated interpretation of the CSAMT and Pole-Dipole (PDP) IP data through Ro is provided in Figures 4 and 5. The CSAMT data shows horizontal layers offset vertically by a complex set of vertical breaks interpreted to be basin structures. Mineralised veins at Ro are hosted in 'hanging wall' portion of a downthrown block which is a typical structural position for mineralised epithermal veins. The horizontal layering of resistive and conductive units is interpreted to relate to Chon Aike volcanics with Granosa Ignimbrite overlying Bajo Pobre andesite, both being favourable vein hosts.

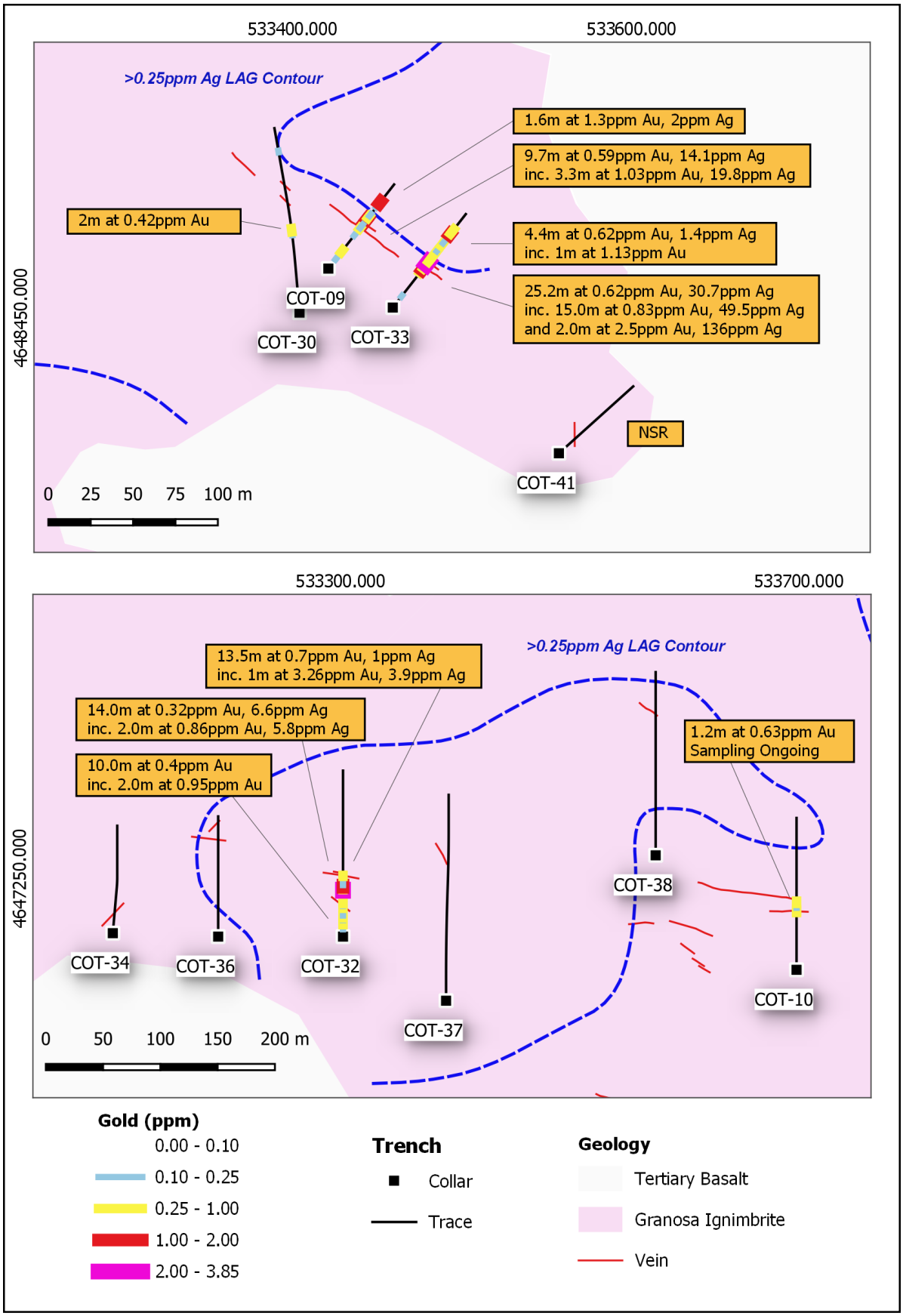

Figure 3: Ro and Florencia Trench Results

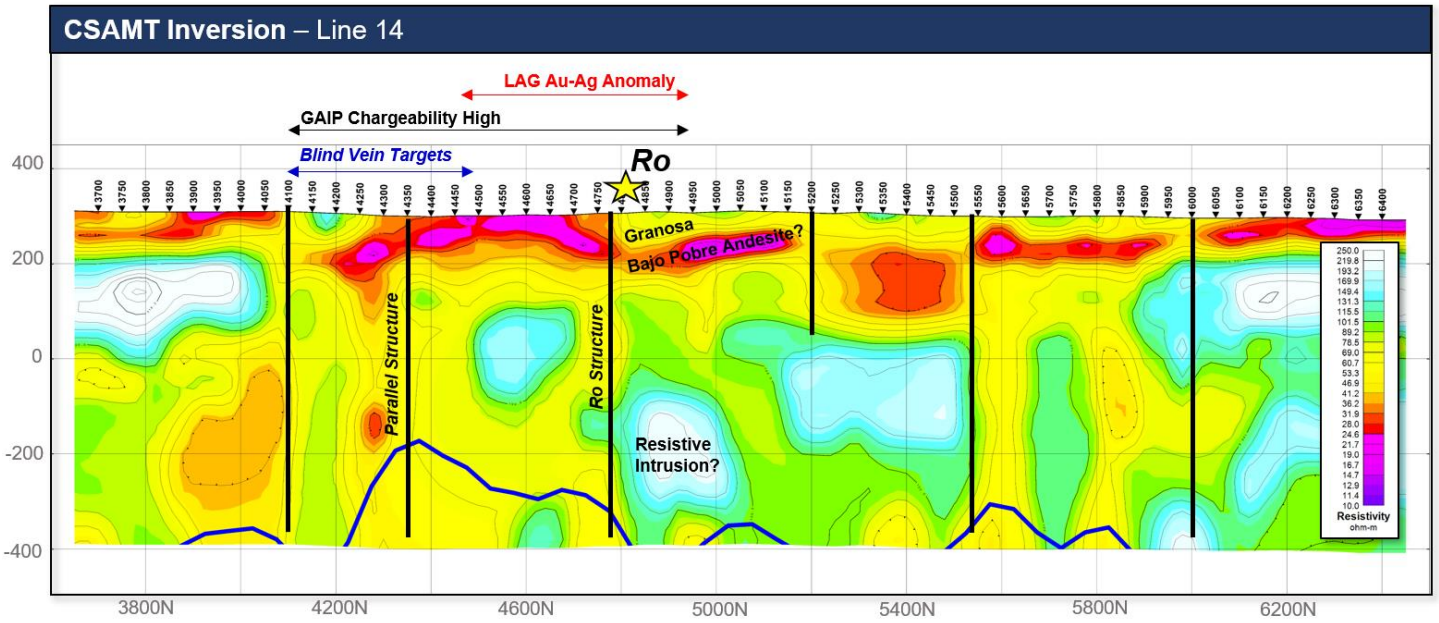

Figure 4: Ro Prospect - Line 14 CSAMT inversion

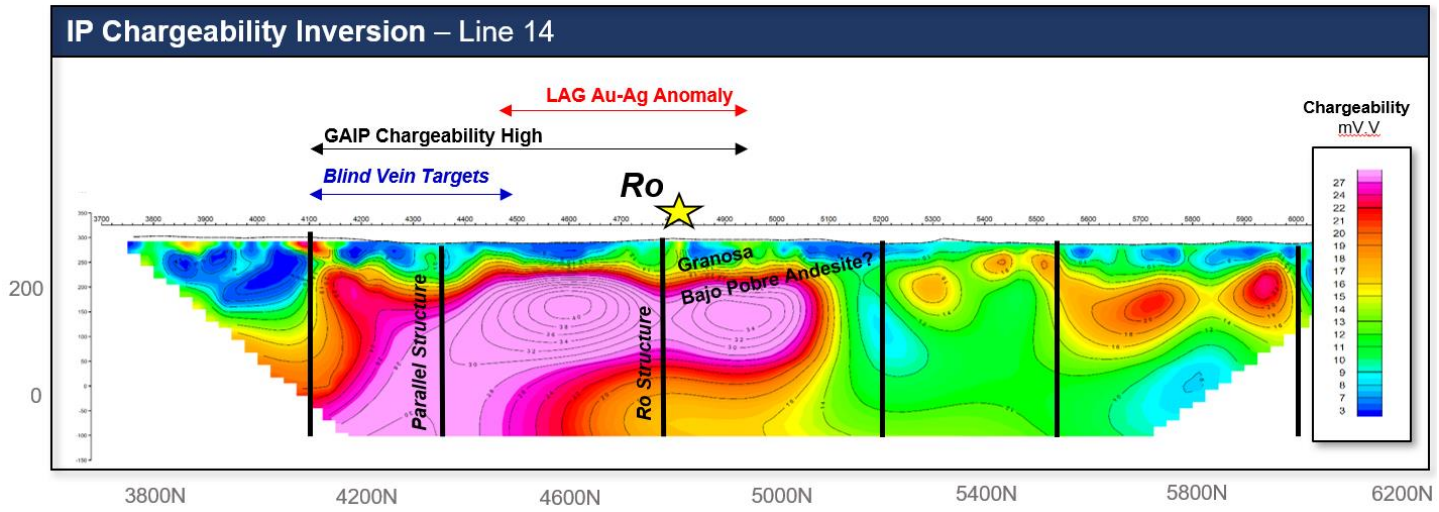

Figure 5: Ro Prospect – Line 14 Pole Dipole IP Chargeability Inversion

The central structural block is associated with exceptionally high chargeability values in the PDP IP data suggesting that Ro is underlain by a significant sulphide alteration system at depth. This could relate to sulphide deposition along a phreatic paleo water table, or the accumulation and superimposition of alteration halos around a centre of deep-seated intrusions which may be the precious metal source. At higher levels, the PDP data shows mineralisation to be associated with discrete vertical lineaments that may be reflective of narrow (less than 10m) zones of pyrite alteration around structures. Importantly, at least five vertical chargeability lineaments are observed adjacent to the Ro trend, indicating the potential for additional blind parallel veins.

Interpretation of the CSAMT and PDP IP data for Florencia is ongoing with geophysical contractor Quantec recently completing an additional infill line over trench COT-32. Final interpretation will be announced along with the assay results for the pending trenches.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Todd Williams stated:

We are pleased that our systematic surface exploration has defined two additional mineralised trends at Ro and Florencia in areas where outcrop is absent. Viewing these results in the context of our regional geophysical data highlights the potential for the Ro and Florencia mineralisation to further extend over the strike of the associated chargeability lineaments. Conserrat now has multiple mineralised structures confirmed (Veta Blanca-Emilia, Melisa, Ro and Florencia) and we are well placed to commence target testing with a drill rig mobilising to site next week.

For enquiries please contact:

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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.

Table 1: Ro Trench key mineralised intervals results

Trench	From	To	Interval	SNO	Au	Ag	Statement
COT-09	12	14	2	5855	0.56	0	*2m at 0.56ppm Au, 0ppm Ag from 12m*
COT-09	29.7	30.4	0.7	5392	0.62	7.6	*9.7m at 0.59ppm Au, 14.1ppm Ag from 29.7m*
COT-09	30.4	31.7	1.3	5393	0.23	5.27	
COT-09	31.7	33	1.3	5394	0.15	5.91	
COT-09	33	34	1	5395	0.48	41.77	
COT-09	34	34.5	0.5	5396	0.48	2.86	
COT-09	34.5	35.6	1.1	5397	1.6	38.2	*inc. 3.3m at 1.03ppm Au, 19.8ppm Ag from 34.5m*
COT-09	35.6	36.4	0.8	5398	0.53	16.02	
COT-09	36.4	36.9	0.5	5399	0.39	8.26	
COT-09	36.9	37.8	0.9	5401	1.1	6.78	
COT-09	37.8	38.4	0.6	5402	0.48	6.02	
COT-09	38.4	39.4	1	5403	0.39	4.79	
COT-09	48.7	50.3	1.6	5867	1.25	2.04	*1.6m at 1.3ppm Au, 2ppm Ag from 48.7m*
COT-33	25	26	1	5774	0.14	2.38	*25.2m at 0.62ppm Au, 30.74ppm Ag from 25m*
COT-33	26	27.2	1.2	5776	0.39	5.47	
COT-33	27.2	28	0.8	5777	0.94	18.36	
COT-33	28	29.2	1.2	5778	1.07	111.12	*inc. 15m at 0.83ppm Au, 49.5ppm Ag from 27.2m*
COT-33	29.2	30.2	1	5779	0.68	10.08	
COT-33	30.2	32.2	2	5780	0.31	0	
COT-33	**32.2**	**34.2**	**2**	**5781**	**2.5**	**136.62**	***and. 2m at 2.5ppm Au, 136.62ppm Ag from 32.2m***
COT-33	34.2	36.2	2	5782	0.73	45.9	
COT-33	36.2	36.7	0.5	5783	0.28	39.66	
COT-33	36.7	37.2	0.5	5784	0.36	52.41	
COT-33	37.2	38.2	1	5785	0.1	7.66	
COT-33	38.2	40.2	2	5786	0.27	20.65	
COT-33	40.2	42.2	2	5787	0.83	61.79	
COT-33	42.2	44.2	2	5788	0.23	5.27	
COT-33	44.2	46.2	2	5789	0.23	3.06	
COT-33	46.2	48.2	2	5790	0.67	3.62	
COT-33	48.2	50.2	2	5791	0.13	0	
COT-33	54.3	55.3	1	5792	1.13	0	*4.41m at 0.62ppm Au, 1.4ppm Ag from 54.3m*
COT-33	55.3	56	0.7	5793	0.54	0	*Inc. 1m at 1.13gp gold from 54.3m*
COT-33	56	56.8	0.8	5794	0.22	0	
COT-33	56.8	57.4	0.6	5795	0.38	0	

Table 2: Florencia Trench key mineralised intervals results

Trench	From	To	Interval	SNO	Au	Ag	Statement
COT-32	6.4	8.4	2	5745	0.19	6.69	*14m at 0.32ppm Au, 6.6ppm Ag from 6.4m*
COT-32	8.4	10.4	2	5746	0.08	7.62	
COT-32	10.4	12.4	2	5747	0.61	23.75	
COT-32	12.4	14.4	2	5748	0.86	5.88	*2m at 0.86ppm Au, 5.88ppm Ag from 12.4m*
COT-32	14.4	16.4	2	5749	0.11	0	
COT-32	16.4	18.4	2	5751	0.28	0	
COT-32	18.4	20.4	2	5752	0.17	2.24	
COT-32	24.7	26.7	2	5753	0.95	0	*10m at 0.4ppm Au from 24.7m*
COT-32	26.7	28.7	2	5754	0.19	0	*inc. 2m at 0.95ppm Au from 24.7m*
COT-32	28.7	30.7	2	5755	0.35	0	
COT-32	30.7	32.7	2	5756	0.41	0	
COT-32	32.7	34.7	2	5757	0.06	0	
COT-32	40	41	1	5758	3.26	3.94	*13.5m at 0.7ppm Au, 1.0ppm Ag from 40m*
COT-32	41	43	2	5759	0.97	2.16	
COT-32	43	45	2	5760	1.16	0	*inc. 1m at 3.26ppm Au, 3.94ppm Ag from 40m*
COT-32	45	47	2	5761	0.23	2.51	
COT-32	47	49	2	5762	0.24	0	
COT-32	49	51	2	5763	0.22	0	
COT-32	51	52.6	1.6	5764	0.11	0	
COT-32	52.6	53.5	0.9	5765	0.3	0	

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.	**CSAMT Survey October 2019** • Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magneto Telluric (CSAMT) surveys were conducted over a staked survey grid using the Transverse Magnetic (TM) mode and employing an array of six 50 m inline E-field dipoles normalised by a centrally-located, buried H-field Magneto Telluric coil. • The data acquisition was performed with a Zonge Engineering GDP-3224 Multi-function receiver paired with a Zonge GGT-30 30 kW transmitter. • A 2000 m transmitter bipole was located parallel and broadside to the survey lines, at a distance of between 5 and 8 kilometres from the target area. • Measurements were conducted in the frequency domain at 14 primary frequencies over the range 1 Hz to 8192 Hz, the measurement frequency being augmented in binary steps. At each frequency step CSAMT data were also recorded at the 3rd and 5th harmonic frequencies. The individual channel data were recorded as voltage (mV or µV) and phase (milliradians). The channel data were reduced to Cagniard resistivity and Impedance Phase (Ex-Hy), for each station and frequency, for Quality Control review and subsequent processing. • Data stacks (accumulated measurements where the values are averaged prior to digital storage) were monitored and saved to digital memory based operator criteria including monitoring the Standard Error of Mean during stack acquisition. At a minimum three repeated stacks were recorded for every frequency and every station. In the case that noise or significant variation was observed in the data, additional stacks were recorded and saved. In post processing, measurements falling outside the trend of the observed data were manually discarded prior to final averaging. • Final data presentation is made with 2-dimensional (2D) inverse models, presented as cross-sections, where 1 dimensional models were also generated as the starting point and eventual control for the 2D models. • The analogue channel cards of the CSAMT receiver were calibrated at the beginning of the survey campaign using a signal generator incorporated into the receiver. The calibration of selected channels was tested at the beginning of each survey day using an external signal generator, following the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		synchronization of the receiver to the transmitter. The transmitter output is calibrated periodically, and following any service alteration, by checking a test signal output provided on the instrument for this purpose. **Trench Program October 2019** • Trench samples were collected with the assistance of an electric grinder to cut channels in the trench floor with about 3 cm depth and 3-5cm width. • The samples were taken in continuous linear intervals in those zones where geologists recognized potential mineralization, without sampling in intervening intervals. • Sample lengths ranged from 0.5 to 2m. • A quality control sample (international standards, blanks or duplicate) was inserted after each group of 24 samples.
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).	**Trench Program October 2019** • Channels were cut in this program with a 2700W De Walt electric grinder, which had 9" diameter segmented diamond discs installed. The channels were cut on the floor of the trench, previously swept with a brush and mapped by the geologist, making cuts of approximately 3 cm depth and a width of 3-5cm, with a constant width and depth within each sample interval. • The samples were taken using a hammer and cold chisel being careful to take all the material contained in the gutter continuously from beginning to end of the sample interval.
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.	**Trench Program October 2019** • Sample recovery from channels was monitored by experienced technicians and field geologists to ensure the representativeness of samples. • 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.
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.	**Trench Program 2019** Systematic geological logging was undertaken using a hand lens to closely examine the trench ground. Data collected includes: • Lithology • Relationship between lithologies. • Alteration extent, nature and intensity.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Oxidation extent, mineralogy and intensity. • Sulphide types, nature and visually estimated percentage. • Quartz vein types, occurrence, width, textures and any relevant observation. • Structure types, width and measurements of dip and dip direction. • Crucial zones of interest were reviewed later.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	
	• 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.	**Trench Program October 2019** • Samples were collected in plastic bags of approx. 4 kg weight, properly labelled with the sample number. • 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. • Certified Standard Reference materials and duplicate samples are inserted every 25 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. • 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. • 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	**Trench Program October 2019** • 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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. • 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.	**Trench Program October 2019** • The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined and discussed by at least two company personnel. • Trench logging data has been collected in paper form in the field, with careful verification by several staff, particularly of the sample numbers and sample intervals. This has later been entered into Excel spreadsheets by a trained clerical person, closely supervised by a geologist and verified by the other geologists involved in the projects. This data is then transferred to MapInfo format. • 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.
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.	**CSAMT Survey October 2019** • The CSAMT survey points were located at 50m intervals surveyed utilising Garmin GPS Navigators (5-10m lateral precision) and were marked with labelled wooden pickets. During data acquisition, variation in a station location was checked and corrected by 'chaining' station separation using the pre-measured receiver array wires. • X, Y and Z coordinates were recorded during the gridding phase in the UTM projection for zone 19 South with the WGS84 datum. **Trench Program October 2019** • The beginning of the trench (collar) was measured using a Garmin handheld GPS accurate to ±5m. • Trenches are surveyed by geologists using a Brunton compass instrument at different intervals from of tens of meters according with relevant topography breaks. • 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.
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.	**CSAMT Survey October 2019** • CSAMT lines were located at irregular intervals on a picketed grid previously surveyed with a gradient IP/Resistivity technique. Down-line station spacing for the CSAMT survey was 50 m, which has proven optimal in similar prior surveys to detect and delineate geological structures. Pole-dipole IP/resistivity surveys had also been applied previously, as follow-up to the gradient surveys; these lines being located at irregular intervals to test geologic, geochemical and/or

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		geophysical features of potential interest. The CSAMT program duplicated much of the prior pole-dipole survey coverage with the objective to improve the investigated depth and resolving ability of the prior surveys. A high degree of repeatability has been observed between the CSAMT results and the prior pole-dipole resistivity results. **Trench Program October 2019** • Conserrat is a new discovery and as a result the trench spacing is variable, with closer spacing on zones where surface sampling has given encouraging results (30-40m along strike) and some scout trenches 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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**CSAMT Survey October 2019** • The CSAMT survey grid was oriented to cross the target structural trends at near 90 degree angles, providing optimum sensitivity and accuracy for the survey results. **Trench Program October 2019** • Trenches were orientated to cross the interpreted mineralized veins at a high angle in a horizontal sense.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**CSAMT Survey October 2019** • All geophysical data were processed from the original instrument files. The original data files were provided to the company for detailed review and control. **Trench Program October 2019** • 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.