

Reconnaissance Gold Exploration Programme Green Dam Project

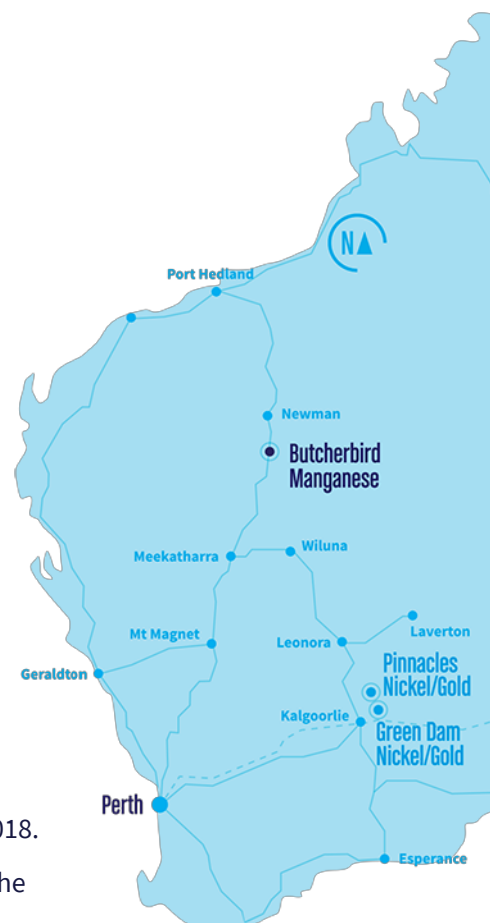
- **Air Core Drilling:** 49 holes for 1,104m completed to test gold in soil anomaly at the Green Dam Project
- **Airborne Magnetic Survey:** An airborne magnetics survey was completed over the entire Green Dam Project as an aide to structural interpretation and targeting

Air Core Drilling Programme

An aircore drilling programme was completed at the Green Dam Project during 2018. The drilling was designed to test a regionally extensive “gold in soil” anomaly in the southern area (Flanker prospect) of the Project (previously reported in December 2017 Quarterly Report).

This anomaly trends in a NW direction and is highlighted by elevated gold values exceeding 5ppb Au (up to a maximum of 35ppb Au) over an area of approximately 3km by 1.5km. This prospect is located 18km to the east of the 1.1M oz Bombora Gold Deposit (Breaker Resources). There are several other gold and nickel anomalies that remain untested within the Green Dam Project tenure.

The initial testing of this southern anomaly was completed using broad spaced air core drilling (600m x 100m). A total of 49 holes for 1,104m covering four drill traverses were completed during the quarter. The best results from this drilling are outlined in Table 1.



Company Snapshot

ASX Code:	E25	Board of Directors:		Element 25 Limited is developing the world class
Shares on Issue:	84M	Seamus Cornelius	Chairman	Butcherbird manganese project in Western Australia to
Share Price:	\$0.165	Justin Brown	ED	produce high purity manganese sulphate for lithium ion
Market Capitalisation:	\$13.9M	John Ribbons	NED	batteries and electrolytic manganese metal.
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Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Au (ppb)	Comments
GDAC0022	40	48	8	55	EOH = 60m
GDAC0025	16	24	8	244 ppb EOH	Incl 3m @ 581ppb Au
GDAC0041	16	29	13	113 ppb EOH	

Table 1: Significant Results returned from Green Dam aircore drilling. It is unknown whether the holes are true width. Assays were completed by Minanalytical in Perth using Aqua Regia digest and ICP-MS finish.

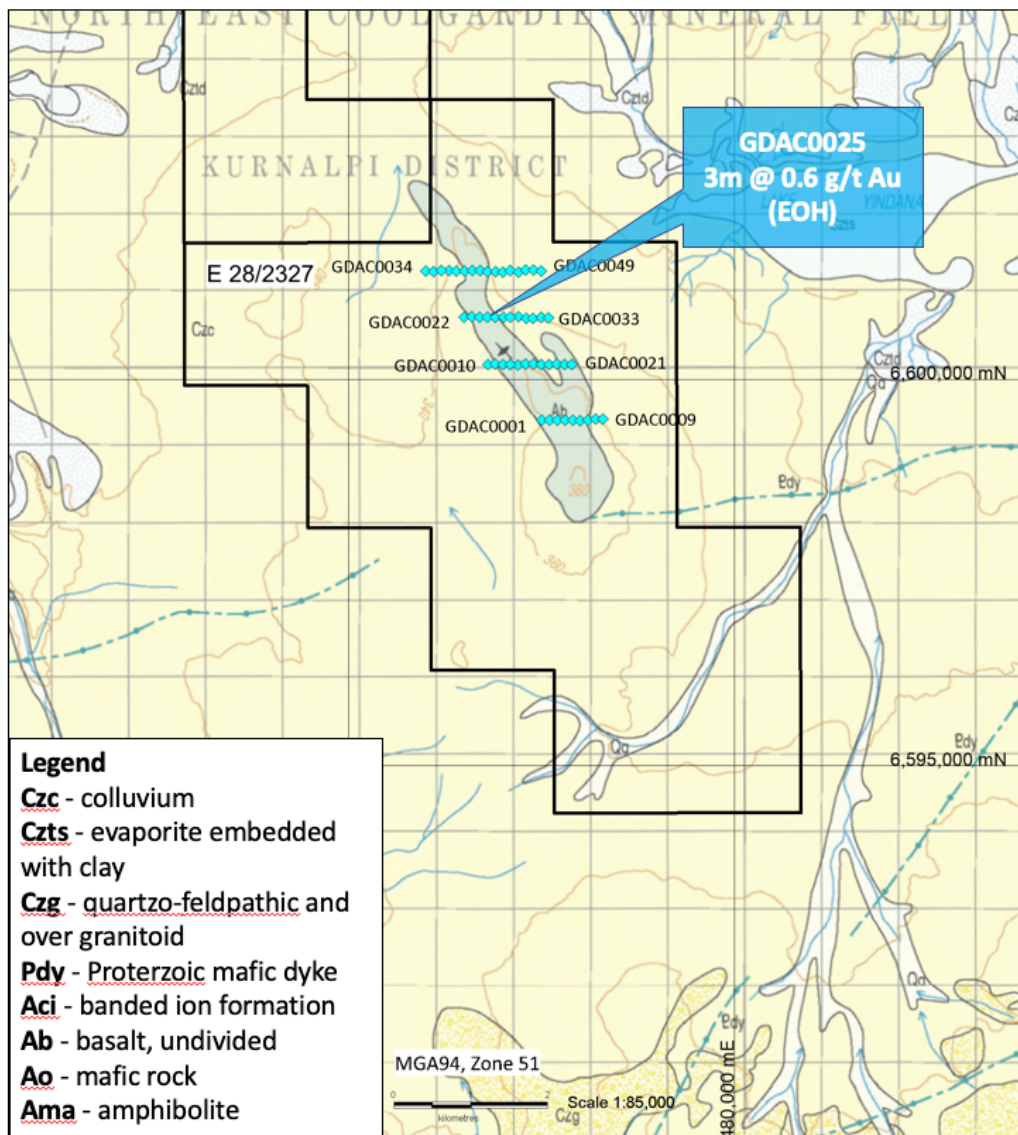


Figure 1: Green Dam aircore drilling programme collar location plan over surface geology.

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94, Z51)	Northing (GDA94, Z51)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)
GDAC0001	477504	6599475	367	-60	270	10
GDAC0002	477606	6599473	368	-60	270	11
GDAC0003	477706	6599473	370	-60	270	7
GDAC0004	477805	6599474	371	-60	270	2
GDAC0005	477906	6599471	373	-60	270	5
GDAC0006	478006	6599466	372	-60	270	6
GDAC0007	478103	6599472	369	-60	270	13
GDAC0008	478204	6599486	366	-60	270	22
GDAC0009	478297	6599487	365	-60	270	22
GDAC0010	476806	6600195	356	-60	270	36
GDAC0011	476904	6600202	357	-60	270	25
GDAC0012	476999	6600193	360	-60	270	19
GDAC0013	477099	6600192	362	-60	270	11
GDAC0014	477199	6600188	363	-60	270	11
GDAC0015	477300	6600198	364	-60	270	5
GDAC0016	477399	6600197	363	-60	270	1
GDAC0017	477498	6600191	362	-60	270	5
GDAC0018	477603	6600195	360	-60	270	6
GDAC0019	477699	6600196	58	-60	270	8
GDAC0020	477801	6600192	358	-60	270	9
GDAC0021	477892	6600193	358	-60	270	29
GDAC0022	476500	6600805	353	-60	270	60
GDAC0023	476602	6600808	354	-60	270	50
GDAC0024	476700	6600802	357	-60	270	9
GDAC0025	476803	6600802	354	-60	270	24
GDAC0026	476899	6600802	351	-60	270	2
GDAC0027	477008	6600804	349	-60	270	18
GDAC0028	477095	6600803	347	-60	270	15
GDAC0029	477201	6600812	346	-60	270	32
GDAC0030	477303	6600790	345	-60	270	30
GDAC0031	477394	6600790	345	-60	270	43
GDAC0032	477500	6600802	344	-60	270	33
GDAC0033	477589	6600797	344	-60	270	45
GDAC0034	476000	6601400	342	-60	270	84
GDAC0035	476103	6601397	344	-60	270	41
GDAC0036	476203	6601408	345	-60	270	23
GDAC0037	476301	6601408	346	-60	270	24
GDAC0038	476400	6601398	348	-60	270	35
GDAC0039	476504	6601404	349	-60	270	23
GDAC0040	476606	6601408	350	-60	270	5
GDAC0041	476704	6601405	348	-60	270	29
GDAC0042	476797	6601396	348	-60	270	14

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94, Z51)	Northing (GDA94, Z51)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)
GDAC0043	476905	6601396	346	-60	270	15
GDAC0044	477003	6601385	344	-60	270	8
GDAC0045	477097	6601409	342	-60	270	28
GDAC0046	477205	6601386	340	-60	270	26
GDAC0047	477300	6601415	337	-60	270	28
GDAC0048	477396	6601415	336	-60	270	48
GDAC0049	477499	6601398	335	-60	270	49

Table 2: Green Dam aircore drilling collar locations and details.

Airborne Magnetic Survey

An airborne magnetics survey was completed of the entire Green Dam Project as an aide to structural interpretation and targeting.

The survey was flown at a nominal 100m line spacing and 40m sensor height. The survey collected both magnetic and radiometric data sets with the following instrumentation:

Magnetometer

Geometrics GR823 tail sensor; mounted in a stinger housing.

- Sensor Type: Caesium vapour
- Resolution: 0.001 nT
- Sensitivity: 0.01 nT
- Sample Rate: 20 Hz (~3.5 metre sample interval)
- Compensation: 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer

Gamma-Ray Spectrometer

RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer, incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs.

- Total Crystal Vol.: 32 L (downward-looking)
- Channels: 1024
- Sample Rate: 2Hz
- Multi-peak automatic gain stabilisation

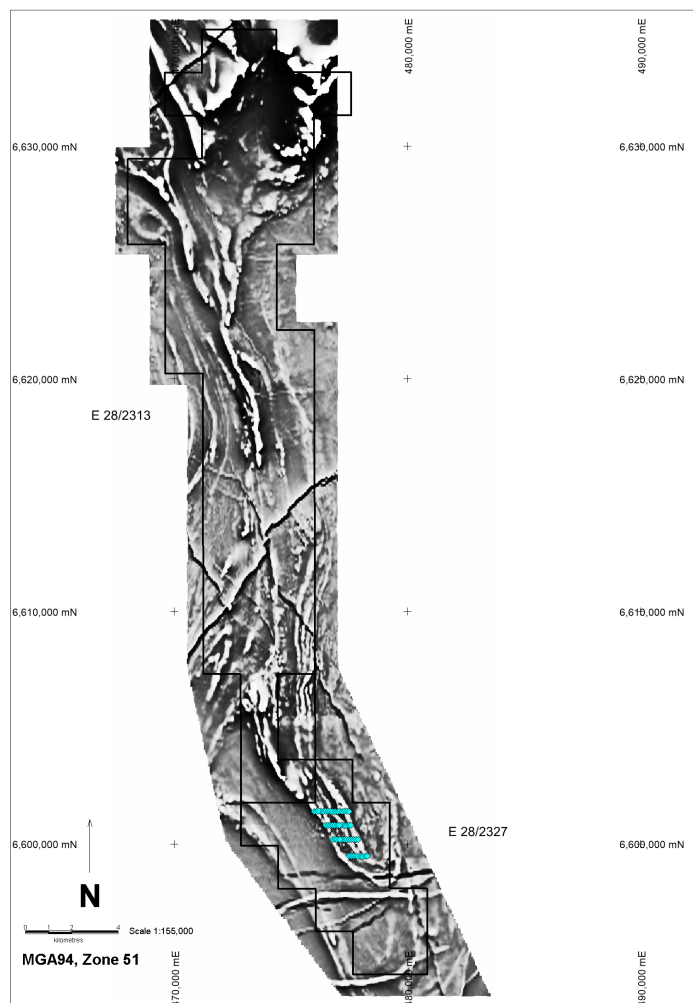


Figure 2: Green Dam TMI Aeromagnetic image.

Justin Brown

Executive Director

Company information, ASX announcements, investor presentations, corporate videos and other investor material on the Company's projects can be viewed at: <http://www.element25.com.au>.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Brown who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time that the Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves were compiled, Mr Brown was an employee of Element 25 Limited. Mr Brown is a geologist and has sufficient experience which 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 in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brown consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report

Please note with regard to exploration targets, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information announced to the ASX on 12 October 2017. Element 25 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Green Dam Project Aircore Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised 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. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore (AC) drill chips were collected as composite samples (either 1m, 2m, 3m or 4m samples) from bulk piles laid out next to the drill hole collar using a hand held scoop. Samples were scooped in such a manner as to ensure portions of the whole pile were sampled. This is standard industry practice for this type of early phase drilling. Mineralisation is determined qualitatively by geological logging and quantitatively through assaying. Approximately 2kg of sample was collected as a composite. This sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm then a 10g sub-sample digested via aqua-regia followed with assay by ICP-MS method.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An X350 Aircore Drill Rig mounted on a VD3000 Morooka track base was used with a 3 ½” drill string and a combination of 4 ½ “blade and percussion hammer using a face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries are noted qualitatively at the time of drilling and recorded in the E25 database. The cyclone of the drill rig is cleaned at the end of each 6m rod to ensure sample is not “hung-up” and samples are as clean as possible with as little cross contamination as possible. Wet samples due to excess ground water are noted where present. No relationship between grade and recovery has yet been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples have been logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimations including lithology, alteration and mineralisation should it be required. The entire length of the hole is geologically logged. Bottom of hole reference samples are collected in chip trays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore (AC) drill chips were collected as 1m, 2m 3m or 4m composite samples from bulk piles laid out next to the drill hole collar using a hand held scoop. Sample condition (wet, dry or damp) is recorded at the time of logging. Samples were scooped in such a manner as to ensure portions of the whole pile were sampled. This is standard industry practice for this type of early phase drilling. Each sample (approx. 2-3kg) is dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm in the laboratory. A 10g sub-sample split then digested by aqua-regia followed by assay with ICP-MS for gold and a suite of pathfinder elements. Field duplicates are collected at a minimum spacing of every 60m, and additionally where required. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the nature of the targeted mineralisation. Samples are routinely assayed for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Sb, Bi, W, Te, and Mo.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAQC sampling procedures are used and include the insertion of standards and blanks, at a rate of approximately 1 every 30. Samples were assayed using an ICP-MS finish after being digested with aqua-regia (industry standard technique for low level Au in surface samples). This is considered a partial digest technique however in weathered samples it is considered to approximate a total digest assay. Assays were returned for the following elements: Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Sb, Bi, W, Te, and Mo.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data has been checked internally for accuracy by senior E25 geological staff. All data is collected via Geobank Mobile software and uploaded into the E25 Geobank database following validation. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All collar coordinates were collected using hand held GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 51. A topographic surface has been created from airborne geophysical data. Drill holes have been corrected to this surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars are spaced at regular intervals on a nominal grid of 600m x 100m. Hole spacing is appropriate for drilling at this early stage in the exploration process. Sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of structures is not known with certainty, but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted structures. Bias introduced by drill orientation with respect to structures is not known.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody of the samples is managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. All samples are bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and sealed. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to a transport yard in Kalgoorlie. The bags are delivered directly to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Dam Project consists of granted exploration licenses E28/2313 and E28/2327. The tenure is 100% owned by Element 25 Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical exploration data has been collected by Element 25 Limited and has been previously reported to high standards. The methods of exploration and techniques used are considered appropriate for the deposit types sought.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The anomalies presented in the historic data are sourced from typical Archaean Greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. The recent drilling completed by Element 25 has confirmed this interpretation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts are provided in a table within the text of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. First assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1) Aggregate sample assays calculated using a length weighted average Significant grade intervals based on intercepts > 100ppb gold. No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting of results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation orientations have not been determined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Refer to figures in document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillhole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in the release text.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A low level airborne geophysical survey was completed in late November to early December 2018 covering the entirety of the Green Dam Project. This survey collected magnetic, radiometric and DTM data on 100m spaced west to east lines. A nominal sensor height of 40m was achieved.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work may involve infill drilling around the significant intervals presented in this report. Follow up water exploration drilling will be required to test the gravity anomalies identified in the survey.